COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION PUBLIC MEETING #104

IN RE: CATEGORY 1 SURROUNDING *

COMMUNITY/ILEV PRESENTATIONS *

CHAIRMAN

Stephen P. Crosby

COMMISSIONERS

James F. McHugh

Gayle Cameron

Bruce W. Stebbins

Enrique Zuniga

HYNES CONVENTION CENTER

900 Boylston Street, Room 202

Boston, Massachusetts 02115

January 28, 2014 9:03 a.m.

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are ready to
4	call to order the 105th meeting of the
5	Massachusetts Gaming Commission at the Hynes
6	auditorium in Boston. Today is January 29th.
7	The principal item on our agenda is this
8	today?
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's the 29th.
11	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: January 28th.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 28th, I'm sorry.
13	I take that back. Let's make it the 104th
14	meeting of the gaming commission. And I think
15	we are going to go straight to our principal
16	item which agenda item, which is going to
17	be orchestrated by Ombudsman Ziemba. And we
18	have some scheduling rearranging here to do,
19	but, John, why don't you take take the
20	lead.
21	MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you,
22	Mr. Chairman, members of the commission. So
23	today we've invited a number of communities

that have petitioned to be surrounding

communities, venues that have petitioned to become impacted live entertainment venues, and applicants to provide additional testimony to the commission regarding the petitions as I just discussed.

We have -- we have set out an e-mail to all of the -- all of the ones that I just mentioned, telling them that we are hoping that we would get, approximately, 15 minutes of testimony from each side. If there is a -- if there is a involuntary disbursement petition we've asked that they could also get an additional five minutes in -- to their 15 minutes of testimony.

All sides have been notified that what we're hoping to hear about are impacts, or potential lack of impacts, as we begin our reviews, or as we continue our reviews of these petitions. There's been, obviously, a significant number interactions between these parties, and a lot of that detail is included in the petitions, and those -- that detail can be useful to us when we take a look at the demonstration of public outreach and other

1	activities. But for the purposes of today for
2	determining whether or not communities are
3 .	surrounding communities or venues are impacted
4	live entertainment venues, we're hoping to
5	just really understand some of the impacts.

So Mr. Chairman, as you mentioned, we have changed a little bit of our order, so I think we're going to start -- in general, what we're doing is we're starting with the MGM-related petitioners, then we're going to seg-way, shortly after the lunch break, into the impacted live entertainment venue petitioners for all of the applicants. And then finally for today, we are going to go into the Mohegan Sun petitioners and presentations by the applicant.

Tomorrow we will conclude the

Mohegan Sun petitioners and applicant

presentations, and we will finish with the

Wynn applications and applicant responses.

That's consistent with the order that we did

pursuant to our coin flip.

So I'd like to call both the -- we have the applicant represented to my right,

1	and I will call Northampton to come down and
2	sit here. I will let, actually, the the
3	applicant introduce its team. But if I could
4	please have the representatives from
5	Northampton, Mr. Jeff Fialky and
6	Mayor David Narkewicz, and Michael N'dolo from
7	Camoin Associates to please join where I sit
8	right now and I will vacate the premises. But
9	the order of presentations is that we have
10	presentation first by the community, and then
11	we have the response by the applicant.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want to
13	introduce your team?
14	MR. STRATTON: Sure. Thank you,
15	commissioners. My name is Seth Stratton, I'm
16	with an attorney with Fitzgerald Attorneys
17	at Law in East Longmeadow. We're local
18	counsel with MGM.
19	Sitting to my left is a face with
20	whom all of you are familiar,
21	Mr. Michael Mathis, who's the incoming
22	president of MGM Springfield. We also have
23	with us today, Kelley Tucky, sitting behind
24	me, who's vice president of community and

1	public affairs for MGM. Also with us on our
2	team today is Kevin Dandrade. He's a
3	principal with TEC, and I believe he's been
4	before the commissioners previously. He's our
5	traffic consultant and will be addressing some
6	of the traffic impacts today.
7	Sitting to my right is Jed Nosul,
8	co-counsel on these surrounding community and
9	ILE ILEV petitions, from Brown Rudnick. We
10	also have with us, sitting behind me, is
11	Sarah Maggi Morin. Sara, though not speaking
12	today, is a resident of Longmeadow,
13	entrepreneur, and mother, and is available
14	should the commission should seek to have any
15	questions for her about the impact to
16	Longmeadow.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: About motherhood?
18	MR. STRATTON: Sorry. About the
19	positive impacts Longmeadow.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
21	MR. STRATTON: Fair point. Chuck
22	Irving is here with us as well. Chuck is our
23	local development partner of Davenport
24	Properties. Also joining is us Edward Pikula,

1	city solicitor for the City of Springfield.
2	And, finally, a face with all whom you are all
3	very familiar, Marty Nastasia, of Brown
4	Rudnick. There's several other members on our
5	team supporting us here as well.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
7	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, the
8	Northampton team just needs a couple minutes
9	to get their multimedia equipment ready. So
10	for time purposes, perhaps I could do some of
11	the introductions now
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good.
13	MR. ZIEMBA: for all of the
14	members, and then we can just simply call them
15	up when when they're ready.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
17	MR. ZIEMBA: Great. So for Hampden
18	today. We're joined by John Flynn, board of
19	selectmen, and Vincent Villamaino, also from
20	the board of selectmen. Excuse that
21	pronunciation.
22	And from Longmeadow, we have
23	Brandon Moss, Stephen Crane, Longmeadow town
24	manager, and Marie Angelides, the chair of the

1	Longmeadow select board. I also wanted to
2	mention that we have Gary Roux from the
3 .	pioneer valley planning commission, and
4	Jason DeGray from grant Greenman-Pederson,
5	Inc. also in attendance. They aren't part of
6	the testifying order, but they have offered to
7	be in attendance and answer any questions that
8	the commission may ask.

As you recall, we asked the pioneer val -- pioneer valley planning commission to conduct and oversee an independent traffic analysis that was done by GPI. We're reviewing those results as part of our evaluation of these applications, and they've graciously said that they would be available to answer any questions that we may have.

And then we have representatives

from Eastern States Exposition, Eugene

Cassidy, chief executive officer of Eastern

States Exposition; Majestic Theater,

Danny Eaton, president of Majestic Theater,

and Todd Kadis, treasurer of Majestic Theater.

So I'll go check to see if our Northampton representatives have their

1	equipment ready. I'm sorry. We apologize for
2	the switch in the order. We just want to give
3	the team a couple minutes to get their
4	materials ready.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: John, should we do
6	Eastern States while we're waiting?
7	MR. ZIEMBA: Jill, do we have the
8	Eastern States folks here?
9	MS. GRIFFIN: I don't think they're
10	here.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. All right.
12	We'll just wait. That's all right. We'll
13	just take a quick break, if you guys just want
14	to sorry for the mixup, but it shouldn't be
15	more than five minutes.
16	
17	(A recess was taken)
18	
19	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, would it
20	be okay if we take a a 10-minute break.
21	I'm sorry to do this. We're trying to deal
22	with a change in the order.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
24	MR. ZIEMBA: But the Northampton

1	team would really like to get their materials
2	ready.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. And it's
4	not fair to push them so we have to do that.
5	Let's do that. Let's just take a 10-minute
6	break and be clear about it. Thank you,
7	Mr. Mathis.
8	MR. MATHIS: Thank you.
9	
10	(A recess was taken)
11	
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. By the
13	way, just to clarify, this was the 104th
14	meeting, and this was the 28th, not the 29th.
15	That was a mistake when I started. Gentleman
16	from Northampton, you're on first. Apologize
17	for the confusion, please go ahead.
18	MR. FIALKY: Thank you. Good
19	morning, Mr. Chairman, commissioners. My name
20	is Jeffrey Fialky, I'm an attorney with the
21	law firm of Bacon Wilson. It is my pleasure
22	today to represent the City of Northampton as
23	petitioner for designation as a surrounding
24	community, and as applicant for involuntary

disbursement.

Each such petition pertaining to the gaming application of Blue Tarp Redevelopment, LLC, an affiliate of MGM Springfield, for the gaming development project to be located in the city of Springfield. I am joined here today by the mayor of the Northampton, David Narkewicz to my right, as well as by Michael N'dolo, the vice president of Camoin Associates to his right.

By way of introduction, as I'm sure Mr. N'dolo will elaborate in a few minutes, and as you've seen in the city's brief,

Camoin Associates is an economic research firm that is retained by the City of Northampton to assist in the city's analysis of the potential economic and physical impacts of the MGM gaming development on the city of Northampton.

In its petitions, the city's provided the commission nearly 70 pages of briefs, argument and economic data. It's not our intention today to reiterate those arguments, but, rather, to highlight and to underscore the basis for the city's position.

Namely, that the city of Northampton should be designated as surrounding community pursuant to the Gaming Act with respect to the MGM development.

Unlike many other communities

throughout the commonwealth that have

petitioned for surrounding community

designation, Northampton, located

approximately 18 miles north of the proposed

MGM development, does not claim to be burdened

by impacts on transportation infrastructure or

traffic. Rather, the city believes it will be

economically impacted as a result of the

casino operations.

Specifically, Northampton
anticipates a substantial and definitive
impact on its finances and its local business
due to the erosion of Northampton's status as
a sole destination market in the pioneer
valley, which forms the core and the fabric of
its economy.

Understanding the city's position in this regard is predicated upon a familiarity and an understanding of the uniqueness of the

city of Northampton. Northampton is widely acknowledged as the premier culture and visit -- visitation destination in the pioneer valley, attracting residents, students, visitors and tourists from varied offerings from art galleries, distinctive retail stores, renowned restaurants, high quality entertainment music venues, as well as boutique hotels. The city's received dozens of national awards distinguishing its unique character, its charm, and its economic success in an otherwise often economically-challenged region.

your indulgence. We've got a short video.

Runs a little bit over three minutes. The

video is prepared by the Massachusetts Office

of Travel and Tourism. Assuming our

technology is kind enough to cooperate, it's

brought to us today courtesy of YouTube. As a

caveat, the video, while focuses primarily on

Northampton, nonetheless, makes reference to a

couple of landmarks located in the neighboring

communities of Holyoke and Amherst. If we

1	could queue the video.
2	
3	(video playing)
4	
5	MR. FIALKY: Thank you. As you're
6	aware from the city's petition, Northampton's
7	argument recognizes that the MGM development
8	may well provide tangible economic benefits to
9	the city of Springfield, and perhaps serve as
10	a development catalyst for Springfield. All
11	very positive outcomes for a city that's been
12	economically challenged for decades.
13	But, unfortunately, the clear,
14	albeit, perhaps, unintended result of
15	Springfield's gain will be Northampton's loss.
16	As you'll hear in greater detail from
17	Mr. N'dolo shortly, the Northampton
18	Northampton derives a great deal of its
19	customers from the greater Springfield market.
20	For decades, Northampton has been
21	the sole destination in the pioneer valley,
22	for a day of shopping or for a night out on
23	the town. Thus, a new MGM development,

complete with its proposed retail, hotel,

restaurant, entertainment and other amenities,

whether by design or by effect, will

ultimately compete directly against the basis

of Northampton's small business economy.

Northampton does not argue that its entire customer base will be lost to MGM.

However, the Camoiner -- the Camoin report nonetheless shows that substantial patronage will indeed be an cannibalized, resulting in significant lost sales, lost jobs, and current and future tax revenue.

Moreover, Northampton will not derive any benefit from the MGM development, which, consistent with longstanding casino industry practices, seeks to provide one-stop shopping, restaurant, retail and entertainment amenities. All of which would result in a defacto disincentive for out-of-town casino patrons to visit other entertainment and retail venues, much less other destination communities such as Northampton.

And while MGM has made overtures of cross-promotion between the two cities as our brief details, token offers, such as the

inclusion of Northampton brochures at the MGM
concierge desk, can hardly be expected to
offset MGM's vested interest in attracting and
retaining destination consumers as a draw to
its gaming operations versus sending them off
to Northampton to enjoy similar entertainment
amenities.

Rather, Northampton will need to undertake costly new and continued, value-wide marketing efforts to retain customers in businesses. These new advertising expenses will become a new necessity of the city's economic survival. And, in addition, Northampton will be challenged to replace tax and fee revenue lost to business contraction.

MGM's position is, and has been,
that Northampton is not entitled to
surrounding community status by arguing the
city is -- is not sufficiently proximate to
the site of the proposed MGM development to be
adversely impacted. However, MGM then
conceded, in its opposition brief, that
Northampton would indeed benefit from the MGM
development by the increase of out-of-state

1 tourists and international student visitation.

Naturally, MGM's argument is one of convenience, claiming that while Springfield and Northampton are too geographically distant to negatively impact each other, they're nonetheless proximate enough to positively impact each other.

Rather, Northampton's position is that mileage from the proposed gaming establishment alone, while instructive, cannot be the dispositive factor in determining proximity, especially in light of the result in impacts. And particularly in western Massachusetts, where the population is simply less concentrated than the eastern part of the commonwealth, such that lengthy travel times for restaurants, for leisure and for entertainment are commonplace. And such that the economic markets of Springfield and Northampton are intricately connected.

As the commission is also aware, MGM has entered into a surrounding community agreement with the City of Holyoke, which, while bordering the city of Northampton, does

1	not share a common border with the city of
2	Springfield.
3	In addition, Springfield and
4	Northampton share a common transportation and
5	tourism infrastructure. Both are served by
6	the Pioneer Valley Transit Authority, as their
7	Mass. transportation provider. Further,
8	they're both represented in the pioneer valley
9	planning commission. And the Greater
10	Springfield Convention & Visitors Bureau
11	promotes regional tourism, including both
12	Northampton and Springfield. This
13	demonstrates that Northampton and Springfield
14	share common economic ties, and that their
15	infrastructure and their tourism industries
16	are directly linked.
17	Lastly, the city has additionally
18	petitioned for involuntary disbursement to
19	reimburse both the city's expenses in
20	conducting the Camoin economic study, which
21	you'll further hear discussed in a moment, as
22	well as the legal fees incurred by the

24 The city has submitted a

23

Northampton in this regard.

1	comprehensive brief. We've submitted data and
2	supporting materials together with that
3	application and petition, and for the reasons
4	that are further set forth in those materials,
5	Northampton requests the commission find that,
6	one, there is a substantial likelihood that
7	Northampton will be designated a surrounding
8	community for the reasons that are set forth
9	in the brief, and for the reasons that are
10	discussed today.

Walte gubmitted data and

gomerohonging brief

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

And that, number two, the Camoin Associates study was both reasonable and necessary to provide objective data regarding economic impacts, rather than the city having relied upon its own anecdotal evidence, conjecture and its own opinion.

And, lastly, that the legal services performed by the lawfirm Bacon Wilson were both reasonable and necessary to adequately represent the city's interest in this regard. It is now my pleasure to introduce the mayor of Northampton, David Narkewicz.

MR. NARKEWICZ: Good morning, Chairman Crosby and members of the commission.

1	Thank you very much for this opportunity
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Turn the mic.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Speak into the
4	mic.
5	MR. NARKEWICZ: Thank you very much
6	for this opportunity testify. I'm here,
7	obviously representing the City of
8	Northampton. I hope you had a chance to to
9	study the videotape that we showed, because,
10	really, I'm also here representing the owners
11	of those some 67 retail business, including
12	over 34 restaurants.
13	These are local, independent
14	businesses, who've worked decades to create
15	the success that we have in Northampton. We
16	are a retail, shopping, a dining, an
17	entertainment destination for the pioneer
18	valley. A 10-minute drive a 20-minute
19	drive from Springfield, I know they're going
20	to focus a lot on that 18 miles. I fully
21	expect there'll be a a virtual
22	demonstration of how many poker chips you can
23	stack to form 18 miles, but what you really
24	need to focus on is the economic impact, which

is what your gaming regulations speak to.

We believe that, as an established regional destination that is generating significant revenues in terms of meals tax, hotel, motel, in terms of job creation, in terms of attracting visitors from throughout the pioneer valley, that we will be impacted by this \$800 million entertainment facility that will be 20 minutes from the city of Northampton. So I hope you will give consideration to our petition.

We went a step further, because I understand that we have a disagreement with MGM around this, and I think -- I think that our -- our attorney said it best. On the one hand they assert that they will provide economic benefit to the city of Northampton, 20 minutes away, although that benefit is somewhat undefined, it's a \$50-million benefit to the region without a lot of specific data on what the benefit specifically will be to Northampton. We would assert that, if there can be benefits 20 minutes south on 91, that, surely, there are potential negative impacts.

Т	So I have got I went to my city
2	council, we they gave me the authority to
3	appropriate funds to hire a consultant so that
4	we could provide some independent data to the
5	committee about what the potential of economic
6	and financial impacts are to the to the
7	city of Northampton.
8	So I'm going to turn it over now to
9	Michael D'Nolo (phonetically) from
10	Camoin Associates who's going to give you an
11	overview of the re results of that study
12	that I just referenced.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's a
14	15-minute it's been about 15 minutes, so if
15	you're not not too terribly long here.
16	MR. N'DOLO: I'll I'll try to be
17	as brief as possible, but I'm not sure I'll be
18	able to meet that time frame. I'll try to
19	respect the time, but I can do what I can do.
20	I did pass out copies of a PowerPoint. I'm
21	not sure that you received them, but I did
22	give copies out. But you made reference, of
23	course, this screen here.
24	I'm Michael N'dolo from Camoin

1	Associates. We ie an economic consultancy
2	based in Sarasota Springs. Camoin Associates
3 .	has done many, many of these analyses,
4	including hundreds of millions of dollars of
5	capex incentives, major league sports arenas
6	and to convention centers, and to casinos, and
7	to all types of tourism destination
8	facilities, and many, many other things.

I've spoken on the matter at state-level conferences. I've authored articles. I've authored topic papers. And my work has been -- our work has been highlighted in the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, and NPR Marketplace, et cetera, et cetera. So we're known for these types of analyses. Next slide, please.

Briefly, I'm just going to outline the analytic framework behind the -- behind the impact analysis. The existing conditions have already largely been discussed. We'll talk about the topic of competition from the casino, how we estimated our impacts and our major conclusions. Next slide, please.

So to put it in the simplest terms

possible, our analysis concludes that some of what is spent in the casino will, in fact, come from recreational spending that occurs currently in the city of Northampton. We have a term, economists have a term called discretionary income, which is essentially what is left over out of a household's income after you pay for the essentials, which is taxes, shelter, clothing, food. Right? And a portion of that discretionary income is spent on recreational spending.

Now, that spending is fungible, which means to say that there's a substitution effect. You can substitute one type of recreation spending for another type of recreation spending. In fact, MGM explicitly acknowledges this in its opposition brief, and here I'm referencing Exhibit B, page three of that brief. I quote, A literature review of studies of the impact of casinos found that the development of new casinos can replace other entertainment spending in the region, end quote. We are, of course, in agreement with this, as it is something that we have

found in many of the studies that we have done
in the past.

So what, again, is happening, what we believe will happen is, the substitution of casino spending for casino -- for spending at noncasino venues that are currently happening in Northampton.

You know this is a -- kind of a logic, a common sense sort of logic that I'm sure you can appreciate and understand.

Northampton, in losing its patronage, businesses are going to have to lay off workers, some of the business are going to close, and unfortunately that will erode

Northampton's status as a tourism destination site in the region. The question is how much, and that's what our analysis looked at, so the next slide, please.

Here you have map, and I just direct your attention to the map. In green is the city of Northampton, in orange is a trade area, we call it a Northampton trade area, it's a 25-minute drive time. As mentioned by both the mayor and both legal counsel,

1	Northampton is known as tourism destination.
2	500,000 residents visit I'm sorry, 500,000
3	visitors come in and spend time there. MGM
4	explicitly acknowledges the fact of the
5	tourism destination status. I'm referencing
6	page five of the opposition brief quoting, MGM
7	Springfield has long recognized that
8	Northampton is an important regional tourist
9	destination, end quote.
10	Our analysis confirms this
11	characterization on page 10 of our report. We
12	show empirically and factually there's a
13	retail surplus within the city. A retail
14	surplus is when you have more being spent at
15	businesses than residents spend.
16	So, for example, under the full
17	service restaurant category, we showed a total
18	of \$35 million in business at Northampton
19	res sorry, at Northampton establishments.
20	However, empirically, residents of Northampton
21	are only spending about \$21 million on
22	full-service restaurants. Therefore, there's

a surplus of \$14 million. Well, where's that

coming from? That's coming from outside the

23

24

city into the city. We have all these
different categories that each are tens of
millions of dollars. You can tell very -very clearly, millions of dollars are coming
in based on the entertainment venue and other
amenities of the area. The next slide,
please.

I have now overlaid, and this is kind of an important slide to understand methodologically, the orange, in the middle of course, is overlaid by the blue area. This is a casino trade area. It's a 60-minute drive time from the casino.

Excuse me. We were not provided by a market analysis by MGM, but we found one that had been previously done by Strategic Market Advisors. They defined this 20-minute drive time is a combination of the primary and secondary market trade areas. And, according to Strategic Market Advisors, represents 77 percent of the patrons of the casino. So while the casino may draw from further away than this 60-minute drive time here, this is -- you know, essentially, it's primary and

secondary trade areas.

MGM explicitly states in its opposition brief, page six, quoting, MGM Springfield explained its marketing plan and projections, which were based on bringing up to 50 percent of its customers from outside western Massachusetts. So if 50 percent -- if up to 50 percent of its customers are coming from outside western Massachusetts, then, by definition, 50 percent, and possibly much more, are coming from within western Massachusetts. This is consistent with the Strategic Market Advisors' report, and certainly with our findings.

There's a couple of points to consider here that are -- that are real important. As we noted on page two and three of our report, as more and more casinos are developed in the northeast, and I'm from Saratoga Springs, New York, and we're, of course, considering our own, the market gets divided up and gets subdivided up and further subdivided up. And so, the market area of each casino, in fact, in effect shrinks. And

1	in doing so, in effect, the biggest win for
2	Massachusetts ceases to be the attraction of
3	residents from outside Massachusetts, and, in
4	fact, relies on retaining Massachusetts'
5	resident spending that is currently leaving.
5	So, in effect, the economic impact

in the state of Massachusetts, while substantial, is a matter of recapture of dollars. It's a matter of reallocating how consumer spending patterns occur in the region. One of those consumer spending patterns that will be changing, of course, is how the Northampton trade area, again the orange area, how their residents spend money. The next slide, please.

So, if from a technical point of view, and I'll just mention that these -- these circles are not drawn to scale. They just -- you know, to give you the -- the order of logic behind it. We want -- we've done an empirical and rational way to go about estimating these impacts.

So here's what we did, we know that the casino trade area has a total of

\$8.5 billion in recreational spending. If we assume that 342 million of that in a given

year is spent at the casino, which we feel is a very, very conservative assumption, that represents 4 percent of total recreational spending in the trade area, in the casino trade area.

Now, as a very, very conservative, low-case measure, what we said is, if that 4 percent spend that's being pulled out of the trade area is spread evenly across the entire trade area, and it's conservative because, of course, the closer you get to the casino, you would assume that the higher percentage of spending would be -- climb close to the casino. That, in fact, if that 4 percent happens within, then we have one billion of dollars of recreational spending in the Northampton market area. 4 percent of that market area is, of course, \$40 million.

Now, the city represents 10 percent of the spending within the Northampton trade area. So we simply applied 10 percent to that spending, that \$40 million going to the

1	casino, and we said the low case is
2	\$4 million. That's \$4 million of spending
3	that goes that is currently in the city and
4	is now moving to the casino.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can you
6	explain where that 8 billion comes from?
7	MR. N'DOLO: Yes?
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.
9	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you. Thank you,
10	Mr. Chairman. Yes. \$8 billion, it is from
11	Esri Business Analyst Online. This is a data
12	provider that we have. It's based on the
13	consumer expenditure surveys that occur. This
14	is a federal level data that they collect.
15	Esri repackages the data and we collect that
16	from our proprietary source.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But what
18	what does that apply to?
19	MR. N'DOLO: Oh
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. What
21	area what area are you are you
22	describing, when you describe 8 billion?
23	MR. N'DOLO: It is the it's the
24	casino trade area. It's the 60-minute drive

1	time from the city of Springileia.
2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The revenue
3	projections that I've seen are much lower for
4	Massachusetts compared to that number.
5	MR. N'DOLO: This is not this is
6	not casino spending. Okay. This is spending
7	on all types of recreational categories,
8	because, remember, we're trying to get
9	we're trying to gauge the substitution effect.
LO	Right now you don't have a casino in
11	Northampton or in Springfield, rather, but
12	there's all kinds of recreational spending
13	that's occurring. That's on anything from
14	concerts to outdoor recreation, to meals, to
15	basically entertainment of all types. So it's
L6	not casino spending. We're not saying that
L7	\$8.5 billion is going to happen at the casino.
18	We're saying of all types of recreational
L9	spending, \$8.5 billion.
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that was
21	the blue area that you highlighted in your
22	previous slide?
23	MR. N'DOLO: Yes. The 60-minute
24	blue area.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the 60-minute
2	blue area represented, in your calculation,
3	70 percent of the casino's revenue, so there's
4	23 percent coming from somewhere else. How
5	does that relate to this chart?
6	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you. So, first
7	of all, 77 percent is not our number. That's
8	the Strategic Market Advisors. That's the
9	report that we found that had previously been
10	prepared.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yep.
12	MR. N'DOLO: We did not prepare
13	those numbers. We're just using those
14	numbers.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. But
16	MR. N'DOLO: In this particular
17	case
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: you're using
19	them you're using them to make your case
20	SO
21	MR. N'DOLO: Exactly.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: they're
23	effectively your numbers.
24	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you. But I'm not

Ţ	you know, I'm using them as as the
2	number we're looking at.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
4	MR. N'DOLO: That matter, what we're
5	looking at are the primary trade areas. Okay.
6	As I mentioned, the city of Northampton trade
7	area at 25 minutes is not the area where they
8	get all of their resident I'm sorry, all of
9	their visitors. That's their primary. They
10	get the majority, if you wish.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
12	MR. N'DOLO: So what we're doing is,
13	we're comparing the majority of Northampton's
14	visitors to the majority area of the casino's
15	visitors. So, logically, we're only focusing
16	on that spending. Now, Northampton will pull
17	from farther away, but it gets more and more
18	diffuse when get beyond the primary
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. But, I mean,
20	the the the casino is bringing in
21	another another 23 percent of its business
22	from somewhere else outside the blue primary
23	market excuse me, primary market area.
24	MR. N'DOLO: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Will are are
2	you positing that that 23 percent will have no
3	impact on Northampton? In other words,
4	there's the new money in, there's 23
5	percent.
6	MR. N'DOLO: Mm-hmm.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does that have a
8	ripple effect, an offset to these numbers?
9	MR. N'DOLO: It's a that's a very
10	good question. It is not contemplated in our
11	numbers. That is not something that we
12	calculated.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
14	MR. N'DOLO: So to be to be
15	absolutely direct and fair, that's that's
16	correct. Now, if you do a
17	back-of-the-envelope look at that and you say,
18	well, we have 23 percent of the patrons, you
19	look at the total spend at the casino, how
20	much of that's spent. And, of course,
21	economic impacts, when you think about them,
22	they tend to be concentrated nearer the
23	source, right, of course. So as you get
24	further and further away you get, you know,

1	the halo. So there's likely to be some
2	impact.
3	Now, I've done some very, very
4	back-of-the-envelope calculations. The impact
5	of that additional spend that could be
6	occurring from the outside of western
7	Massachusetts, folks coming in, getting up to
8	Northampton is going to be some small fraction
9	of the numbers we're reporting. To be fair,
10	it's not zero.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
12	MR. N'DOLO: But it's it's a
13	small fraction of our numbers.
L4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
15	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you for the
16	question. May I continue?
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.
18	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you. Next slide,
19	please. So if you look at the low case, we
20	have a 4 percent decrease, that's \$4 million.
21	And, again, as I mentioned earlier, we're
22	saying that's the conservative case simply
23	because we're assuming that, that 4-percent
24	takeout of the trade area is happening in a

1	very uniform way across the trade area. Of
2	course, the Northampton trade area includes
3	the city of Springfield. So the customers
4	that are most proximate to the casino are in
5	the Northampton trade area, so we can only
6	assume that the takeout for those people is
7	going to be higher than the average for the
8	whole trade area. So our high case is the
9	\$8-million figure. Again, access, proximity,
10	accessibility and so on. I do want if you
11	can go to the next slide, please. In the
12	interest of time, I'm trying to get through
13	this quickly here.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. There's
15	one there's one other factor, just as I'm
16	thinking about this.
17	MR. N'DOLO: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Of the 77 percent,
19	again taking for the sake of discussion
20	using that number, some substantial portion of
21	that will be people that are presently leaving
22	that area to go to
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Connecticut.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Connecticut.

1	Right. Right? That's one of the whole
2	targets here.
3	MR. N'DOLO: Mm-hmm.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So there there
5	is the impact of 23 percent as an offset,
6	whatever that is, modest or not, but of that
7	77 it's got to be something like a third or
8	something of that anyway, is folks who are now
9	leaving Massachusetts and going to
10	Connecticut. So there's also got to be some
11	offset for another third who now stay in
12	Massachusetts. People don't drive from new
13	Northampton to go gambling in Foxwoods.
14	Right?
L5	MR. N'DOLO: Yes. Yeah, I'm sorry.
L6	Was there a question?
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. So I'm
18	I'm just asking about offsets to these
L9	numbers, and I'm now thinking there's at least
20	two categories of offset that aren't that
21	aren't calculated in this.
22	MR. N'DOLO: That's right. Bear in
23	mind, of course, that as you have a casino in
24	proximity let's say, for instance, you have

1	a hypothetical couple that lives in in and
2	around Northampton that travels to Foxwood.
3	Of course, to do so they got to climb in their
4	car and drive a couple hours and so on. They
5	may go twice a year. That same couple, of
6	course only logically speaking, would was
7	most likely go to the casino more often than
8	that if it's in Springfield. Convenience
9	factor, right? Instead of going a couple
10	times, they might go four times a year or six
11	times a year.
12	And, again, the idea of these
13	impacts, are your sponging up those
14	recreational dollars. So, again, while there
15	is a recapture, most of what's happening is a
16	reallocation of existing recreational
17	spending. Your point is taken, though.

18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

MR. N'DOLO: All right. So our major findings here. We applied the standard modeling that economists do when they look at these types of -- types of studies. And what we found is between 90 and 180 jobs would be lost in the city, and that corresponds to

earnings of 1.6 to 3.2 million.

Now, the city itself, of course 2 relies on its economy as a tax base. Our 3 report goes into detail about exactly how we 4 calculated this, but just as an indication --5 I apologize, I've been talking quite quickly 6 here. But as -- as an indication, of course, 7 the -- the city could lose between -- lose 8 50 -- up to \$53,000 a year meals tax, \$43,000 9 10 in occupancy tax, \$48,000 in other fee revenue, \$130,000 in direct property tax 11 revenue. If you take all those numbers and 12 you go out 20 years and you inflate at 13 3 percent, you know, an average inflation 14 rate, you're looking at between 3.6 million 15 and \$7.3 million of lost revenues to the city. 16 So these are, obviously, substantial numbers. 17 18 Now, what's not included in these, and I -- I'm remiss for not having it put in 19 this slide, is that none of these numbers 20 reflect lost future development. So I'll just 21 speak one moment about this. Currently, the 22 23 city of Northampton has two major retail --24 I'm sorry, tourist-related projects. Both

happen to be flagged hotels, big-name hotels that are coming in. These have quite substantial property tax revenues attached to them, and, of course, occupancy tax revenues. Those two projects alone, when built and fully occupied, represent about \$640,000 a year in tax capacity between property tax, occupant tax and meal tax, a very significant amount.

Now, if you're a hotel developer and you're now faced with an environment where you have a operating casino in the city of Springfield, where are you more likely to put your next hotel, in the city of Northampton or the city of Springfield? Well, likely, of course, you're going to rely on existing market demand around the casino and be more likely to place your hotel there. Again, none of those numbers are up here in — in the numbers that we report. I just want to call your attention there's additional economic and fiscal impacts associated with that.

The final slide is just a conclusion. Again, the idea of finite discretionary, that should say discretionary

1	disposable income, being reallocated changing
2	consumer patterns as being a sort of the
3	underlying assumption behind the legislation
4	having unintended consequences for the city of
5	Northampton. These type of businesses,
6	retail, tours and business, tend to operate on
7	very thin margins. And what, in fact, what
8	happen is not only the job losses we're
9	talking, but potentially an endangerment of
10	the status of Northampton as a tourism
11	destination. So a clear and present danger to
12	the city. Thank you very much. I appreciate
13	the allowance of time.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Mr. Mathis
15	no, Mr. Stratton.
16	MR. STRATTON: Thank you
17	commissioners. Let me just start off by
18	saying that we're happy that the city
19	highlighted its uniqueness. The city of
20	Northampton is, indeed, unique, and it's one
21	of the many assets that makes western Mass. an
22	attractive region for tourism.
23	As you'll hear from those of us
24	presenting, it's this uniqueness that allows a

1	revitalized Springfield and Northampton to
2	thrive together. And that's why MGM is
3	excited about the potential in western
4	Massachusetts. Let me just briefly outline
5	our comments today. We're going to try to
6	keep it very brief, respecting the time limits
7	imposed by the commission. That brevity
8	should not suggest that we don't have more
9	robust responses, and we're happy to address
10	any questions that the commission might have.
11	I will briefly address the policy
12	flaws in Northampton's position. Mr. Mathis
13	will address the what we'll call the
14	factual flaws in the analysis. For example,
15	while, when considering the MGM's business
16	model, it's not a zero-sum game for consumer
17	dollars in western Massachusetts. And,
18	finally, our Massachusetts development
19	partner, Chuck Irving, can address why
20	Northampton establishments and MGM Springfield
21	can thrive together to the benefit of
22	Northampton.
23	So starting just briefly on
24	proximity, we didn't put together a

1	demonstrative with poker chips stacked 18
2	miles. We think that the 18 miles is is
3	self-evident Northampton is the
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we can agree
5	it would be a lot of poker chips.
6	MR. STRATTON: That's right, it
7	would be Commissioner. The it's 18 miles
8	away. It's a a I think 20-minute drive as
9	some may accomplish. I think it could be
10	closer to 25 or 30, depending on how you
11	drive. It's the it's the seat of another
12	county. The we're not going to focus a lot
13	on proximity. We we do believe, though,
14	that there is a statutory threshold of
15	proximity under the definition of surrounding
16	community, and that Northampton simply doesn't
17	meet it.
18	Moving on to assuming that
19	Northampton were to surmount that threshold,
20	it really is impacts. And as you've heard
21	from Northampton, the only impact they're
22	raising is operational impacts to
23	entertainment, retail and entertainment.
24	And and what Northampton essentially seeks

1	to do is penalize MGM for embracing their
2	policy objectives of Chapter 23K.

MGM is seeking to revitalize one of 3 the commonwealth's gateway cities. And what 4 Northampton wants to do is to have the 5 commission adopt a form of economic 6 protectionism that -- that penalizes MGM for 7 hoping to revitalize Springfield. Because, 8 9 while Northampton focuses a great deal on the MGM Springfield project, it can't be lost that 10 a good portion of their argument is that 11 Springfield is going to become revitalized. 12 There's going to be more going on in 13 Springfield and that competes with 14 Northampton. Well, we respectfully submit 15 that it's not the job of this commission, nor 16 the objective of the statute, to preclude 17 18 competition between municipalities in the commonwealth, particularly when they're in 19 different counties. 20

Finally, before I turn it over to

Mr. Mathis, and -- actually one more point, I

think -- Marty passed me a note, and I think

it's -- it's a point worth making. This issue

21

22

23

24

of regional and statewide substitution was studied and debated during the legislative process. As MGM cited in its papers, the independent studies authored by Spectrum and Innovation provided reassurance to legislators that this scenario of competition would be mit -- mitigated by economic development opportunities. The multiplier effect and the safeguards in the legislation. So I think this scenario was contemplated and addressed in the statute.

Finally, Northampton seeks to attribute growth in Springfield in the retail, restaurant and entertainment industries, and any new investment in Springfield, directly to MGM as a negative impact that needs to be mitigated. And we respectfully submit that that would really turn the statute on its head. Northampton's position is not only flawed from a policy level, but it's flawed factually in that it fails to account for MGM's business model, it's likely regional impact. And to address that, I'm going to turn the microphone over to Mr. Mathis.

1	MR. MATHIS: Thank you, Seth. Thank
2	you, Mr. Chairman and commissioners. I also
3 .	am going to try to be brief, and because of
4	that I may not be as tactful as I otherwise
5	would be, so, please, no offense to the
6	Northampton team, which I I deeply respect,
7	and we spend time together.

I'll start with what we think are fundamental flaws in the Camoin report. And, Mr. Chairman, you point out a few of them.

The biggest flaw is that it's not based on our own program. It's based on the Penn National proposal that was submitted in Springfield.

And with all due respect to that team, our proposal's very, very different.

A few key factors is our -- our plan to bring more of our revenue from outside of western Mass. We've got 50 percent of our revenue, this is demonstrated in the submission in the RFA in terms of our business plan from outside of western Massachusetts. A third of that being from Connecticut. We anticipate more than 50 percent of our nongaming revenue will be from outside of

western Massachusetts. And I think that

speaks to our plan through out database, which

is not -- which is not accounted for in the -
in the report, our robust Mlife 60-million

customer database.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

We plan to bring customers from outside the market into the market. These are new customers or repatriated customers, and we plan to have them stay longer. And as they stay longer, our anticipation is that they will explore western Mass. So I think the analysis that says that a customer that's in Connecticut is an hour-and-a-half away from Northampton, who will be drawn to our property, is flawed. We will get them to our -- to Springfield, and then, at that point it becomes a 25-minute trip, 20-minute trip and not a 90-minute trip. So I think the fact that that's not accounted for is an important flaw.

The other thing that's not accounted for is the significant unemployment that exists in this market. We plan on -- my colleague, Kelley Tucky, presented to you last

1	week, we plan on creating 3,000 direct jobs,
2	2,200 indirect jobs. That's over a hundred
3	million dollars of new payroll in a
4	deeply-depressed economy that will be in that
5	market. So with all due respect to the Camoin
6	report, there's no reflection of the
7	additional payroll that now will be available
8	to be spent in Northampton.

Beyond that, I really want to touch on -- on three points in addition to what Seth said, which is that Northampton is extremely unique, and I find ironic that they showed a video that demonstrated how unique they are.

We're not going to recreate five, five colleges in Springfield. We're not going to recreate trails or the his -- the historic district in Springfield.

In all our -- our meetings, and it really is the basis of their report, there is a fixed zero-sum assumption in their -- in their proposal, that there are fixed dollars in western Mass., and they're unapologetic, incredibly unapologetic, about their assertion that Northampton has a monopoly on

those dollars. We don't believe that's the case.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

We provided you empirical evidence from the census that showed in 2000 the total accommodation of food services sales, this is on page 15 of our opposition, and per the 2000 census Springfield's total of food services sales were \$148 million. In 2010, the next census, that number grew to \$222 million. Springfield's tourism -- food and beverage tourism grew over that period of time. not surprising that in that same window in Northampton that number grew from \$57.8 million to \$81. million. In other words, both communities, tourism, economic, entertainment, food, leisure, tourism can grow together. And we think we're going to be a catalyst to make that happen further. So empirical evidence that -- that undercuts the zero-sum gain concept.

Again, our marketing plan, I think, which we've provided in our RFA, relies on bringing at least 50 percent of our revenues from outside of the market. That's not

1 accounted for as an offset.

And, lastly, I want you to -- I'd

ask you to -- to look at our partnerships,

which we seek to capitalize in the region to,

once we get these folks here, what is the

demonstration, what's the evidence that we

plan on keeping them there and having them

spend dollars in the region?

I would point you to our Greater
Springfield and Convention Visitor Bureau
Agreement. When we submitted our RFA it was a
proposal. I'm happy to report that is now an
agreement. It's a cross-marketing agreement
that provides for putting our visitor guide
and cross-marketing to our customers so that
when they come to our property they go explore
the region.

Similar, we've gotten endorsements from the Berkshire and Franklin chambers, who also act as tourism and economic generators. Endorsements from them because we've talked to them about partnering on different packages, fall foliage packages, different cross-marketing packages.

1	So I think our our submission is
2	is is abundant in terms of our intent to
3	bring new money into the market, to keep money
4	that's left the market, and I think
5	Northampton will get their fair share of it.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. STRATTON: Commissioners, I'd
8	like to pass the microphone to Chuck Irving,
9	who has a unique perspective on this as a
10	Massachusetts-based developer. I think he'd
11	share some input on how Springfield and
12	Northampton can thrive together. Chuck.
13	MR. IRVING: Hi. My name's Chuck
14	Irving, I'm with Davenport Properties.
15	Davenport Properties. Davenport has built
16	over a million square feet of shops and
17	restaurant space in western Massachusetts, and
18	we continue to own most of that today. I also
19	went to school in western Massachusetts, as
20	well as Maine, so I'm intimately familiar with
21	region, and a fan of Northampton for since
22	the 1970s.
23	Springfield is not unique in many
24	ways within New England It's a small city

1	with a lot of historic buildings, brick, and
2	it's gone into decline. And when Jim Murren
3 .	came to Springfield, he said, look, I want to
4	do something unique, and this is where I think
5	I can do it. And what Jim looked to were
6	other cities in New England that have
7	experienced a renaissance, and he was
8	specifically looking at Burlington, Vermont;
9	and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and Providence,
10	Rhode Island; and Portland, Maine. And he
11	charged us to go study these places. He said,
12	the type of renaissance I want to create.

And so, when we're talking about the substitution effect I really looked to the success of these cities and the impact on the regions around them and say, was it positive or negative? Because, as I said, we're not trying to do anything unique. If we can make Springfield like Portland, Maine or Burlington, Vermont, then I'm going to be very happy 10 years from now.

I'm intimately familiar with

Portland, because I went to Bowdoin College.

And back in the 1980s when I went to Bowdoin,

Portland looked like Springfield today. And when my father would pick me up from college, we'd drive home, take a quick stop to Freeport for a cup of chowder and drive quickly passed Springfield and head on back.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

With the leadership of folks from L.L. Bean, Portland experienced the type of renaissance that we're trying to catalyze in Springfield. They brought a factory store downtown, they supported a market that would help housing, and they actually took on some historic buildings and turned them around. And what has happened now is, Portland is -is a city that you can read about in magazines in New York City or London. It is one of the cities in this country that is best known for restaurants. A lot more restaurants than we ever intend to build in Springfield. there was an elasticity in the market that they experienced there, where now we go back and we don't see Freeport devastated by the success of Portland, we don't see the beautiful town of Kennebunkport, which I really feel is like Northampton. I mean, if

1	you want to experience Maine, you know,
2	outside of a city, you stop off at
3	Kennebunkport. If you want to experience the
4	Berkshires, you stop off at Northampton. And
5	Kennebunkport remains a very strong tourist
6	community. And I would argue that the entire
7	interstate highway corridor has benefited by
8	Portland expanding tourism and making it a
9	place that my wife and, you know, regularly go
10	for a weekend and just hang out. And when we
11	go there, quite honestly, on the way home we
12	stop off at Kennebunkport.

I don't have the facts and statistics. I've just been in New England for -- for many years. And I know our aspiration is to make Springfield a big and great city with tons of restaurants and tons of retail that goes well beyond MGM. And I think that's the purpose of this, is to help catalyze a renaissance there.

And I guess I can point to two things that talk about Northampton. Number one, you know, retailers like Yankee Candle, an Apple reseller that we're talking to, you

know, they feel that there's plenty of market share in the area, if MGM comes. You know, Yankee Candle is not in downtown Springfield right now, but they are in Deerfield, Holyoke, Lenox and Sturbridge. And they said, if you come, we'll go to Springfield. And I said, why? They said, 'cause you're going to make the market bigger. That's the bottom line.

On a more personal perspective, I'm the kind of guy that loves hanging out in towns like Northampton. And when Kelley Tucky's daughter was in college now, came out this fall to experience here, she said, where -- where should I go? I said, you got to go to Northampton. And I said, you got to go to Northampton. I said, you get outside of the city and experience what this area really has to offer. And when MGM opens, that's what we're going to continue to say, because selling that makes our product so much stronger. Thank you.

MR. STRATTON: Thank you,

Commissioners. We are sensitive to the time,

and Kelley Tucky is here as well, and there is

1	an issue that's been raised before about the
2	labor pool and the hospitality, and retail and
3	restaurant industry, and whether or not
4	Northampton, you know, would be negatively
5	impacted by MGMs presence. Kelley can address
6	those questions, should the commission have
7	any. But, otherwise, in the interest of time,
8	we'll complete our presentation.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very
10	much.
11	MR. STRATTON: Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions or
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No
14	questions.
15	MR. NOSAL: Chairman, sorry.
16	MR. STRATTON: Sorry.
17	MR. NOSAL: Sorry. I think we've
18	sort of wrapped in both the discussion about
19	the request for surrounding community status,
20	and also, I think, a request for involuntary
21	disbursements. And, I guess, if you'd
22	you'll give me the opportunity, maybe for just
23	two or three minutes, just to touch on that
24	subject matter that would be, certainly

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yep.

2	MR. NOSAL: helpful to us. Thank
3	you, Chairman. So we also have in front of
4	the commission, a request for involuntary
5	disbursement. Certainly, the commission's
6	aware of the factors that it will look at,
7	reasonable likelihood that the community will
8	be designated, that the request is reasonable
9	in scope, and that the risks to the community
10	the risks to the community that it won't be
11	able to properly determine the impacts
12	outweighs the financial risk to MGM in doing
13	that.
14	Obviously, we've heard a great deal
15	about whether or not the whether or not
16	Northampton qualifies as a surrounding
17	community so we're not going to rehash that
18	particular prong. It's our position that
19	they're not, and, therefore, not going to be
20	able to satisfy requirements for the
21	involuntary disbursement.
22	Should, however, the commission
23	reach the second, third requirements for

approval for involuntary disbursements, the

24

city's request of \$42,000 is neither
reasonable in scope, and the financial burden
to the applicant outweighs the risks that
Northampton won't be able to assess its
impacts.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Essentially, reasonableness here is fairly difficult, I think, for the commission to judge. And that's largely based on what you have in front of you. It's difficult for the commission to judge the reasonableness based on the documentation that's been submitted. We essentially have two fix-fee proposals, very little detail on how the work is to be allocated within each fixed fee. For example, we can't ascertain how many hours the city law firm will spend on internal meetings and internal research, or time actually providing advice and counsel as to the framework of what a mitigation agreement might look like. In connection with the consultant's report, we can't determine what time is spent at kick-off meetings and site tours versus doing some of the economic analysis.

Τ	Typically, when a party seeks
2	reimbursement through a regulatory process,
3	there are minimal amounts of detail that are
4	necessary for the regulator to assess those
5	particular requests. The city hasn't
6	produced the city's produced these scope of
7	services, no contracts, no invoices, they
8	haven't put forth any backup as to the process
9	it went through and procuring them. And where
10	the city seeks reimbursement sanctioned by the
11	state, and that's important here, the city
12	bears the burden of demonstrating that
13	selection was reasonable and that those costs
14	are being prudently incurred.

The legislature didn't intend the community grant process to be an open checkbook. It's off-fit to set aside \$50,000 for communities to conduct due diligence on impacts with an obligation to fund more, if necessary. Northampton's request for almost the entirety of that amount demonstrates that the request is out of step with what the grant process was intended, and it's -- it is completely out of step with amounts that MGM

1	has agreed to reimburse in connection with
2	other communities much closer in vicinity.
3	The grant program, at best, should help defray
4	some costs, not indemnify cities for their
5	entire endeavors. Thanks.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
7	Anybody else, questions?
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No. Thank
9	you.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Thank
11	you very much. We will take this under
12	deliberation and be back to you in a couple
13	weeks, two, three weeks.
14	MR. N'DOLO: Thank you.
15	MR. STRATTON: Thank you.
16	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
17	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman,
18	commissioners, I'd like to invite the
19	representatives from the town of Hampden to
20	come to the table, please.
21	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS:
22	Mr. Chairman, before the gentlemen from
23	Hampden take their seat, I have disclosed to
24	my appointing authorities, a history of any

1	interaction that I've had, both with the
2	members of the board of selectmen from Hampder
3	and Longmeadow, and feel at this time I'll
4	recuse myself from deliberations from those
5	from those two communities.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Both Hampden and
7	Longmeadow?
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you,
LO	Commissioner. We'll miss you.
11	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'll miss
L2	you guys.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Gentlemen, you go
L4	first. You want to speak to the mic and
L5	introduce yourselves?
L6	MR. FLYNN: My name is
L7	John D. Flynn. I am chairman of the board of
L8	selectmen for the town of Hampden.
L9	MR. VILLAMAINO: Vinny Villamaino,
20	selectman for the town of Hampden.
21	MR. FLYNN: I'm fairly unfamiliar
22	with the procedure done for this this
23	event, so please excuse any missteps that we
0.4	might make First off weld like to thank the

commission for allowing us our chance to come forth and present our case, albeit a fairly short one, offer consideration.

We're fairly late to the process, as we really had no interaction with the collection of information or the -- the assessment of the impact on the town of Hampden. We've been a member of the regional task force for casinos for the past seven years, which was formulated in Monson, you're probably aware of. And we had, at that time, accessed the impact of a proposed casino in Palmer, which was -- the impetus probably starting in the late 2000s.

When the emphasis shifted to

Springfield, we looked at what we felt was the

data that we had accumulated in our own office

and saw how relevant it was to that venue. We

were, perhaps, waiting for contact or

bilateral communication at that point, which

was never established. When we saw the

deadline approaching we contacted and got our

application in to be considered. However,

again, there has never been any opportunity

1	or extended to us to provide any
2	justification for our application.
3	We do know that the the numbers
4	provided for the MGM study do show a
5	considerable projection for customers from
6	Connecticut. I believe the number was
7	30 percent. If you look at the maps, which
8	they are provided as well, you'll see that one
9	of the primary travel routes is through
LO	Hampden. If you're familiar with western
L1	Mass., you know that Sumner Avenue is a
L2	primary corridor to the south end of
13	Springfield, and the corridor that feeds
L4	Sumner Avenue is Allen Street, which a major
15	road in Hampden. A major contributor to the
L6	traffic, both from Connecticut and from the
L7	east as well, the Monson traffic that comes
18	through Hampden.
19	We are looking for the opportunity
20	to explore this and present the fact that we
21	feel there is some mitigation needed for the
22	impact on the community of Hampden. And we

appreciate the opportunity to bring that

forward to you. Vinny.

23

24

1	MR. VILLAMAINO: I think John sums
2	it up. We have a direct route right to the
3	Connecticut line. And they they stipulated
4	that one-third of their business is going to
5	come from Connecticut. And we do get a lot of
6	traffic coming straight out of Connecticut.
7	And not only that, we have Monson, as John
8	said. And, you know, we like to be considered
9	at you know, that that may be an issue
10	for us and the traffic so and
11	environmentally it may may do some damage
12	to our roads and whatever, so we'd like to be
13	considered. Thank you.
14	MR. FLYNN: One more one more
15	point. We did listen to the rebuttal for the
16	last applicant and we, at this time, have not
17	stated an amount. We are looking for the
18	opportunity to enter this discussion, which we
19	felt was not offered to us. We looked at the
20	written rebuttal, which we felt was a
21	beautiful recap of our Wikipedia entry.
22	Hampden is a lovely community, very pastoral,
23	does have cows. It doesn't really reflect
24	what we feel would be the impact of this

1 traffic.

2	I've lived in Hampden for, oh, I'll
3	say it, the 56 years I've been alive, and I
4	will tell you the community has grown. It is
5	a community that does exhibit a lot of through
6	traffic in its current configuration. We
7	would anticipate, knowing the history of the
8	town, that this will increase, and there is no
9	way you could not anticipate and prove that
L O	there will not be an an increase.
L1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you.
L2	MGM.
L3	MR. STRATTON: Thank you,
L4	Commissioners. We hope to be brief here as
L5	well. There are two issues raised by the town
L6	in its petition in here today. And those are
L7	proximity and operational impact to traffic
L8	infrastructure.
L9	Starting first with proximity, it's

MGM's position that -- that Hampden simply is
not proximate as contemplated under the Gaming
Act. The center of the town of Hampden is 11
miles and a 20-minute drive to the project
site. And I, with all due respect to the

Τ	town, our position, and you'll hear from kevin
2	Dandrade, is that there really is no primary
3	route to downtown Springfield through Hampden.
4	That's simply unsubstantiated.
5	In fact, Hampden and it is a
6	beautiful community. It's holds the
7	distinction, I believe, is one of the few
8	remaining municipalities in the commonwealth
9	to have no traffic lights in in the entire
10	town. The idea that it will be a major
11	cut-through is simply unsubstantiated, and
12	Mr. Dandrade will address that further. So
13	and with that, I'm going to pass it to
14	Mr. Dandrade.
15	But in summary, if you look at the
16	statutory threshold of proximity and you look
17	at the only alleged operational impact, we
18	feel that the town of Hampden, who has the
19	burden here, has not met that burden of
20	demonstrating a significant and adverse impact
21	from the project. And, Kevin, if you could
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Counsel,
23	that's the second time you've mentioned this
24	statutory requirement for proximity. The

statute uses the term proximate to, or in

proximity to, that's a relative term. How do

you -- and -- and our regulations define it in

functional terms, not in geographical terms.

So help me, if you would, briefly, with your

statutory construction that somehow excludes a

town like Hampden.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Sure, Commissioner. MR. STRATTON: So the definition of surrounding community contemplates some level of proximity. And that's essentially all that we're saying. We understand that the regulations, and as the commission has interpreted them, have proximity as advisory to another factor. But there is -- it's clearly contemplated under the statute that there has to be some level of geographic proximity to the project. And that's -- that's all that we're saying, is that, you have to get beyond that threshold. If you're -- if you're -- in this instance you're not adjacent, you're 11-mile drive and you're 20 minutes away, that, that is not what was contemplated under the statute to be a proximate community.

1	Does that if there were
2	tremendous if there was tremendous
3	operational impacts with that very same
4	proximity, I agree it wouldn't automatically
5	exclude Hampden from consideration. But
6	when when you look at the operational
7	impacts, which we believe are negligible,
8	there is there is no reason to overcome
9	that proximity threshold.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I hear you.
11	All right.
12	MR. STRATTON: Thank you.
13	MR. DANDRADE: Good morning,
14	Mr. Chairman, members of the commission. My
15	name is Kevin Dandrade. I'm principal with
16	TEC, Inc. We are the traffic engineers for
17	the project. I'm, personally, a professional
18	traffic operations engineer, and I am joined
19	by Rebecca Brown on our staff, who is also a
20	professional traffic operations engineer.
21	If I could provide some of that
22	orientation that may help put that proximity
23	and the potential for traffic into
24	perspective. What you see in the dashed

outline is the town of Hampden in its
relationship to downtown Springfield. This is
a map that anyone can get by using Google Maps
that looks at the routes coming from
Connecticut, or from the east attempting to
pass through the town of Hampden.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

When we do our analysis, when we look at the number of trips, and the number of trips that are going to be generated by MGM have already been endorsed by MassDOT as of that October, as part of our ongoing coordination with the agencies. We also went through an extensive peer-review process. when you look at the potential for trips to come through, we look at a number of different things. And we've gone through a very fine-grained analysis of all the different components of what the project would entail. So we look the at casino patrons, casino employees, the retail component, the housing component, and the office, among the other entertainment options. We've separated them all out and done what we call gravity model, which looks principally at the populations in

the area and any competing factors. You know,

are there competition for that type of use,

land use to the south, to the east or

elsewhere?

In looking at this exhibit, the green arrows represent the predominant travel trends that we expect from the Connecticut towns into the site. The larger arrow representing the travel up and down 91, the smaller arrows representing along 190 to 91, or along 83, which is almost a direct route into downtown Springfield.

We have assigned traffic as part of our extensive models. These two binders here represent only two of the four volumes of the traffic study that has been included within the draft environmental impact report and the RFA2 response. Also, what you can see from this exhibit is that there are no state-numbered routes that pass through Hampden. And when looking at the colors of the map, you can see the densely-developed areas with -- that have the gray hue here, and then you see a significant amount of green

area here. That is representative of very low residential density.

2.1

The selectmen have noted that there's the potential for trips to come from Monson. Monson has a low population. The population of Hampden is only 5,200 or so people. The routes from Summers and Stafford, some of those routes that come through those mountains in that area are gravel roads, so there's no predominant travel route to be expected to come through Hampden. And even though there may be no routes, there's also very limited population, when you talk about the total population that we're going to draw from, that even has the potential to come through.

This shows the distribution of traffic that was refined through the GPI peer-review, Greenman-Pederson, Inc., for the pioneer valley planning commission. These were edits to our technical numbers for the distribution of that traffic. Hampden was never identified as a key route, as a key location for study because it is not expected

L	to be impacted. Even the volumes going
2	through Wilbraham, knowing that part of Monson
3	is up in here, any of the potential patrons,
4	employees, et cetera, from Monson, not only
5	have a route through Hampden, but they have a
5	route a more direct route through
7	Wilbraham.

The petition does not show any data. It does not show or quantify any difference of opinion that built -- could build upon any of the work that we've done, or that has been peer reviewed by other professionals. The allegation of assumption of traffic impacts is flawed because there's just no population to draw from.

When we look at the closest corner of Hampden, it's more than five miles away.

There are no state routes proceeding through.

And when we tried our hardest to try to find the greatest level of impact that we can project based on those population zones, it's a dozen trips in that peak hour on Friday, six in, six out.

I'm confident that as the commission

1	works with your own peer-review consultants,
2	that you'll determine that this is not a
3	significant and adverse impact to the town of
4	Hampden. Thank you.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. Stratton,
6	finished?
7	MR. STRATTON: Yes, we're finished.
8	Thank you, Commissioner.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?
10	MR. FLYNN: No.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We haven't, as you
12	know, looked at this beyond looking at your
13	materials and hearing you, and we will be
14	looking at it, and our consultants will be
15	looking at it, but on the face of it, it looks
16	kind of reasonable what you're saying. Have
17	you offered Hampden the look-back feature; in
18	other words, if it turned out for some reason
19	this assessment was wrong and there was
20	material impact, that you would then have an
21	opportunity to talk to them about it?
22	MR. MATHIS: Mr. Chairman, Michael
23	Mathis, for the record, it it's a very fair
24	question, and it's something we strongly

1	considered when Hampden sent in their request.
2	The challenge that we have is that we've built
3	a coalition, as you know, based on abutting
4	communities. And the question we've and
5	the difficulty we've had is, where do you draw
6	the line? And in fairness to the
7	representations we've made throughout
8	throughout western Mass and in those
9	communities, with feel like it would be it
10	would be inequitable to offer Hampden the
11	look-back, when we've told other communities
12	that we drew the line of abutting communities,
13	as well as Holyoke, because of the workforce
14	development relationship. In fact, I think
15	there's been a couple of communities who
16	raised their hand, so to speak, after they
17	Northampton and Hampden file petitions,
18	because they didn't realize they were in the
19	running for a potential designation.
20	So for those reasons, we feel like
21	we have to maintain our early representations
22	that the group that we talk to is the group
23	that we talk to.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Just one

1	thing, I'm not don't know whether you know
2	this or not, and, again, not prejudging where
3 .	we come down on this because we haven't we
4	haven't looked at it, we haven't heard from
5	our consultants, there is a something
6	called a community mitigation fund, which was
7	put together by the legislature. And when its
8	fully up and running, when the casinos get
9	moving, there'll be something like 15 to
10	\$20 million a year that will be available to
11	for communities to mitigate impacts, which
12	were not anticipated, or anticipatable in
13	advance.

So there are other bites at the apple here, as well as the bite you're taking now, which is to petition to be a surrounding community. Anything else.

MR. FLYNN: Can we rebut?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.

MR. FLYNN: Okay. I think one of the points we wanted to make is that we felt was a very unilateral process, the review part. The town, which is very accessible, was never contacted. We certainly have data that

1	would have been happy to share with their
2	traffic consultant.
3	I would question the proximate part,
4	because there had been agreements signed with
5	communities that probably are a further
6	distance than the the number they then have
7	for Hampden, whether it's Ludlow, et cetera.
8	So I think our basis is the fact
9	that again, we did not throw a number out
10	there. We're not saying, we'll you gave
11	community A this, you gave community B this,
12	we should get the same. We're saying, we feel
13	there is an impact. We'd appreciate the
14	opportunity to discuss that. And if there is
15	not going to be a bilateral discussion,
16	unfortunately we have to go to you, who will
17	be, basically, our protectors in this. And we
18	ask for your guidance and your help in that.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
20	MR. FLYNN: And thank you for your
21	time.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You've submitted
23	your traffic studies to us; do we have those?
24	MR. FLYNN: We'll be happy.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Give them
2	to Ombudsman Ziemba.
3	MR. FLYNN: Okay.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. Thank
6	you.
7	MR. VILLAMAINO: No, I'm good,
8	Judge.
9	MR. FLYNN: Thank you very much.
10	MR. VILLAMAINO: Thank you.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you very
12	much.
13	MR. FLYNN: Thank you, sir.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
15	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, members
16	of the commission, I'd like to ask the Town of
17	Longmeadow to come to the table, please.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who is leading off
19	for Longmeadow? Are you ready?
20	MR. MOSS: Good morning,
21	Commissioners. My name is Brandon Moss. I'm
22	an attorney with Murphy, Hesse, Toomey &
23	Lehane. Seating to my left is Stephen Crane,
24	who's the town manager for the town of

Longmeadow, as well as Marie Angelides, who's
the chair of the Longmeadow board of the -select board. And, also, seated to her left
is Katherine Hesse, who's an attorney at our
law firm.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In terms of today, I put together just a PowerPoint to over -- to provide an overview. But, I mean, it's certainly unfortunate that we're in this position, that the Town of Longmeadow prepared a 244-page detailed, data-driven analysis, which you've relied upon in part, but not entirely, the Greenman-Pederson Inc. peer review. GPI, Greenman-Pederson, Inc. was not the town's consultant. It was an independent consultant that was hired by the RPA, the regional planning authority for the pioneer valley planning commission. And this is the same GPI report a moment ago, when a prior petition was discussed, the page from the GPI report was used to -- to show why a community was not included, but that's the same report that we, in part, rely on to show why Longmeadow should be impacted, and should be considered as being 1 an impacted community.

2	Just by way of geography, and I
3	don't think there's any any dispute here in
4	terms of proximity, but Longmeadow is located
5	due south of the site. The site itself, you
6	know, is is in the south end of
7	Springfield, and Longmeadow is the closest
8	community to the south end of Springfield.

The report itself, or the -- what we've heard today, even by MGM saying this morning, is that a third of the revenues are coming from Connecticut. That MGM is focusing on Connecticut for a sizeable percentage of its revenues. Those residents from Connecticut have to, unless they're taking a canoe or a kayak along the Connecticut River, they have to go through Longmeadow. And we're not saying entirely, not at all, about I-91.

Longmeadow's roads, Longmeadow's local roads, are used to access Springfield.

They're used as a bypass. Whether it's the accidents that happen every couple weeks, whether it's congestion, the roads to the site are recognized as going through Longmeadow.

1	And we the next slide shows
2	this is something I think that shouldn't be
3	too unfamiliar to this commission, and
4	certainly not to MGM. This is what was
5	presented by MGM last week at its at its
6	presentation. That circle shows, you know,
7	other than the southwestern and southeastern
8	portions of Connecticut, that a bulk of the
9	expected patrons to MGM Springfield are coming
10	up through Connecticut. The epicenter is
11	Hartford, and it's West Hartford within
12	Connecticut. And, conveniently, West
13	Hartford, Hartford are along I-91.
14	In terms of the next slide, it shows

In terms of the next slide, it shows two things. And it shows -- the next slide shows, with my laser pointer, a star where MGM Springfield is going to be located. That slide, you will see that there are roads, Route 5, which is a state-designated road, but it is a Longmeadow-owned and controlled roadway, Longmeadow's responsible for it, passes parallel to 91 up to the site. And that -- what we're looking at here is every single abutter is in gray. It's a horseshoe

of gray abutters that were designated by MGM.

All of them have been designated, except for

one missing link, Longmeadow. Yet, 30 percent

of MGM's expected revenues will be coming from

Connecticut and will be passing through

Longmeadow.

It's no secret here, you know, in terms of that, when we were here -- when the commission was here last week, the CEO said that he wanted -- he said I quote, unquote, I just want there money to come here, and he was referring to Connecticut. When the president of MGM Resorts was here last week, he said, we are right in the target range of Mohegan and Foxwoods. We are ideally positioned to go right into Hartford and attack. Well, to attack means that those patrons are traveling along through Longmeadow to the site.

I also want to point out, and I think it's important to note, when MGM was here back in November, and it's on page 168 of the the transcripts, the now-MGM president, Michael Mathis, said, we're closer in a lot of ways to Connecticut than we are to some of our

abutters. Well, those parts of Connecticut go 1 through Longmeadow. He also said that the --2 quote, unquote, the physical impact on, for 3 example, to the east of Longmeadow and 4 Wilbraham, is remarkably less, I think, than 5 if you look to the...to the south. Longmeadow is directly to the south of Springfield. 7

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Now, we're -- we've tried to work with MGM in terms of discussions, and I know that the guidelines for today, the focus was not to get into a discussion of that. We've -- we haven't obviously reached agreement, but that shouldn't have prevented a designation from being made. In terms of this issue of percentages, we recognize that there are existing traffic and transportation, and infrastructure issues within Longmeadow. we're not looking for MGM to assume a hundred percent of the cost to address that. We're looking for the payment of a fair share of reasonable percentage. But that's an issue not for the -- not for today. That's an issue for down the road, if we're provided, and we certainly feel it's our position to be

provided a seat at the table to be in the room
to continue negotiating with MGM. That's
the -- that's the time and the place. Not
here today. Today is to allow us to stay at
the table, to continue to negotiate with MGM.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In terms of, you know, Longmeadow, the next slide shows a Google map, which, you know, seems to be also a little bit more in detail laying out some of the -- the areas within Longmeadow that lead to the site. Again, we have Route 5, which, in Connecticut, Exit 49 crosses, and it crosses over again at the so-called Longmeadow Curve, which has shown up in some of the papers. Longmeadow Curve is Exits 1, 2 and 3. messy interchange. There's backups. backups and congestion spills into Longmeadow local roads. Travelers from the south, who seek an alternate route, or are forced to seek an alternate route, they go on to Route 5. And Longmeadow residents, there's a spillover effect, they go into other roads.

But, A, just by way of frame of references, when you type in Longmeadow on

Google Maps, it just drops into -- what it
will as the center of town. A is Longmeadow

Street, and it goes right to the site. We're

talking about a primary route directly into

Springfield and into the site.

This map, it was -- earlier today there was a large green arrow that MGM just had up on its last presentation, that showed the predominate travel trans from Connecticut into the site, that's what we're seeing here, and that's in Longmeadow.

We have had three engineering reports dealing with traffic and transportation infrastructure, and the fact that this -- this is going to be a significant and adverse impact. The independent consultant that was hired, retained by the PVPC, GPI, the town also retained Parsons Brinckerhoff, which was not redundant.

Parsons Brinckerhoff put a dollar value to the requested mitigation. And aside from that, we also had the town engineer, who was familiar and local conditions and had -- you know, had the experience with that.

In pages 10 and 11 of its opposition to our petition, MGM tries to attack the GPI report. This is a very same GPI report. is the very same report that just a few minutes ago, MGM conveniently was able to rely upon in terms of saying why another community was not a surrounding community. MGM can't have it both ways, using the GPI report to support its case on one end, and then using and attacking the GPI report to show an opposite position when it's not convenient for MGM.

The next slide shows what the GPI study focused on. And it was a 29-page report. It wasn't -- it wasn't -- it was -- it was -- it was quite a bit of detail. It confirmed and identified roadway impacts on Longmeadow's local roads, and I'm not talking about 91. It also recommended specific mitigation measures for Longmeadow's local roads. And it did, to the extent there was a concern with 91, it did recommend that there be a simulation model be done through MassDOT and MGM being involved for the Longmeadow

1	Curve	that	we	talked	about

2	In terms of next slide, the MGM
3	fails to account for the fact that
4	Longmeadow's local roads are they are
5	alternates, and they are viable alternates.
6	They are the only viable north-south
7	alternative to travel on the interstate in
8	that area, and there are already bottlenecked.
9	MassDOT, which we've provided in our petition,
10	specifically said in no uncertain terms, that
11	Longmeadow Street, Laurel Street corridors are
12	listed as regional congestion bottlenecks.
13	And it specifically recognized the fact that
14	Longmeadow Street and Converse Street, which
15	go through the town, which are the routes to
16	this casino, are arterial roads with with
17	regional significance. Next slide.
18	The GPI study recommended three
19	specific measures be taken, in terms of
20	seeking funds for signalized intersections.
21	Longmeadow Street at Converse Street,
22	Longmeadow Street at Forest Glen Road, and
23	Converse Street at Laurel Street. And I know
24	its report, G MGM, or its opposition, MGM

tries to distort, tries to unreasonably

condense the GPI report and that -- that's not

right.

The GPI report devoted seven pages to taking MGM's trip generation analysis and saying that that was actually too low. That it faulted MGM for relying on Detroit. No one can say. No one can say that Springfield is Detroit. They have different land areas.

They have different populations. They have different roads. And, most importantly, Detroit has four casinos. This will be the first casino in western Massachusetts, which we understand is likely to happen. But this is one casino and they're -- it's -- it's not a fair comparison.

GPI, Jason DeGray is here in the room today. I don't know if the commission had any questions for him, but he is here in the room. And he looked at and made a determination that that amount -- those trip generation numbers were too low so there was an adjustment. And this wasn't pulling 20 percent out of the sky. What it was, was

1	looking at Connecticut, the casinos in
2	Connecticut, and viewing those as a comparator
3 .	to what to Longmeadow's or, I'm sorry,
4	to MGM's trip generation, and actually saying
5	that even those numbers were too low, because
6	unlike someone who who might not go to the
7	movies in the Connecticut, this is a gaming
8	establishment in the broadest possible sense.

Our statute, The Expanded Gaming
Act, doesn't view the gaming establishment as
electronic gaming and tables. It recognizes
it to be the gaming and the nongaming
amenities are part of the establishment. And
this GPI report recognized that the movie
theater, for example, might be a draw to
someone, to Springfield, a new trip. And the
percentages are -- are high. There's
approximately -- the highest percentage of
traffic is coming from the south. And we are
talking about just in one hour alone, 286 cars
on 91, 53 cars just during that one hour on a
Friday evening, 53 cars going on Longmeadow's
roads.

And I'd also point out that what

1	it it falls to account what MGM falls to
2	account for is that congestion is a way of
3	life, unfortunately, in western Massachusetts
4	in this area. And with the congestion, which
5	isn't measured as specific episodic events,
6	folks go through drivers go through, whether
7	they they know the roads or their devices
8	tell them to, they go through Longmeadow
9	roads, and there's backups, and they're slow.
10	One of the select board members on the way to
11	work had had indicated to us that it's
12	it's not an easy drive into work in downtown
13	Springfield, because of the backups on the
14	roads. The next slide.

Any -- aside from GPI we also had

Parsons Brinckerhoff, another traffic engineer

to look at the recommendations. There's very

little reserve capacity for the Longmeadow

Street, Forest Glen Road intersection. And

so, if there's even a modestly higher demand

than forecast, that's going to create a

problem.

The -- there are a number of recommendations and on the screen, I won't

1	read through them, but there's several
2	intersections that were recommended. This
3	isn't something as simple as just changing
4	some signalized intersections. To address and
5	to get a flexible, functional, responsive
6	roadway network, work is necessary, and that's
7	laid out in the Parsons Brinckerhoff report,
8	and it's laid out on the slide.
9	This whole idea of Springfield being
10	a catalyst, that's a separate section in the
11	GPI report. That's on pages 23 and 24.
12	That's two sections after the use of a
13	20-percent upward adjustment on on MGM's
14	numbers. But even MGM, even its numbers
15	recognizes its numbers that traffic will be
16	going through Longmeadow.
17	The next slide also identifies a
18	number of intersections that should be
19	monitored as part of this. Or a number of
20	roadways, Shaker Road, Dwight Road, Longmeadow
21	Street. And this is GPI's exact words, these

24 Again, I think one thing I do want

22

23

are the most likely locations to experience

impact as a result of the casino proposal.

to emphasize with MGM's response is they talk
about what's acceptable. That's an issue for
negotiation. That's an issue for arbitration.
That is not an issue for designating, because
these impacts are clear. Traffic and
transportation alone are reasons to view
Longmeadow as a surrounding community.

The next -- the next slide shows two additional intersections that were in the MEPA study. And I know when there were -- the Category 2 licenses before this commission a few months ago, one of the focal points was, well they're not -- there was intersections within a municipality that were being studied. We have two of those here. Longmeadow Street at Converse Street, Englewood Road, Longmeadow Street at Forest Glen Road. And both of those intersections, those areas were identified as areas that required mitigation. Mitigation because of MGM. The next slide.

The next slide puts this all in perspective in terms of where everything is.

Right here along the border is Forest Glen,

Longmeadow Street, we have Converse Road.

1	Bliss Road was another area that was
2	identified for mitigation. These are all
3	along Route 5, and all leading into the quote
4	unquote Longmeadow Curve.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I also want to point the commission's attention to the star at the -the top of the slide. That star where the red pointer is, is significant because of the next slide. This is taken only three weeks ago. That's a stream of traffic is going on to Longmeadow's roads. This was a holiday week. It was January 2, 2014. And traffic, because of an incident on 91, was routed onto Longmeadow streets. Those cars made it -- one could argue might even be an action shot right now, because the cars in this photo are moving as quickly as they did in real life. They sat and they slogged along. Unfortunately, due to the periodic incidents, due to the congestion that occurs, this is what happens.

And what's going to happen here with MGM Springfield, and we again recognize that it's likely to happen and be built, is the fact that you're adding -- MGM's expecting

1	20,000 cars to visit the site. But even in
2	that hour alone, we're talking, using GPI's
3 .	numbers, 286 cars on 91, 53 cars on Route 5,
4	and that's adding quite a bit. Again, I must
5	emphasize we're looking for MGM to assume a
6	reasonable percentage of responsibility. Not
7	to fix exiting problems, but it's clear that
8	MGM it's clear that MGM's causing
9	additional cars, but for this casino that
10	would not be going to the site.
11	There's there's a fundamental
12	misunderstanding, I think of of
13	Massachusetts municipal law, and Massachusetts
14	municipal contracts practicing, when
15	Longmeadow can't just assume the costs to make
16	these mitigation measures and then seek
17	reimbursement. Not when it's near the tax
18	levy. The legislature, and through
19	Proposition 2-1/2, there's limits in terms of
20	Longmeadow's ability to just assume the
21	expense and then seek reimbursement, so we're
22	seeking funds. And, again, that's for down
23	the road. But we're seeking funds so that
24	when the light switch gets turned on at MGM

Springfield, these roadways are ready to accept this additional traffic, because, otherwise, Longmeadow is going to experience significant and adverse impacts.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I know there were some -- the next slide. There were some additional impacts that we studied as part of our 244-page submission. We had an expert who looked at police and fire, EMS. Longmeadow, it can't be disputed, response of the fire and EMS response to incidents on 91, the police response to incidents on -- on Longmeadow's local roads. These are incident -- these are impacts that were specifically studied by our consultant within Longmeadow. The reliance on nonregional letters and a study that was -that was done and doesn't even reference Longmeadow, doesn't really -- isn't compelling considering specific impacts that were studied by our consultant, Don Jutton of Municipal Resources, Inc.

The other impact that I did want to also flag is something that MGM's made an issue of with its -- every single one of its

surrounding community agreements, which is utilities, water and sewer. That's a part of those -- those agreements. That's something that we would look to address through a look-back, if we are allowed to have a seat at the table with MGM. But I think it's important to say that that August 28th letter that was cited in MGM's opposition is -- is anything but a direct, definitive statement that the water and sewer flows can be -- can accept this. It's based on a number of assumptions and plans that weren't create the yet.

So, you know, bottom line here is that Longmeadow will be significantly and adversely impacted. And traffic and transportation infrastructure under the regulations are enough to make that designation, but we do have a number of other impacts. What Longmeadow is seeking here is reasonable, and it's to protect the residents of Longmeadow from having to have the MGM Springfield tax override, and having to assume these costs that otherwise wouldn't exist but

1	for MGM Springfield. I'm free to answer any
2	questions, as anyone else with me today.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't know
4	if I'm missed it in my packet, but are you
5	requesting involuntary disbursements at this
6	time?
7	MR. MOSS: At this time, we have not
8	filed a petition. We didn't want to create
9	put too much before this commission today.
10	And, certainly, depending on if we're
11	designated and negotiating and what happens
12	with negotiations, we may address that at some
13	point, but I wanted to keep the commission's
14	focused on our 244-page report.
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
17	MGM.
18	MR. STRATTON: Thank you,
19	Commissioners. Just at the outset, our
20	we've had a long dialogue with the Town of
21	Longmeadow, and I won't get into details.
22	It's been, clearly, the most challenge that
23	we've had on our side to in our
24	negotiations with Longmeadow Rut T just want

to point out the professionalism with which Town Manager, Stephen Crane, and the chair of the select board, Marie Angelides, has approached this. Despite the challenges that we face, it's been a -- a productive and professional, and collegial dialogue. So I just didn't want that to be lost on the commission.

Getting into -- I think the first
thing that we need to address at -- at -- at
the outset, is this notion that surrounding
community agreements that MGM has entered into
with other adjacent communities should somehow
be held against MGM, and that MGM should be
penalized for entering into voluntary
surrounding community agreements with
communities that -- that may have weaker
argument, that they're impacted under the
regulatory regime of proximity and operational
impacts.

For instance, Ludlow. Ludlow may have a weaker argument than Longmeadow. We designated Ludlow through the -- the insistence and leadership, and cooperation of,

for instance, Aaron Saunders on the select
board in Ludlow. We put that off the table.

And that's the approach that MGM's taken all
along.

And I think it's important to note that in the surrounding community regulation, the factors, proximity and significant and adverse impact operationally to traffic infrastructure and are only in the portion of the regulation that deal with a contested surrounding community designation. That's to say that because you enter into, either through consensually in an application or a surrounding community agreement with another community, that is not and should not be deemed an admission that that community would satisfy the criteria before this commission to be deemed a surrounding community.

And it's our very strong position that most, if not all, of the communities that we've designated through surrounding community agreements would not be able to meet the statutory and regulatory threshold, had they not be entered into those agreements. So

1	we've heard this from Longmeadow and we've
2	heard it from Hampden. It's an easy argument
3 .	to make with the math that why shouldn't we be
4	one too, but it's a different standard, and I
5	think that's important.

In terms of proximity, we can see

this -- that the -- what I've characterized

earlier, and with Commissioner McHugh

discussed to be what we view to be the

statutory threshold on proximity. With

Longmeadow this is all about traffic, and

that's while I'll be brief. I'm going to turn

it, in a moment, over to Kevin Dandrade, our

traffic consultant. Longmeadow is traffic,

traffic, traffic is the argument.

You know, I'm a -- I'm a town

resident. I live in Longmeadow, and, again, I

appreciate the efforts the town's making, but

I'm familiar with the traffic in Longmeadow.

Traffic's been an issue in Longmeadow for a

long time. It's part of -- the town has

fought to preserve its -- it is very unique

and attractive New England character. It has

one-land roads, and it -- it does have traffic

- 1 issues. Those are preexisting.
- 2 And what our position is, and you'll
- 3 hear from Mr. Dandrade, that what -- despite
- 4 their arguments to the contrary, what
- 5 Longmeadow's is really looking for MGM to do
- is to solve the preexisting issues that
- 7 Longmeadow has long had. And there's no
- 8 recognition that the percentage, the very --
- 9 our position is negligible percentage increase
- in the traffic to Longmeadow.

There's two phrases from a legal

- 12 standpoint that I think are dispositive here,
- and I'd like them to inform the commission's
- consideration in this petition, and's the
- phrase significant and adverse. You've heard
- 16 that they're -- we can see that traffic will
- go through Longmeadow. Yes, traffic will go
- 18 through Longmeadow. There's a small
- 19 percentage that will. It's not significant
- and it's not adverse, and you'll hear from
- 21 Mr. Dandrade why.
- 22 The other phrase that I think is
- important is -- and this is a phrase raised
- and highlighted by Longmeadow is

1	understandable, predictable and knowable
2	impacts. That's a standard the town embraces
3	but can't meet. They have studies and
4	reports, but they're they're missing causal
5	link between what they claim to be the
6	negative impacts and MGM's operations. It's
7	simply not there. For instance and they
8	bear the burden on that.

For instance, the MRI report which you've just heard about, MRI's not here today, but it's essentially a price list. If you want to do these things in town, here's what they'll cost. Well, there's no analysis or suggestion that there's a understandable, predictable and knowable link to MGM's operation and these perceived impacts. And that's the problem. The town claims to have significant and adverse impact. And I don't think they do so in bad faith, but their arguments are nonetheless based on guesswork and speculation. And that doesn't meet the standard when you're at this stage before the commission.

Without anything further, I'm going

1	to turn it over to Mr. Dandrade, who can
2	address the traffic impact on Longmeadow.
3	MR. DANDRADE: Thank you,
4	Attorney Stratton. Mr. Chairman, members of
5	commission, again, Kevin Dandrade, principal
6	of TEC representing MGM. What I'd like to do
7	is to go through a fact-based presentation to
8	you of what our detailed analysis concludes.
9	And I hope that you will agree with me in
LO	finding that there is no significant and
11	adverse impact with the town of Longmeadow.
12	To orient you, similar to what we
13	did for Northampton, outlined in the white
L4	dash is the boarder of Longmeadow. We can
15	see, as Longmeadow's counsel has pointed out,
16	that there are two interchanges that serve
L7	Route 5, neither of which are within the
18	town's boundaries. One is at Exit 49 in
19	Enfield, Connecticut, the next one is at Exit
20	1 in Springfield, so there's no direct highway
21	access between 91 and Route 5 within the town

The arrows indicate the predominant travel trends for those coming from the

borders.

1	northern Connecticut towns around,
2	essentially, Longmeadow, through East
3	Longmeadow here where we've assigned some
4	traffic along 190, and then the greatest
5	percentage coming from the south occurs on
6	I-91.

Shown in red is the constricted

Route 5 corridor where that is representing,
essentially, the trips that are originating
from within Longmeadow and a very small
percentage of those trips that may come from
northern part of Enfield. Next slide, please.

This is a snapshot from MassDOT's roadway jurisdiction map. The only roadway that is not town-owned is I-91. Massachusetts Department of Transportation has exclusive authority over what happens within that state highway layout from an operations perspective, a maintenance perspective or any improvements of the highway in that location. The lane drop curves somewhere in this location near the northerly end, northwest corner of Longmeadow. That is an existing condition, and that is something that the state and the

regional planning commission had been studying
and are continuing to study over the next
year, where they just recently brought on
another consultant to look at the regional
scale improvements to the I-91 facility. Next
slide, please.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

As part of the existing conditions, we also collected additional travel time data. Looking at the northbound movement of traffic from Connecticut towards the MGM site, again, we show Exit 49 on the bottom of the picture here. Exit 1 and the MGM site further to the north. We did this just over a week ago on the Friday preceding the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday weekend, which is one of the busiest ski weekends of the year. We did it knowing that there would be additional congestion on I-91 northbound. When you look at data sources that are available, whether it's through Google Maps or elsewhere, looking at traffic conditions, this is a case where I-91 was backed up from the lane drop all the way through that Route 5 interchange at Exit 49.

1	What it shows is that even when it's
2	backed up that far and traffic has the ability
3	to jump off of 91, it takes longer to go via
4	Route 5 than it does to simply stay on 91
5	northbound and go through the lane drop. It's
6	just over three-and-a-half minutes longer to
7	deviate away from the I-91 corridor.

In reference to the peer-review efforts that have been done to date, we have worked extensively with not only MassDOT, but the the pioneer valley planning commission, PVPC, and their consultant GPI. One of the things that was mentioned a moment ago was how we're interpreted that peer-review study. We've done extensive research and data collection of our own. We've met with MassDOT on several occasions to view the trip generation characteristics, knowing that they're not only looking in it for this region and this application, but statewide, commonwealth-wide.

When he look at the data that we collected in Detroit, Michigan, yes, there are four casinos within that area. But the

population area that serves those four casino areas is much greater than four times the population of the Springfield area.

MGM Detroit has a 40-percent share of that business. So the trip generation characteristics, and Rebecca and I have worked with a data consultant out there to look at every singling driveway that serves the MGM facility, as well as the adjacent facilities that could contribute traffic for -- destined for the MGM. That data shows that it's conservative because they have a greater share of that market.

And we also compared it against two other known data sources that have been not only referenced within our report, but others like Suffolk Downs in looking at its relationship to the Horseshoe Hammond Casino in Indiana just over the -- outside the borders of Illinois, and The Sugar House Casino in Philadelphia.

The rates that we've employed for the casino operation in Springfield are 20 percent higher than those other data

sources. The reason we've selected those is
that they represent an urban community that
has great access to public transportation and
a network of streets that can serve a casino
like that. It is in a mixed-use environment,
which is a very important aspect of our
facility.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

If you recall from the presentation I gave to you on November 7th, one of the greatest benefits of the sighting of the MGM site, is the fact that it's downtown. We have that access to walking, to biking, to public transportation. That is not a Mohegan Sun, and it is not a Foxwoods. And to simply add arbitrarily another 20 percent on top of the expensive research that we've already done, just to view it through, quote, the prism of conservatism, is not appropriate. So as we've worked with PVPC and GPI to ask for the foundation for their assumption that it is yet another 20-percent higher, it's not substantiated. We did receive a follow-up packet on January 6th from GPI that give some additional background on their distribution

1	comments for how traffic's moving away from
2	the development, but there's no additional
3 .	data to substantiate that extra 20 percent,
4	and therefore we completely disagree with that
5	opinion. Again, it's just not founded in
6	data.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could you just
8	back up? I want to make sure I understand
9	this right. So this is saying that for every
10	gaming position the the first box, MGM
11	Grand, Friday evening peak hour, you'll had a
12	quarter of a trip for every gaming position.
13	So if you have a hundred gaming positions,
14	you'd add 25 trips
15	MR. DANDRADE: Exactly.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: during that
17	period of time. Okay.
18	MR. DANDRADE: It's the
19	relationship the rate of how many trips we
20	expect to generate. And this is something
21	I put the note at the bottom, but this trip
22	rate was endorsed by MassDOT back in October,
23	because it allowed us to finish with the rest
24	of our analysis and we did it in steps.

1	But we went through a very
2	fine-grained analysis of all the different
3	types of trips, whether it's the casino
4	employees or patrons, or the retail
5	restaurants. When you aggregate all the
6	different types of uses, the rate that we came
7	up with for the entire project was slightly
8	higher than what was approved in the DEIR for
9	Suffolk Downs, so it is consistent with
10	another urban model.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So how many
12	how gaming positions are there, about 4,000,
13	right?
14	MR. DANDRADE: Just under, yes.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. So it's
16	a thousand trips an hour that we're talking
17	about on Friday?
18	MR. DANDRADE: For the casino only.
19	But we've added the other, and we've itemized
20	the other types of trips. So we've gone
21	through a much more extensive assessment of
22	what this site in particular is going to
23	generate with an extreme level of
24	conservatism.

1	Keep in mind, that we have not taken
2	credit that any of these trips are just going
3	to pass by the site, that they're already on
4	I-91 for another reason. We've assumed that
5	they're all entirely new. We haven't taken
6	any credit for the existing uses that reside
7	on the sites today, the the 50 parcels that
8	are being consolidated. And we also have not
9	taken any credit for the interception of trips
10	that are currently going down to Connecticut
11	to the casino and now staying in the pioneer
12	valley.

So those are three major elements of conservatism that have been already built into our numbers that more than account for that extra 20 percent that has been arbitrarily suggested.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the 26 is the net, right?

MR. DANDRADE: Twenty-six is the casino rate only. So on top of that, we've suggested additional trips associated with the retail, the restaurant, the housing, the office, and the entertainment that are layered

Т	on top of that. This is really meant to
2	represent the factor that folks in the area
3	may not be as familiar with, which is the
4	casino-specific trip generation.
5	So in the end, when we look at how
6	many trips in total are generated by the site
7	with the mix of all the uses, it's roughly
8	1,300 trips per hour. And that's a sum of all
9	the ins, all of the outs in every single
10	direction.
11	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And is that
12	number the town suggests or the PVPC
13	suggests should be increased by 20 percent for
14	the purpose of conservatism?
15	MR. DANDRADE: Exactly.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's the
17	number that they suggest should be 20 percent
18	higher?
19	MR. DANDRADE: Yeah. So even with
20	the conservative assumptions that we've
21	already discussed, they've suggested yet
22	another 20 percent. But we've also shown that
23	it is comparable with the Connecticut DOT
24	assessment of the rates for the casino. It is

<u>T</u>	almost spot on. So as another level of
2	comparison, it's very important to understand
3	that our numbers are solid, and it does not
4	require that extra 20 percent that has been
5	suggested.
6	When we look at the distribution,
7	and this is what we originally presented
8	within our draft environmental impact report,
9	and this is a you know, a report that was
LO	just not dropped one particular day. This was
11	an iterative process in working with MassDOT,
12	PVPC, City of Springfield and many others to
13	look at the quantitative impacts of project.
L4	We had proposed 3 percent of traffic, given
15	the populations in this area that might want
16	to go through those gateway intersections in
L7	the town of Longmeadow. Next slide, please.
18	The GPI peer review suggested that
19	by be increased by 3-1/2 percent.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So that's via
21	Route 5?
22	MR. DANDRADE: Via Route 5.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
24	MR. DANDRADE: Essentially, what

1	they've done is they've substantiated the
2	distribution of our trips within
3	half-a-percent over the entire network of
4	streets.
5	The benefit of us being in the urban
6	downtown and having that spider web of streets
7	that goes out in every single direction means
8	that we have the ability to distribute trips
9	and to soften the impacts in any of those
10	particular communities. So that
11	half-a-percent change, when you consider our
12	numbers for what we would generate, would be

half-a-percent change, when you consider our numbers for what we would generate, would be on the scale of five or six trips. Next slide, please.

Given their extra 20 percent, and given their change from three to 3-1/2 percent, it's now 53 trips over the course of an entire hour. That's the sum of all the ins and the outs. So what we're talking about is less than one car per minute, and when you separate it in the ins and outs, it's roughly a car every two minutes. Next slide, please.

Now what is the impact of that

additional trip characteristic? Yes. We are going to generate traffic in Longmeadow, but it is an insignificant level of traffic. Our quantitative analysis shows that there's no change in the level of service, and all that's required is some retiming of signals to essentially balance the green times, who's getting what green time. And the difference in delay is expected to be less than two seconds per vehicle. That's going to be unnoticeable to the average motorist. And even when considering the GPI's suggested inflation of those numbers, it's still less than two seconds of average delay. Next slide.

When we look at the safety aspects, and the town has presented, I think, a very appropriate photo, because when you look at the safety characteristics that deal with the Longmeadow Curve, there's some very important pieces to consider, data. When you look at the stratification of those accidents, the crashes that occur, they are not occurring during congestive peak periods, they're

1	occurring outside of those periods. The
2	picture that was shown to you on January 2nd,
3	that was a blizzard event. And there's no
4	question that when I-91 it shuts down in
5	between Exits 49 and 1, the traffic is going
6	to move in a different direction. They've
7	already can see that that is what happens
8	today. It will happen tomorrow, and it will
9	happen well into the future, regardless of
10	what MassDOT may do within the city of
11	Springfield, either to change the Exit 1
12	configuration, anything with a viaduct because
13	anytime you have a closure of a highway in
14	between two interchanges, traffic going to go
15	somewhere else. That is not expected to
16	change as a result of the MGM development.
17	In fact, PVPC did a study on behalf
18	of the City of Springfield, that looked at the

In fact, PVPC did a study on behalf of the City of Springfield, that looked at the crash characteristics on 91 during The Big E, and there was absolutely no correlation between that extra congestion that occurs during The Big E and an increase in the crash trend. In fact, it was a drop. So that's important for the commission to consider when

looking at the safety aspects, is that there's no correlation with the crashes occurring during the congested peak periods, and it's actually a drop when looking at a comparison to The Big E. And we're going to be a fraction of that traffic. Next slide, please.

In summary, we have done a very data-drive and quantitative analysis and quantitative analysis of the impacts, and there are no perceivable traffic impacts within the town of Longmeadow. Just because we studied it doesn't mean there's an impact. And, you know, I know the commission knows that, and your peer-review consultants can also help you to understand this level of increase in traffic.

We're talking about changing the traffic stream on a Friday peak period by 1.7 percent. That's that one car, roughly, a minute. There's no change in those two gateway locations in the town of Longmeadow, knowing that once you get through those two gateway intersections, traffic only further distributes from there. And there's no

perceivable change in level service anywhere within the town of Longmeadow, based on the populations that we're drawing from. There are other more convenient and attractive routes.

The I-91 congestion, Longmeadow's counsel points to a letter from January 9th.

It is a one-page letter. I implore you to read that in its entirety. All they're suggesting is that the town has suggested and requested funding to look at those same two gateway intersections using public funding.

It appears that the district is just suggesting that as they evaluate the other regional scale improvements between Exits 1 and the viaduct, that they just pause, just to make sure that nobody wastes time and money in looking at the Route 5 corridor. That is part of a long-term regional scale improvement, and has never been suggested by PVPC or MassDOT that, that will be put on the shoulders of MGM.

In summary, in my professional opinion, the town of Longmeadow will not be

1	significantly or adversely impacted by the MGM
2	development. Thank you.
3 .	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Before leave
5	Mr
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Dandrade,
8	can you go back a couple of slides, please.
9	Yeah. Can you help me understand what is that
L 0	retiming option in the middle that you alluded
11	to?
12	MR. DANDRADE: Certainly. If you
13	kept the timings that exist within the
L4	controller that runs the signal, if you kept
15	those exactly the same, on the Friday peak
16	period at the first intersection, right at the
L7	town city line, Longmeadow Street, which is
18	Route 5 and Forest Glen, this VC ratio
19	represents what's called the volume to
20	capacity ratio. It's saying essentially
21	saying how saturated the intersection is with
22	traffic. The delay is just under 30 seconds,
23	and it's just under level C. By us adding
0.4	traffic with no changes at all, it changes it

1	by 1 percent here, adds couple seconds and
2	still maintains the same level of service.
3	With minor timing revisions, we bring it down
4	a little bit, but it's still essentially the
5	same number. It's a negligible impact to the
6	intersection.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So the third
8	column would be to figuring out the optimal
9	time between red lights and yellow lights, if
10	you will
11	MR. DANDRADE: Exactly.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: in each of
13	those intersections?
14	MR. DANDRADE: And that's something
15	that's normally done as part of a routine
16	maintenance activity anyway for a
17	municipality. And, frankly, is something
18	that's good to review once a year, once every
19	other year. Is it always done that way? And
20	I'm not just talking about Longmeadow, but
21	lots of municipalities? No. But could it be
22	optimized? Yes. But we're talking about with
23	only a second of average delay. It's
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.

1	MR. DANDRADE: essentially taking
2	a few seconds from one approach and giving it
3 .	to another.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You've taken
6	I-91 out of the equation because Mass
7	MassDOT's going to take care of it, right?
8	MR. DANDRADE: Well we we are
9	still in the review process with MassDOT.
10	What I can testify to is that in all of our
11	conversations and within the quantitative
12	analysis that they've asked us to do, they
13	asked us to go down to Exit 1, and to study
14	the merges, the diverges, the weaving
15	sections, all the way from there up to and
16	beyond the site to the north. But the idea of
17	the lane constriction at the Longmeadow Curve
18	has never come up. It's really just for us to
19	analyze, which we've done, but never with the
20	idea of mitigating for that existing
21	condition.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But if but
23	if you've taken into account, and maybe I
24	missed it when you were talking, have you

1	taken into account the impact of the
2	additional trips per hour on I-91, on the
3	congestion on Route 5?
4	MR. DANDRADE: Yes. And knowing
5	that the situation that I described before for
6	that Martin Luther
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
8	MR. DANDRADE: King, Jr. holiday
9	weekend
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
11	MR. DANDRADE: that is the
12	anomaly. That is the case where traffic is
13	backed up on those few, very popular holiday
14	ski weekends where it backs up beyond that
15	interchange. During most cases, when you're
16	traveling north on 91, you can't see the back
17	of the the red lights in order to influence
18	you to even think about getting off. But if
19	you did, it's going to take you a few more
20	minutes, so you're only going to do that once
21	and you're never going to do it again. But
22	that extra volume has been contemplated with
23	all of our analysis that has been submitted.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And as we go

1	through the analysis, we'll see how you took
2	that into account?
3	MR. DANDRADE: That's correct.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You highlight
5	an earlier site, a lane drop
6	MR. DANDRADE: Yes.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: that occurs
8	just outside of the Longmeadow. Is that is
9	that, essentially, a lane that exists that
10	merges into less lanes at that particular
11	point?
12	MR. DANDRADE: Yes. As you come
13	across the Connecticut line, and just before
14	you get to Exit 1, there are three travel
15	lanes on I-91 northbound that go down to and
16	merge into two.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.
18	Thank you.
19	MR. STRATTON: Commissioners, in
20	summary, if you look at regulations,
21	specifically with respect to operational
22	impact on traffic infrastructure, one one
23	of the key points is changes in level of
24	service. I think it's abundantly clear from

Τ	Mr. Dandrade's presentation that there will be
2	no change in level of service in the town.
3	And as a result, there is no significant and
4	adverse impact to traffic infrastructure.
5	With respect to the other impacts,
6	we do address those in the papers submitted to
7	the commission. We won't take time to go
8	through each of those, unless the commission
9	has specific questions with respect to those
LO	other impacts. But we believe they'll
11	likewise either be negligible or simply
L2	haven't been demonstrated. And unless there
13	are further questions, we'll rest with our
L4	presentation.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
16	MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
L7	the town manager has some information as to
18	the the slide that had some information
19	about timing, just very briefly, if he may?
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, just
21	quickly. Thank you.
22	MR. CRANE: Sure. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Pull the mic over
0.4	MR CRANE: Sure Members of the

1	commission, thank you for your time. I think
2	to respond to what TEC was saying,
3 .	Mr. Dandrade was saying, the one of the
4	reasons why one of the core parts of our
5	petition is that our traffic signals need to
6	be upgraded to achieve the optimal timing and
7	the flexibility in the timing that would be
8	needed to not only handle the additional
9	increases, excuse me, that are generated that
10	they that have been that are known and
11	predictable by all the engineers' estimations,
12	but also the episodic incidences that we
13	highlight in the slide that have not really
14	been studied at any level, which we are
15	obviously deeply concerned about. And, for
16	better or worse, Longmeadow's traffic signal
17	equipment is outdated.
18	And so, this additional demand on
19	our road network, as highlighted by GPI, has
20	really initiated this need to make these
21	signal upgrades, and we simply are asking for
22	a reasonable share of that. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
24	Thank you very much. We will take this into

1	consideration and be back to you as soon as we
2	can.
3	MR. DANDRADE: Thank you,
4	Commissioner.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. We're
6	actually on schedule, but for having started
7	late, so we will take a quick break and we
8	will come back and pick up with Eastern States
9	Exposition.
10	
11	(A recess was taken)
12	
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We will
14	reconvene at 20 minutes of 12. We are going
15	to do a few impacted live entertainment venues
16	and then we'll take a lunch break, and we will
17	pass the baton to Jill Griffin.
18	MS. GRIFFIN: Chairman Crosby,
19	commissioners, we have received petitions from
20	five venues to be designated as impacted live
21	entertainment venues. One of these petitions
22	from the Mass. Performing Arts Coalition, on
23	behalf of The Hanover Theater in Worcester,
24	has been withdrawn from consideration

1	CHAIRMAN	CROSBY:	Great.

2 MS. GRIFFIN: -- in light of the
3 recent Live Entertainment Cooperation
4 Agreement that they've negotiated with MGM.
5 So The Hanover Theater no longer wishes to be
6 designated as an impacted live entertainment
7 venue by the commission.

So relative to the MGM application, we have the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield and the Majestic Theater in West Springfield. And here today I have members of the Majestic Theater. I have the president, Danny Eaton and Todd Kadis, the treasurer.

So they're going to speak to the following conditions in the statute that the commission will consider, the definition, a not-for-profit or municipally-owned performance venue designated in whole or in part for the presentation of live concerts, comedy or theatrical performances, which the commission determines experiences, or is likely to experience, a negative impact from the development or operation of a gaming establishment.

1	Additionally, the commission can
2	consider the venue's distance from the gaming
3	establishment, the venue capacity, and the
4	type of performances that will be offered by
5	that venue.
6	The commission can also consider
7	whether the applicant intends to include a
8	geographic exclusivity clause in the contracts
9	of entertainments at the proposed gaming
10	establishment, or in some of the way intends
11	to limit the performance of the
12	entertainment entertainers within
13	Massachusetts.
14	So I'm going to turn the
15	presentation over to the Majestic Theater.
16	And followed by the Majestic Theater, we have
17	folks from the Eastern States Exposition, John
18	Juliano, Eugene Cassidy, and Mark Cress. So
19	I'm going to turn it right over to you.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you.
21	Welcome.
22	MR. EATON: Good morning. I'm Danny
23	Eaton, the founder and producing director for
24	the Majestic Theater.

1	MR. KADIS: And I'm Todd Kadis, the
2	treasurer, and I do the marketing at the
3	theater.

MR. EATON: A couple of thank yous before we start, I think. The first thing I want to thank and acknowledge is, whoever it was that had the foresight to include the ILEV in the CMR, we very much appreciate that, that's our protection. And I also want to thank Mayor Ed Sullivan, who, two days after he was inaugurated, called us into his office and -- and pointed the out that ILEV section in the CMR, which we were completely unaware of, and told us that we should get a application in. I think that was on January 8th and the deadline was the 13th.

Now, audiences are the ones who make the decision who will be impacted, so we thought what better way than to talk to our audience. So at some recent performances I got up on the stage in front of the audience and I asked them two questions. The first question was, in the past year, how many have you have gone to a performance at City Stage?

1	And I want to clarify, I'm talking about City
2	Stage, not Symphony Hall, the 400-seat theater
3	inside the parking garage in Springfield. So
4	show of hands, please.
5	MR. KADIS: And 10.3 percent of the
6	audience raised their hands saying yes, they
7	have been to a performance at City Stage
8	within the past year.
9	MR. EATON: That brought me to
10	question number two. And I said, if at City
11	Stage there was a production like Educating
12	Rita, that's our current production, and the

question number two. And I said, if at City Stage there was a production like Educating Rita, that's our current production, and the ticket prices were comparable to their ticket prices here at Majestic, and the parking was free, all things being similar, would you go to a production like Educating Rita at City Stage? Again, show of hands, please.

MR. KADIS: And 37.7 percent of the audience raised their hand saying yes, they would go to City Stage.

MR. EATON: I think you have some packets that we've prepared in front of you.

I want to call your attention to the second page. It's an article from the Springfield

1	Republican on January 24th of this year. The
2	title of the article is MGM Casino Makes its
3	Case.
4	MR. NOSAL: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman,
5	I don't mean to interrupt. I don't think
6	we've seen the package.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you have any
8	others?
9	MR. EATON: I'm sorry.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, here, Jill's
11	going to bring one over. Okay.
12	MR. EATON: All right. Couple of
13	paragraphs in that article on the second page
14	that I've highlighted, Central to the
15	company's plan for the city is its
16	entertainment pitch. Murren, now we're
17	talking about Jim Murren, who is the CEO of
18	MGM. Murren noted that under a marketing
19	arrangement cemented in the host community
20	agreement, MGM will underwrite, co-promote and
21	book at least four shows each at the
22	MassMutual Center, Symphony Hall and City
23	Stage each year following the opening of the
24	casino.

1	Quote, our venues are Springfield's
2	venues. We have guaranteed 12 shows annual,
3	end quote. Murren said, I can assure you that
4	market agreement toward goes toward
5	promoting the other great events that take
6	place here. That's Jim Murren, the CEO of
7	MGM. Now I want to go back to our audience
8	survey.
9	MR. KADIS: So on page three here
10	you can see that the Majestic Theater's
11	revenues are presented as far as the ticket
12	admissions to the theater. And the point we
13	wanted to make here is that, if, for example,
14	half of those people who we surveyed that said
15	they would go to City Stage, half of that 37.7
16	percent actually went to City Stage, that
17	using the fiscal year 2013 ticket admissions'
18	revenues of about \$834,000 that impact to the
19	Majestic Theater, if only half of those people
20	went, would be about \$156,000 annually.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're assuming if
22	if they went and didn't go to your
23	theater
24	MR. KADIS: We specifically asked

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: instead?
2	MR. KADIS: the question number
3	two so that we did not steer them in either
4	direction.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. But in terms
6	of your lost you're talking about lost
7	revenue. If those folks went to City Stage,
8	it would be lost revenue to Majestic.
9	MR. KADIS: Correct.
10	MR. EATON: That's correct.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's assuming
12	that the trip to City Stage wasn't an
13	additional trip, that was instead of going to
14	Majestic?
15	MR. KADIS: Right.
16	MR. EATON: That's correct. Now, in
17	truth, the we don't at the Majestic, we
18	don't know what the extent of the financial
19	impact will be, we don't have a crystal ball.
20	But we're certain from because our audience
21	has told us so, that there will be an impact.
22	Now we
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Can I can I
24	come back to the question that Chairman

1	Crosby
2	MR. EATON: Yes, sir.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: just asked
4	a minute ago? You make that statement based
5	on the 37-percent response?
6	MR. EATON: Correct.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And you're
8	taking the 37 percent response as an
9	instead-of response, instead of an additive
10	response?
11	MR. KADIS: No. No. We're saying
12	that 37 percent of the people said, if there
13	was a production comparable to the quality of
14	production, Educating Rita at the Majestic
15	Theater
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. Right.
17	MR. KADIS: would you go to City
18	Stage?
19	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
20	MR. KADIS: So 10 percent of them
21	said they've already been in the past year,
22	37.7 percent said they would go if there was a
23	comparable production.
24	Now, we did not go ask, as you

1	asked, was it an either/or, would you go here
2	and not there? As we said, we don't how do
3	we determine what the impact is? We don't
4	know the extent of the impact. We know that
5	the audience has said they would go.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well,
7	10 percent had been both the City Stage and
8	you, by definition.
9	MR. KADIS: Correct.
LO	MR. EATON: Correct.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Twenty-seven
12	percent had only been to you, right?
13	MR. EATON: Well, that 37 percent
L4	included included the 10 percent.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Assuming?
16	MR. EATON: Yeah.
L7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And and
18	and so you're assuming that that that 20
19	percent wouldn't be adding another show to
20	their to their entertainment, to their
21	play-going?
22	MR. EATON: We're not making any
23	assumption. We're simply saying that our
0.4	audience has has indicated to us that there

1	will be an impact. We don't know what that
2	impact is.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. I got
4	it. Thank you.
5	MR. EATON: You know, for 18 years,
6	since the Majestic has been in existence, we
7	have competed with City Stage. You know, the
8	audience in the pioneer valley, in western
9	Massachusetts it's a finite number. And you
L 0	can see in the next three pages
11	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Actually, can
12	I ask a question about these two questions?
13	MR. EATON: Yes.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One looks back
L5	a year, and the other one is prospective,
16	correct?
L7	MR. EATON: I'm sorry, I don't
18	follow you.
L9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The first
20	question you ask in our survey looks back at
21	your behavior in the last year?
22	MR. EATON: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The second
24	question asks about a prospective behavior,

1	would you go in the future?
2	MR. EATON: Correct.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would there be
4	a parallel if I were could the difference
5	account for the intention and the reality? In
6	other words, if somebody asked me, how many
7	times have you been to the gym last year, I
8	could have a number how many times I did. But
9	if you ask me about my intention on going to
LO	the gym next year, that
11	MR. EATON: Sure.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: that
13	difference could be significant?
L4	MR. EATON: Yes, it could.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Especially, going
16	to the gym.
L7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And it may
18	not come true.
L9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the
20	point the point being is that my
21	intention that the difference could
22	account, could account, is it not the case,
23	for the difference between the intention in
24	the future and the reality of the past; is

1	that a fair statement?
2	MR. EATON: I guess it would have to
3	be, sure. I mean, we don't again, we don't
4	know. We don't have we don't have that
5	crystal ball.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I started this by
8	beating up on the methodology, and I don't
9	think that's really the point here. This is
10	imperfect research, at best.
11	MR. EATON: Oh, yes, sir.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All you're trying
13	to do is put on the table that there might
14	very well be an impact, and I think that's a
15	reasonable proposition. What that is, is
16	anybody's guess.
17	MR. EATON: Absolutely. Absolutely.
18	So continuing on, you know, as I started to
19	stay, you know we've competed with with
20	City Stage. Before it was City Stage it was
21	Stage West for the 18 years of our existence
22	at the Majestic. These next pages you can see

some side-by-side ads. The Majestic Theater,

City Stage. Next page. Majestic Theater,

23

24

City Stage, and even the Bushnell. The third

page in there, Majestic Theater, and actually

MGM's show, Boyz II Men, the -- the show that

they sponsored recently. So, again, the point

is, we compete for the audience in western

Massachusetts.

MR. KADIS: And there are a lot of marketing things that MGM could do to get an audience to City Stage that we cannot do at the Majestic Theater. And, for instance, they could offer free parking and a -- an a trolley ride, as they said they're going to do to City Stage. They can offer \$10 off dinner, if they show their ticket stub after the show. They could offer free tickets. They could offer somebody to pay with their MGM bonus dollars for their tickets.

MR. EATON: Stop giving them ideas, Todd. The point is, again, we -- we compete. You know, the next two pages in our little packet, you know, there's an article in the Springfield paper that talks about it, a show of ours at the Majestic. The following page is, again, two articles in the Springfield

1	paper tarks about a snow at Symphony Harr, and
2	a show at City Stage.
3	So for 18 years we've competed, and
4	we've competed fairly, and I think
5	successfully. If you see this following page
6	from Mass Live, the Republican, down at the
7	bottom, the best live theater company,
8	Majestic Theater in West Springfield. From
9	the Valley Advocate, which is our weekly arts
LO	and entertainment newspaper in the pioneer
L1	valley, the Majestic Theater best best
L2	place to see live theater. Third place, City
L3	Stage.
L4	MR. KADIS: The next page is one of
15	the requirements for the ILV was to show
L6	proximity. So we actually went to Google Maps
L7	and printed out a map to show you how close we
18	are between the two venues, the Majestic
19	theater and City Stage.
20	MR. EATON: And the last document is
21	a letter of support from Mayor Ed Sullivan,
22	our mayor in in West Springfield supporting
23	or petition for ILEV status.

MR. KADIS: So despite all of

1	advertising and the press releases, and the
2	marketing that we do out in western Mass., the
3	last year-and-a-half that MGM Springfield has
4	been out in western Mass. no one has contacted
5	us. They've been to Six Flags. They've
6	talked to this theater in Worcester, but
7	nobody's made contact with us.

MR. EATON: As a matter of fact, we never heard from anyone at MGM until we filed the petition for ILEV. And the first real conversation we had with anyone was two days ago, Sunday afternoon with an attorney for MGM. And the gist of our conversation was he kept asking us what do we want. What do we want?

MR. KADIS: And we had no answers at that point. I can tell you that we've had a two-hour truck ride through traffic from western Mass. to think about it, and we have a couple of ideas that we'd like to suggest.

MR. EATON: Well, you know, we do want MGM to succeed. I mean, Todd and I both live there. Our kids live there. We've grown up there. So we certainly want MGM to

1	succeed. We just don't want them to succeed
2	at our expense. And our audience has told us
3	that there will be an impact.
4	MR. KADIS: Thank you.
5	MR. EATON: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All set?
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How many seats
8	are at the Majestic Theater?
9	MR. EATON: How many seats?
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
11	MR. EATON: We seat 229,
12	subscribable seats. We can actually
13	accommodate a few more than that but
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the
15	organization that we met with; was it you and
16	I that met with them?
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. The
18	Mass. Performing Arts
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Coalition?
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Coalition.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Are
22	you're, apparently, not a apart of that
23	coalition?
24	MR. EATON: We are not.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just for future
2	reference, it might be useful, because they've
3	been very very involved in this and have
4	been talking to us about this for two years.
5	They are responsible, in part, for the
6	legislation you're talking about.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But it would be a
9	worthwhile organization to be part of.
10	MR. EATON: I I think you're
11	right. I mean, but I think it's also
12	interesting that we're kind of unfamiliar
13	with with them.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I can't
15	explain that, but any way
16	MR. EATON: Yes.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. MGM.
18	MR. NOSAL: Thanks, Chairman. I'm
19	going to talk a little bit about our reading
20	of the regulations, a little bit about the
21	background of MGM's overall approach to the
22	venues in the vicinity, because I think that's
23	relevant to talk a little bit about the
24	commission's evaluation of this particular

1	proposal. And I'm I also introduce Kelley
2	Tucky to talk a little bit about our thoughts
3	about the Majestic, really outside of the ILEV
4	process, which we think is not appropriate
5	designation for a theater of this type, and we
6	don't think that it's met, certainly, the
7	requirements under the statues.

And, really, the statue and regulations here attempt to address the potential for gaming applicants to cause harm to existing venues. I think that's been articulated here today.

And, you know, first and foremost in going back to your discussions back in -- in I think fall of 2012, I mean, the biggest protection that the statute provides is really the prohibition of any building ticketed venue in between the number of seats, I think between a thousand and 3,500, really an intent by the legislature to ensure that the applicants coming to Massachusetts we're going to displace those type and that size of facilities.

Second, the statue and regulations

are designed to protect existing venues from potential advantages that gaming applicants may have in attracting talent to venues that are part of the casino development. I think the commission discussed extensively back, again in the fall of 2012, around the supply side concerns, and really modeled and developed its regulations, I think, off of that.

And, specifically, the best example there is the -- the really the acknowledgment and the regulations. And I think a clear signal to all the applicants of, you know, being very careful about things like radius restrictions.

The statutes and regulations aren't designed to protect every venue from competition in the market. They're designed to protect from the use or abuse of market power through the potential subsidized entertainment offers put in place such as radius restrictions and other anticompetitive practices that may limit performances in Massachusetts.

1	Going to MGM's overall approach that
2	we've taken when it comes to utilizing venues,
3	we haven't proposed to build a venue on site
4	as part of the development. We plan to
5	utilize existing venues that have been
6	highlighted here within the city of
7	Springfield, including City Stage, Symphony
8	Hall, and the MassMutual Center.
9	We've executed agreements with other

We've executed agreements with other venues for cross-marketing and promotion.

Most notably, I think mentioned today, the agreement with the NPAC, Tanglewood and other attractions. And we've really gone out of our way to attempt to utilize the resources that we think makes sense, and potentially some of the ones, certainly in the city of Springfield, that have the potential to be impacted as contemplated by the regulations.

So we're looking at issues here of distance. We've pointed out it's 2.3 miles away. It appears to be, certainly in proximity of the Majestic's theater, we look at venue capacity, we look at the type of performances, and then the commission has to

go back and determine, really whether the venue's going to experience, or likely to experience some sort of negative impact.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

But, really, the thrust, I think, of the Majestic's presentation here today, is that they have an existing competitive relationship with City Stage. And that, that competitive relationship may change due to the fact that MGM has agreed to promote two -- or three events there per year. And, again, we're competing with the same number of customers and, essentially, the same number of dollars. In a lot of ways, it's a little bit like the arguments that we heard today around Northampton. There's only a finite amount of -- of entertainment dollars available, and if we were to add anything to this particular region, then it's, essentially, a zero-sum game.

So it's an overall premise that we reject based on our overall marketing, our ability to certainly grow this market, and present different offerings when it comes to entertainment, including through City Stage.

1	I really I think you have to
2	do you look at the capacity here as an
3	issue. And the Majestic, approximately 240
4	seats. You know, it is smaller, certainly,
5	from City Stage. And I think the differences
6	between City Stage and the Majestic are also
7	really, I think, demonstrated in when you talk
8	about the type of performances. And really
9	
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the size
11	of City Stage?
12	MR. MATHIS: City Stage is
13	approximately 400. Maybe a little bit over
14	400.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And you're 260,
16	70?
17	MR. MATHIS: Yeah.
18	MR. EATON: 230.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 230?
20	MR. MATHIS: Yeah.
21	MR. NOSAL: So so really, you
22	know, the Majestic is a wonderful theater that
23	has a wonderful city-based group of patrons.
24	In their petition they've indicated they do a

1	hundred shows per year. They focus on local
2	talent. They include musicals, dramas,
3 .	comedies. We've used, sort of, I think the
4	current production there, Educating Rita, as
5	sort of a reference point, certainly, when the
6	survey was done there.

It's really very different from the type of entertainment that I would suggest is currently offered at City Stage, which includes mostly traveling acts, and performers -- performance that are from outside of the state.

And, again, in looking at the petition and what I think the regulations were designed here to protect, is are we taking anything away from the supply that -- that when it comes to generating the performances, that the Majestic currently has? And we're just not contemplating putting on our sponsoring our -- with the events that we are at City Stage, such as a play like Educating Rita. It's really, from our perspective, very much apples and oranges.

And, again, we think that it's

1 something	that's,	again,	easily
-------------	---------	--------	--------

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

distinguishable. We're not going to sponsor

3 similar plays. We're not going to take from

4 their talent pool. We're not going to impact

5 their ability in order to produce their

6 product that they can then go out and compete

7 in the marketplace for -- for subscribers.

So with that said, we really, you know, certainly recognize the Majestic as an important part of the community in West Springfield. And I want to provide an opportunity to -- for Kelley Tucky to tell a little bit about how we've been thinking about the Majestic and, really, where I think the additive nature of what MGM is bringing to this region can benefit institutions like the Majestic, including but not limited to the fact that we're bringing 3,000 new employees to the area, potential patrons. And, really, this has been, you know, largely ignored by the Majestic, that there potentially might be some benefits here that might come with the fact that we're coming and making a major

investment in this area. So with that I'll

1 turn --

2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Before
3	before you leave that, could you just expand
4	on the on the differentiation between the
5	type of entertainment that's at the Majestic
6	and the City Stage?
7	It seems to me you made one
8	distinction that the Majestic uses,
9	essentially, local talent, while the City
10	Stage uses traveling performers traveling
11	companies, perhaps, but the nature of the
12	performance, the content of the performance, I
13	mean, they both do dramas, they both do
14	comedies, they both do a repertoire that's
15	been on Broadway. What's the other
16	differentiation?
17	MR. NOSAL: I'm going to ask
18	Mr. Mathis to address this a little bit,
19	because he can talk a little bit more about
20	the entertainment options. And I do think
21	it's important though, Commissioner, that we
22	talk about that really in the context of what
23	we're doing with City Stage. What MGM is
24	doing with City Stage. Not necessarily just

1	in the generic sense oft everything that City
2	Stage and has to otherwise offer.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. Fair
4	point.
5	MR. NOSAL: So, thanks.
6	MR. MATHIS: Mr. Commissioner, I
7	think I think it's an important question in
8	terms of is our programming competitive? And
9	one of the comments that was made was a
10	reference to the quote by our chairman,
11	Jim Murren, about the number of show
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
13	MR. MATHIS: that we intend to
14	put into those facilities. No. I don't want
15	to overcommit, especially because I think I'll
16	have to live with it, based on the
17	announcement the other day.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You will.
19	MR. MATHIS: But I can tell you that
20	it is not our intent to be competitive. The
21	host community agreement, for example, I was
22	looking, if I could find the reference. But
23	my recollection based on that negotiation, was
24	there was a specific reference to the type of

programming that we were required to put into
both MassMutual Center, Symphony Hall, City

Stage. That was part of our cross-marketing

MOU agreement with Jim Rooney. So it wasn't

just enough to say that we would put acts in

there, but we would put acts of a national,

regional nature.

So -- and it's unfortunate that we're having this conversation with Majestic in this context, because I think had we had the opportunity both ways, they could have contacted us, certainly, and we could have contacted them, we'd be able to lay a lot of these concerns.

But to answer your question on point is, we intend to attract local -- I'm sorry, regional and national talent to those venues. That's a local -- local performers wouldn't meet that criteria. And I don't it would be true to the spirit of the commitment we made to Jim Rooney, which was to put in the type of acts that would draw from outside the market. And I think, you know, one of the questions that I would have for the Majestic, and I

think I understand their market, is, what is

-- how many of their customers come from

outside the market? How much of it's local?

How much of it is destination traffic? We

plan to make our -- our acts destinations to

draw from outside the market. And I think

that's an important distinction.

The other important distinction, I think, is the number of shows. We've made a minimum commitment, which is a -- you know, it's fair to say it's a minimum of three to four shows for each of those venues. For example, we haven't programmed City Stage yet. We've done a MassMutual show with Pitbull and professional bull riding, and we've also had a Boys II Men show in Symphony Hall. And the reason that we haven't programmed City Stage is because it's a difficult venue to program.

So if that's helpful for our intent that we'll meet the minimum, but I think it will -- you know, we're hoping City Stage can program it on its own after we meet our minimum. We don't have an intent to match a hundred shows, for example. I think the

number of shows that would be in conflict is 3

or 4 percent. Three or 4 percent out of the

hundred that they program.

So if -- if that's helpful, we can

-- we can give you some more of a sense of the
programming. But we would -- we would love to
coordinate calendars. We can make any of this
part of the record, if that's helpful. We
don't intend to restrict any of our talent
from performing at their Majestic Theater.

Again, we'd be happy to put that on the
record.

We haven't reached out to them
because we don't view them as competitive. We
view them as complementary. And that's a
conversation we intended to have farther down
the road. It's a venue that I think we
would -- we would encourage and promote to our
employees because I think it's a local venue,
and, again, I think will -- will help them not
hurt them. All things that we can discuss
outside of the context of this hearing, but we
certainly don't believe we'll be competitive.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.

1	MS.	TUCKY:	Good	afternoc
1	MS.	TUCKY:	Good	aiternoc

Mr. Chairman and commissioners. The topic of employee benefits and employee programming is something near and dear to my heart, and I'm anxious to tell you what we have in mind for an institution such as Majestic Theater. And I think it's fair to call it a cultural institution.

We are in the practice of promoting local venues and -- and local vendor services, and providers to our employees through a really unique marketing opportunity that we created in Las Vegas and then brought to our regional properties, and we would do the same with Springfield, and that is the Mlife Insider program.

And such as the name implies, insiders get the first shot, the inside scoop, the inside track on opportunities before anyone else. So through Mlife Insider we have a very robust portal where we place offers and benefits, and discount programs, and make opportunities such as tickets to Majestic Theater available to our employees. So

1	Insider partners, such as Majestic Theater are
2	permitted to advertise to our employees
3	through this 24/7 portal.
4	And just to touch upon what was

mentioned briefly, and we haven't spent a lot of time on, I think it's important to note that once you provide 3,000 jobs, and you provide people with additional discretionary income, and you make the -- the opportunity to go to the Majestic Theater and other venues available to employees, that's part of the economic development, the economic outreach that I think the commission is looking for, and that the legislation provided for.

So we would be more than happy to talk to Majestic Theater about such an opportunity at MGM Springfield and in reaching out to our employees as a target audience for them. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a question. Is the plan for the support of this these ads to have those acts be ticketed events, Mr. Mathis?

MR. MATHIS: Yes, Commissioner

1	Zuniga. The cross-marketing agreements we
2	have for those three venues; is that what
3	you're referencing?
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
5	MR. MATHIS: Absolutely. There will
6	be ticketed venues, because I think one of the
7	other areas of distinction, again I don't want
8	to overcommit, is that we're going to pay
9	heavily for for the type of acts that we're
10	trying to bring. Pitbull was an expensive
11	show, PBR is an expensive show, Boyz II Men as
12	well. And because of that, if you look at the
13	ticket prices, as I understand it, I don't
14	want to misstate the record, but having looked
15	at the Majestic, I think it's a \$20-type
16	ticket. They do subscriptions. And I think
17	the subscription issue is an important point.
18	It's a different model. It's a local
19	locals performing for local customers. They
20	buy five ticket packages. We're going to do
21	one-offs and we're going to promote it to a
22	mostly an adult entertainment customer.
23	So they will be ticketed, but
24	there'll also be some aspect of it that will

1	be, you know, comps for valued customers,
2	examples like that. But I think of them as
3	outside customers. I don't think of it as
4	primarily feeding the local market, which I
5	think Majestic does. I'm looking forward to
6	being a customer of theirs.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had one question as well. When you talk about your commitment with your host community, three, possibly four shows, you're talking at about one-night shows, not long runs of whatever acts; is that correct?

MR. MATHIS: That's correct. Our -our minimum commitment would be to an evening.
We may potentially do two days. But from our
perspective, these shows are loss leaders. We
would be subsidizing these shows at a loss
because of, one, our commitment to the city,
and, two, to create a draw for our customers
that will spend money in other parts of the
resort. So believe me when I tell you, our
intent is not to overly program these venues.
We're hoping that we give them a boost and
that they're able to then continue

1	successfully on their own.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
3	Okay. Thank you. It does seem to me like it
4	might make sense why, as you say, didn't
5	matter really why why there weren't
6	conversations previously. But it does sound
7	like even as we're going ahead and looking
8	into this, like it might make sense for you
9	all to talk now, and as has frequently
10	happened, maybe this can be resolved without
11	us having to go all the way in our decision.
12	At least, it's worth a shot.
13	MR. MATHIS: We're happy to do that.
14	We'll try to do that.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you
16	very much, gentleman.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Appreciate your
19	driving all the way in town.
20	MR. EATON: Thank you.
21	MR. KADIS: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I believe we
23	now have Eastern States Exposition. You folks
24	ready? You didn't need more of a break?

1	Gentleman,	introduce	yourselves	and	the	floor
2	is yours.					

MR. CRESS: Yes. Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name's Mark Cress. I'm a lawyer with Bulkley Richardson in Springfield, Massachusetts. Seated to my right is Gene Cassidy. He's the president and CEO of Eastern States Exposition. And to my left is John Juliano, who is the director of special events and entertainment at the Eastern States Exposition. I think the issue before the commission this morning is a very, very simple one.

Our reading, or the Eastern States

Exposition reading of the statute and regulations is, is that there is an affirmative duty on any applicant for a gaming license in the commonwealth to reach out to not only surrounding communities, but impacted live entertainment venue sites and negotiate a good-faith agreement. That has not happened in this case.

Not only has the reach-out not occurred in any significant sense, but we are

1	also faced, like the Majestic, with being
2	inconvenienced and financially burdened by
3	having to appear before the commission to
4	defend a position, which should be quite
5	obvious.

We submitted a response to the MGM opposition, which details the -- the overwhelming reasons why the Eastern States Exposition should be a -- designated a protected venue, and we would urge the commission to carefully review those papers.

But rather than dwell on that at this point, we think the Eastern States couldn't fit more precisely within those statutory and regulatory definitions. But rather than dwell on that, which is all, as I said, detailed in writing in the formal response we've submitted, I'd like to allow Gene Cassidy, the president and CEO of the Eastern States to personally tell you a little about the exposition and why it is deserving of the protections specifically afforded under the gaming statute.

MR. CASSIDY: Good afternoon,

Commissioners and ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Being mindful, of the short window that we have, I hope you don't mind that I'm going to read from a prepared statement to increase efficiency.

I am Gene Cassidy. I'm the president and the chief executive officer of the Eastern States Exposition, and I'm here today to personally tell you as much as I can in a short window about the Eastern States. I have put a board up for you to peruse. And for my friends at MGM, who might be able to see it, I'll offer Mr. Mathis a copy.

We have a long history. We have one-of-a-kind, irreplaceable agricultural and educational programming that plays a critical role in the western Massachusetts economy. My need to be here is to personally ask you to help protect it from one of the most daunting challenges we have ever faced, the development and operation of an \$800-million casino in downtown Springfield, less than two miles from our location in West Springfield.

Eastern States Exposition, commonly

1	known by our agricultural fairs trade name,
2	The Big E, has continuously operated for more
3 .	than 97 years. Eastern States Exposition is
4	the largest cultural event that occurs on
5	eastern seaboard, with year-round visitation
6	that exceeds 2.5 million people. We are the
7	fifth largest fair in all of north America,
8	hosting nearly 1.5 million people at our
9	agricultural event annually.

Ranked by size, we fall behind only the Texas State Fair, The Houston Livestock Show, the San Antonio Livestock Show and rodeo, and the Minnesota State Fair. All of whom receive taxpayer subsidies for infrastructure and operations from their respective state governments. The Eastern States Exposition receives no such financial assistance.

According to Regional Economic

Models, Inc., an economic modeling firm that

creates models for Fortune 100 companies, as

well as worldwide governments and

universities, a firm that is located here in

Massachusetts. The Eastern States Exposition

generates an economic impact in the greater

Springfield region that is nearly half of a

billion dollars. I'll repeat, nearly one half

of a billion dollars.

We create 3,000 jobs in Hampden
County. \$92 million in personal income in the
county. Furthermore, REMI calculates that ESC
generates \$3 million in income tax revenues to
the commonwealth, \$1.4 million in sales tax
revenues to the commonwealth, more than
\$430,000 in hotel taxes for the greater
Springfield area, and over \$3.3 million in
food and beverage tax revenues. Additionally,
the Eastern States Exposition impact reaches
well beyond greater Springfield, and accounts
for an additional 2,000 jobs and \$134 million
in personal income throughout New England.

Eastern States Exposition at nearly
100 years old, has been overlooked by
legislators and regulators for a long time. I
implore you today to address the concerns we
present, to ask questions of me, and
ultimately to set the stage to prepare
necessary protections for this quiet

organization. And an organization that has provided unique and irreplaceable agricultural and educational programming, and enormous horsepower to the greater Springfield economy since its founding by our visionary patriarch, Joshua Loring Brooks and his contemporaries, including Horace Moses, James and Helen Storrow, JC Penney and many others.

More than just a fair, in addition to the portfolio of economic benefits of a healthy Eastern States Exposition, we have fulfilled a mission that supports agriculture communities of New England and beyond. We host future farmers of America and 4H Youth from across the country. Eastern States Exposition is the only fair in America that has FFA participation from as many as 18 states. We produce some of the important and renowned equine, bovine and swine shows in the country, including one of the oldest horse shows in America.

This month, January 2014, we hosted the largest poultry show in the United States. We host important trade shows, some of which

1	are counted among the largest in the country.
2	Among them, one of the largest machine tool
3	manufacturing shows in north America.
4	Certainly, the largest east of the Mississippi
5	takes place biannually at the Eastern States.
6	Other events, though less glamorous, number

Other events, though less glamorous, number over 100, including summer country music festivals and performances of the symphony, Springfield Symphony Summer Pops Series.

All of these events, though not specifically mentioned or protected by gaming legislation, are precariously balanced by the success of the fair. Without the fair and this ability to attract large crowds by offering array of top quality, live concerts and comedy performances, and other year-round scheduled events that provide the economic underpinning for our operation, the world of agriculture, agricultural best practices, and education, and the regional economy suffer.

More than agricultural, Storrowtown
Village Museum founded in 1929 by Mrs. Helen
Storrow, was the first undertaking of its kind
in the United States. The village of 18th

1	century and early 19th century buildings was
2	created at Eastern States Exposition, when
3	buildings from throughout New England were
4	disassembled from their original locations and
5	moved piece by piece, brick by brick, beam by
6	beam to the grounds of Eastern States.

Until that time, never before in

America history had such efforts been made to

preserve American history. While antique

buildings had been preserved on their

foundations, never had such important

buildings been moved to be saved.

Again, although there's no specific mention in any gaming legislation that requires protections for such -- such specific assets, the exposition's ability to continue to offer and operate such valuable and one-of-a-kind assets will certainly be compromised without the protections afforded under the impacted live entertainment venues' provisions in the gaming statute.

Our history, beginning with the national dairy show in 1916 includes a prominent role in the development of the

1	American Hockey League at our storied
2	colosseum featuring some of the greatest names
3	in American hockey, including Teddy Shore, the
4	Springfield Indians, the Springfield Kings,
5	and at one time, the home to the New England,
6	now Hartford, Whalers.

Most importantly, through it all and still, we have featured the biggest names in entertainment. Annual visits from the greats of days gone by, like Bob Hope, Gene Autry, Johnny Cash, Buddy Hackett, Liberace
Cyd Charisse, Arthur Godfrey, Paul Lind. To contemporaries of today, like Beyonce, Jessica Simpson, Brad Paisley, Reba McIntyre, The Beach Boys, Fergie, Miranda Lambert,
Def Leppard, Lynyrd Skynyrd, Austin Mahoney,
DJ Pauly, Alan Jackson, Hunter Hayes, Jeff
Dunham, Carrie Underwood, and on, and on, and on, including summertime outdoor country music festivals that attract tens of thousands for just day-long events.

In 2013 alone we produced 93 live entertainment performances on large stages. Fifty-one live entertainment performances on

1	the Storrowtown Village small stage, 51 circus
2	performances, and 51 shows on the Avenue
3	States stage.

I personally ask the commissioners
to assist Eastern States Exposition in our
effort, not only to continue to offer top
entertainment, live entertainment in western
Mass., but also to continue to be able to
offer other unique and irreplaceable
agriculture and educational program we produce
by designating Eastern States Exposition as an
impacted live entertainment venue.

I am limited by respect for your time and the margins of my capacity as only the seventh president in our 100-year history to lead this August organization known as Eastern States Exposition.

I hope I have done adequate justice to one of the most important and proven entertainment and economic development and resources that exists for greater Springfield, for Massachusetts, for New England, and for agricultural in the entire United States, the Eastern States Exposition.

1	I hope I have gotten your attention,
2	piqued your interest, and cultivated the
3 .	process necessary to protect Eastern States
4	from what is evidencing itself to be the most
5	daunting challenge we face since our founding
6	a century ago.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

That this proven name in entertainment and regional -- regional economic development, that this 501 C3, self-supporting, non-taxpayer supported public charity, has regrettably been forced to appear before you today, its very existence challenged by an entertainment and financial behemoth, accompanied by a phalanx of lawyers and advisers who can wax on romantic about their ties to New England, yet had no legitimate dialogue with Eastern States Exposition, that we are forced to appear today with our attorney, Bulkley, Richardson & Gelinas, a firm that has represented us since Warren G. Harding was president. And as much as he loves The Big E, he doesn't come here for free. It says something.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Harding?

1	MR. CASSIDY: It says something. It
2	says something at minimum. It reveals that
3	Eastern States Exposition needs your
4	assistance and your intervention.
5	Eastern States Exposition supports
6	on a grand scale, unique programming, as well
7	as in an important way, the economy of the
8	region, the state, New England and beyond. We
9	play a role that deserves, a role that
10	requires special attention.
11	The ability of the Eastern States
12	Exposition to continue to offer such
13	programming and economic benefit will, without
14	a doubt, be significantly threatened, unless
15	the commission designates it an impacted live
16	entertainment venue entitling it to the
17	protections supported under the gaming
18	statute.
19	In closing, I want you to know that
20	I am grateful for your time, and I appreciate
21	your thoughtful consideration, and I encourage
22	any questions you might have.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioners? I
24	don't know where the nexus of the competition

1	is. I mean, they're not going to take the
2	poultry show, I assume. But where is the
3 .	where is the competition that you're concerned
4	about?
5	MR. CASSIDY: Well, the competition
6	clearly is in our ability to seek and book
7	name entertainment. The fact of the matter
8	is, the Eastern States has had an incredibly
9	difficult time since the advent of the casinos
10	just 75 miles away in Connecticut. They've
11	driven the price up to into the
12	skyrocketed into the hemisphere, stratosphere,
13	I should say. They have blackouts on dates
14	and distances.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it's the big
16	shows. It's the Beyonces.
17	MR. CASSIDY: It's the big shows.
18	It's the big shows. And, frankly, you know
19	and. Frankly, I have great fear that you
20	know, with the advent of their ability to
21	manage and operate the the what I finally
22	call the Springfield Civic Center, but the

MassMutual Center, they could take shows away

from the Eastern States that, presently, we

23

24

1	have. They're very important to our
2	existence.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You mean,
4	trade shows?
5	MR. CASSIDY: Trade shows. And,
6	yes, they could take the poultry show too.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Go ahead.
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: When you book,
9	the shows that you were mentioning earlier,
10	what's the capacity audience?
11	MR. CASSIDY: We have if you're
12	not familiar with the Eastern States, we have
13	an area that we create during the fair, which
14	we call the Xfinity Arena Stage, and that will
15	seat up to about 6,300 people. We also have,
16	on the fairgrounds, our colosseum building,
17	which is vintage 1916, which will seat
18	similarly, about 6,000 people.
19	In addition to that, also during in
20	the fair we have a smaller stage on the
21	grounds. We have several smaller stages. One
22	of which will seat is open seating. It can
23	legitimately fill up with about three or 4,000
24	people, and then there are two additional

1	smaller locations where you would have
2	hundreds of people in attendance.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Anybody
4	else?
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: These
6	headliner shows, Carrie Underwood, Beyonce,
7	are they only during the fair, or are they at
8	time times when the fair isn't there?
9	MR. CASSIDY: In recent times,
10	mainly because of the price has skyrocketed so
11	that it's been just during the fair. But
12	during the history of the Eastern States, we
13	have a year-round history of having featured
14	named performers on the property.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. Thank
16	you.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: MGM?
18	MR. NOSAL: Thank you, Chairman.
19	Again, I don't want to bring us back, I think,
20	to what the current statutory and regulatory
21	structure here requires us to look at and
22	consider when considering an impacted live
23	entertainment venue.
24	Again, going back to some of my

1	previous remarks, really the legislation's
2	focus was on protecting almost absolutely
3 .	venues between with seats between a
4	thousand and 3,500. And second, the statute
5	is really designed to protect existing venues
6	from potential advantages that gaming
7	applicants may have in attracting talent to
8	venues that are part of a casino development.
9	They're the so-called, and these are I think
10	the commission's terms, supply side concerns
11	that the MGC again discussed back in the fall
12	of 2012. The primary example of that being
13	things like radius restrictions.

The statutes and regulations, however, are not designed to protect every venue from competition in the market. They're designed to protect from the use or abuse of market power, and the potential of subsidized entertainment offers are put in place, restrictions, such as the radius restriction, other anticompetitive practices that we just have not heard about today at all.

 $\label{eq:we've heard a great history of The} % \end{substitute} % \$

1 region.	It's	actually	а	vision	that	we	share
-----------	------	----------	---	--------	------	----	-------

2 And I think Mr. Mathis is going to speak to

3 the -- really the unlimited opportunities

4 considering the -- the diverse nature of the

offerings that The Big E -- excuse me, that

6 the Eastern States has well beyond live

7 entertainment venues. And I do think we need

8 to stay focused to that.

This isn't a statute, or the regulations don't protect convention business, they don't protect trade show business. It's really looking at how the market will operate in Massachusetts. When it comes to attracting and bringing live entertainment to this particular region.

You know we've -- we've talked about the factors that -- really that go into evaluate that, including distance, vending capacity, the type of performances, whether or not the applicant is going to propose any radius restrictions, which we have put on the record numerous times, and which is part of our application material before the commission, that we are not going to do that.

1	Certainly, the commission is really
2	formulated a multipart test for this, in those
3	factors. And really went back, I think, in
4	designing its regulations it didn't come up
5	with essentially a set of boxes that get
6	checked off and you're, a, per se, an
7	entertainment venue for purposes of this
8	regulation. You said you're going to take
9	this up on a case-by-case basis. And I think
10	that's important, and, certainly, I don't
11	think anybody can be penalized by having a
12	disagreement over whether or not an
13	institution qualifies for that.

Again, is the Eastern States likely to experience a negative of from the development of the proposed project in Springfield? Essentially, the Eastern States has come here today and just declared itself an impacted live entertainment venue based on the proximity. And the facts that it happens to have two live entertainment venues that it programs with live entertainment. It believes that enhanced competition, and I think we've heard words, like significantly threatened,

T	biggest challenge in the history of the fair,
2	it believes that the enhanced competition from
3	the 12 events that MGM has proposed through
4	local venues, such as the MassMutual Center,
5	Symphony Hall, and as well as City Stage, are
6	essentially the what I take from the
7	presentation will be the downfall of the
8	Eastern States.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, let me just jump in there because that's not quite what I heard. I heard and -- and Mr. Mathis said that those 12 are a minimum.

MR. NOSAL: Yep.

heard was a concern about being able to outbid, and this is my interpretation of it, being able to outbid the Beyonces and the Carrie Underwoods, and the ability to host the kinds of trade shows that otherwise would be at the Eastern States, and a thin margin that allows to The Big E to exist and serve the agricultural -- regional agricultural community, and is supported by the income of these big-name acts. That's the essence of

1 what I heard.

24

_	
2	MR. NOSAL: Sure. I understand
3	that's where you're coming from, Chairman, and
4	I don't mean to at all mischaracterize the
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
6	MR. NOSAL: the the argument
7	that's been made here today. But I want to
8	put a fine point on the type of of what we
9	are offering in Springfield, which is, again,
10	not subject to a maximum limitation. But as
11	Mr. Mathis indicated previously to the
12	commissioner, it's our hope that the minimums
13	that we've provided for these particular
14	forums will help them sort of sustain
15	themselves and go on to compete in the
16	marketplace. And the matter of fact is, we
17	are going with established, existing venues.
18	Venues that have competed in the marketplace
19	place with the Eastern States in the past, and
20	they will continue to do so and have the in
21	connection with the added events that MGM is
22	going to offer.
23	I am a little bit troubled, sort of,

about the creep-in here with trade shows. I'm

not sure how that fits into the live impacted venue regulations, or the intent behind the legislation. It was really designed in order to protect, I think, theaters that were within a seating capacity. So I'd urge the commission to really stay focused on that part and taking your comments, certainly, Commissioner, to heart about what is being asked here, I really think it's appropriate to focus on the live entertainment aspects.

The Eastern States has -- has also suggested, and certainly their experience in comparison to some of the practices in the Connecticut casinos and the driving up of potential prices related to that. Certainly, the biggest one there, again, is having to do with blackouts or radius restrictions. It's really something that MGM has not put on the table, has made abundantly clear to the commission that we don't intend to engage in that type of a practice. And I do think it's important too -- to take stock of sort of -- of the -- of the Eastern States as a whole.

Again, thinking back to what the

1	regulation, I think, and the statute is
2	intended to protect, the Eastern States
3	certainly is a a significant organization.
4	One that's very important, certainly to to
5	the region, offers economic benefits that you
6	certainly heard.
7	But, really, I think an organization
8	of that magnitude, especially in comparison to
9	what you've heard, it's interesting, earlier
10	today regarding a local theater, we sort of
11	had bookends here. Is this also the type of
12	venue that the regulation was intended to
13	to protect based on, sort of, the other
14	spectrum? Of being a really major
15	institution, attracting 2.5 million visitors
16	per year, owning 175 acres, having multiple
17	buildings and two large entertainment venues.
18	It's a nonprofit, but it's also a big
19	business, certainly as well, and I think that
20	should be taken into consideration.
21	MR. CASSIDY: If I may
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, just
23	one second. Are you finished, MGM?
24	MR. NOSAL: No. No. I want to give

1	Mr. Mathis a little bit of time. Again, I
2	think that it really to highlight you know,
3	what our vision is with the Eastern States
4	Exposition. It's a it truly is a gem in a
5	lot of ways. And certainly the opportunity to
6	leverage its offerings in connection with the
7	development in Springfield is something we've
8	been interested in and certainly have had some
9	discussions about. So with that, I'll turn it
10	over to Mr. Mathis to talk a little bit about.
11	MR. MATHIS: I really will try to be

MR. MATHIS: I really will try to be brief about -- on this. I mean, if you look at the -- if you look at the stats in front of you, when you talk about a behemoth, I think Eastern States falls into that category, and Big E falls in that category.

If the -- if the statute were enlightened enough, they would potentially protect us from some of the things that you just heard. Beyonce and all the other acts that they describe. They're competitive.

You know, I think the danger of these hearings and -- and I've -- I think we've fallen into it again, I'm going to fall

1	into it again, is to turn them into
2	negotiations. So I think context is
3	important, but I will tell you that, despite
4	the comments, and I respect Mr. Cassidy
5	immensely, we've had a meeting, a face-to-face
6	meeting, we've had a phone call, we've
7	exchanged documents. This is a commercial
8	transaction between two powerhouses. And with
9	his permission, I would show you the back and
10	forth on that document and you'll understand
11	that this is about leverage and commercial
12	transactions.
13	For example, we mutually agree that
14	it's a good idea to have shuttles go back and
15	forth during The Big E, that 17-day window,
16	between our property and the fair. You know,
17	the question's going to be, who pays for it?
1.0	That a commorgial trangagtion that should

forth during The Big E, that 17-day window,
between our property and the fair. You know,
the question's going to be, who pays for it?

That's a commercial transaction that should
happen between two large, commercial
companies. My sense is that they believe
through the designation, they'll get more
leverage in that discussion. I don't think
that's an appropriate use of this forum.

1	benefits that we discussed in terms of impact.
2	Ultimately, it's about impact. I know they're
3	they've got a large live entertainment
4	program, but the question is, will we
5	adversely impact them?
6	There's a reference to they, a
7	generic they and radius restrictions. We will
8	put on the record, in fact, this year is a
9	great example. As I understand it, The Big E
10	had this record year this year, a
11	million-and-a-half attendees. The same year
12	that we put Pitbull in the MassMutual Center,
13	the same year that we put professional bull
14	riding in MassMutual Center, the same year
15	that we put Boys II Men in Symphony Hall. So
16	the concept that they can do well and we can
17	do well is not inconsistent. And none of
18	those agreements did we put any radius
19	restriction that prevented any of those acts
20	from going into The Big E, commit now that we
21	would not put any restriction.
22	So I think ultimately the question
23	is, had they demonstrated that we will

adversely impact them, I don't think they

1	have, because that's certainly not our intent.
2	And if allowed to proceed outside of this
3	context, we'll I'm confident we'll reach an
4	agreement. Will it be an agreement that
5	they're happy with? I can's say that. Will
6	it be an agreement that we're completely happy
7	with? Probably not. But the point is, we're
8	large enough organizations that we can reach
9	commercial commercial terms to make sure
10	that we both mutually benefit. We don't we
11	don't ignore the fact that they've a
12	tremendous opportunity to provide visits to
13	our property, and by the same token, we can
14	provide visitation to their property. Thank
15	you.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How many seats
17	are in the MassMutual, does anybody know?
18	MR. MATHIS: I think there's some
19	various configurations, I think it can go up
20	to 8,000.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 8,000?
22	MR. MATHIS: Yeah.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else
24	before we go back? Did you have something

l else	you	wanted	to	say?
--------	-----	--------	----	------

2	MR. CASSIDY: Yes. Thank you,
3	Mr. Chairman. You know, I wanted to further
4	explain. You know, the eastern states relies
5	on a cadre of about a thousand volunteers.
6	You know, when the fair is running, our
7	payroll will be about a thousand people. But
8	we operate the Eastern States Exposition year
9	round with let's than 30 full-time employees.
10	So as much as we're a big business, you know,
11	we have to run a certain way in order for us
12	to survive. And we rely, through our history,
13	on philanthropy, and in this case, volunteers.
14	So I've never heard the Eastern States be
15	described as a big business.
16	During our 17-day fair we can earn
17	as much as much as 82 percent of our

as much -- as much as 82 percent of our revenue in 17 days. 82 percent of our gross receipts will be raised in 17 days. On the middle weekend of the fair it's been known to happen that we -- you know, we always keep our fingers crossed for the middle weekend, because we can earn as much as 26 percent of our gross operating receipts on just those two

days, Saturday and Sunday.

We are in a very precarious

business. We have a 100-year-old plant, and

we do have a 175 acres. We have 44 buildings,

most of which were built prior to the second

World War. It is a very capital-intensive

plant to maintain. We operate on incredibly

thin margin.

MR. CRESS: Just in closing, a couple observations. You know, what I -- I guess I -- I'm hearing MGM say is -- and the juxtaposition is interesting because the Majestic went before us, but the Majestic is far too small, the Eastern States Exposition is too large. Where -- where's -- where is the middle? What meaning does this statutory protection have? And I -- I -- I'm also a little shocked, I guess, by the position that it's somehow suggested that the Eastern States is using this as -- as leverage.

Under the statute, the Eastern

States does not have an obligation. The reason it's here is because, not only did MGM ignore it in the early parts of the process,

1	but now it objected. The Eastern States did
2	not choose to be here. It's entitled to
3	protection. The reasons why its entitled to
4	those protections are outlined in detail in
5	papers it's filed with the commission. And
6	once again we urge you to focus on those
7	papers an designate the Eastern States
8	Exposition an impacted live entertainment
9	venue and give it the protections to which
10	it's entitled. Thank you.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
12	MR. CASSIDY: No. Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very
14	much, folks. We will take a one-hour lunch
15	break, we'll be back at a quarter to two, and
16	we will then pick up with Lynn Auditorium,
17	Mohegan Sun, et cetera.
18	
19	(A recess was taken)
20	
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right, folks,
22	we're just trying to work on the schedule
23	here. We have a pretty hard stop at
24	three o'clock so we're going to reconvene at

1	1:30 rather than quarter to two and see if we
2	can squeeze in Lynn Auditorium and Somerville
3	between 1:30 and three, so if anybody needs to
4	tell anybody else, like the Lynn Auditorium
5	folks or Somerville, please do. All right.
6	Eat quickly.
7	
8	(A recess was taken)
9	
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening
11	at 1:35, the 104th meeting. And we will we
12	have well, maybe we don't. So we have some
13	business to do, and we'll see what it is
14	shortly. But whatever it is, we're going to
15	try it get it done between now and
16	three o'clock.
17	MS. GRIFFIN: And I have a
18	representative from the Troy Siebels from
19	the Mass. Performing Arts Coalition
20	representing Lynn Auditorium.
21	MR. SIEBELS: Thank you, Counsel,
22	and I'm going to help you get to three o'clock
23	easily.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good.

1	MR. SIEBELS: I'm here for Jamie
2	Marsh, who is the executive director at Lynn
3	Auditorium because his wife is either just had
4	on imminently having a baby s,o I apologize if
5	I'm a little less prepared.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
7	MR. SIEBELS: But there's not much
8	for me to be prepared on. I'm happy to report
9	that we've come to an agreement with Mohegan
10	Sun that we believe will be mutually
11	beneficial, that will benefit all of the Mass.
12	Performing Arts Coalition venues, as well as
13	the as well as the casino, should it come
14	to be in Revere.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Great news.
17	MR. CONROY: And I just wanted to
18	I'm Kevin Conroy, for the record, with Mohegan
19	Sun Massachusetts. This is David Rome, the
20	general counsel with Mohegan Sun of
21	Massachusetts. I just wanted to thank Jill
22	Griffin for all of her work over the last
23	couple of days. She was very helpful in sort
24	of helping us think through these issues. I

1	wanted to thank Troy, and I wanted to thank
2	the mayor of Lynn. They were they were
3	very helpful. We're excited about this. This
4	is not only agreement with the Lynn
5	Auditorium, it's an agreement with the six
6	other the total six theaters with the Mass.
7	Performing Arts Coalition.
8	This is our second impacted live
9	entertainment agreement venue agreement. We
10	also have an agreement with the three theaters
11	in the city center, as well as the Strand
12	Theatre. And, you know, this is part of our
13	efforts about a networking casino. And so I
14	wanted to thank Troy and the commission. Your
15	deadlines were very, very helpful. This was
16	literally the judge will understand, a
17	literally a an agreement reached on the
18	courthouse steps today.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Shotgun wedding?
20	MR. SIEBELS: So so we really
21	appreciate the deadlines and and the
22	effort, and Jill's help. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, then we will
3	move to Wynn, I guess, substitute Mohegan Sun
4	for Wynn.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. Yeah. But
7	Lynn Auditorium and Wynn, right?
8	MS. GRIFFIN: Right.
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
L O	MS. GRIFFIN: So I'd like to invite
11	Jacqui Krum and John Tocco.
12	MS. SINATRA: And Kim Sinatra.
13	Hello. Surprise.
L4	MS. GRIFFIN: And Kim Sinatra from
L5	Wynn.
L6	MR. SIEBELS: I'm equally happy to
L7	report
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This is just
19	happiness on
20	MR. SIEBELS: Had you had you not
21	delayed the lunch by half-an-hour, this would
22	be a different conversation, but we'd like to
23	thank you for your scheduling. Happy to
24	report that we've come to an agreement with

1	Wynn Resorts as well, that we believe will be
2	mutually beneficial. Look forward to a great
3	partnership.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Terrific.
5	MS. SINATRA: Thank you very much.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Great.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Do you
9	have anything else to say? No?
10	MS. SINATRA: No. It was so funny.
11	I know. I said, well, we wanted we wanted to
12	brag about our relationship with performing
13	arts center, but we'll show you, hopefully.
14	We'll have the opportunity to show you, but
15	thank you very much. But I do think the
16	deadlines have been of incredible assistance
17	with respect to many, many topics of
18	conversation over the past couple of days, so
19	thank you very much.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Thank

1	you.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Wow.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH:
4	Congratulations to all.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Troy, before you
6	go, why is Majestic not part of your network?
7	Do they not fit
8	MR. SIEBELS: The Majestic in
9	Boston?
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. Majestic
11	Theater in
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: West
13	Springfield.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: West
15	Springfield?
16	MR. SIEBELS: Because they I
17	don't know is the quick answer to that.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
19	MR. SIEBELS: I don't know if
20	they're we tried to reach out to everybody
21	who fit our fit the description between a
22	thousand and 3,500 seats that was either
23	nonprofit or municipals.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, maybe

1	they're too small. Okay.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They're too
3	small.
4	MR. SIEBELS: They may be. And it's
5	only because we had to draw the line somewhere
6	or we would be talking to everybody.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, okay.
8	MR. SIEBELS: But in spirit, we
9	certainly intend to collaborate across the
10	board.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. They just
12	weren't they hadn't been a part of this and
13	life would have been easier for them, had they
14	been. I just was curious why they weren't a
15	part of it. Okay. Fine. Thank you, folks.
16	MS. SINATRA: Thank you.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you very
18	much.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Come again.
20	MS. SINATRA: We'll be here
21	tomorrow.
22	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay.
23	MS. SINATRA: Unless we're busy

tonight. You never know.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Get busy.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. Get
3	busy.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Then
5	we have one item to go, Ombudsman Ziemba.
6	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman and
7	commissioners, after after the break you
8	instructed me to let some of the parties know
9	that we might be a little bit late. We let
10	the City of Somerville know that we were
11	running a little bit late. I'm trying to
12	determine their status right now. We do
13	understand that there's been multiple
14	conversations going on today by and among all
15	the parties. So if you give me another,
16	hopefully, five minutes I can figure out if
17	they're enroute. I believe that's that's
18	where they are.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Well, we
20	can go back to our lunch break.
21	
22	(A recess was taken)
23	
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. So we

1	are now reconvening, reconvening, reconvening
2	at 2:05. We have about an hour. We have the
3	city of Somerville represented, who will go
4	first, in its discussion about surrounding
5	community status with Mohegan Sun. Mr. Mayor,
6	are you going to lead off?
7	MR. CURTATONE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
9	MR. CURTATONE: Good afternoon. For
10	the record, my name is Joe Curtatone. I'm the
11	mayor of the city of Somerville. To my left
12	I'm joined, on the far left, I have city
13	solicitor, Mr. Francis Wright. And directly
14	to my left, our director of infrastructure
15	and transportation and infrastructure,
16	Ms. Hayes Morrison.
17	To you, Mr. Chairman, members of the
18	board, thank you for your indulgence. And we
19	have before you to request approval that we be
20	designated as a surrounding community as
21	pertaining to this particular petition.
22	So as stated in our petition filed
23	on January 13th, the site of the proposed
24	Mohegan Sun casino is approximately 4.6 miles

1	from Somerville city hall, approximately 3.5
2	mills from Assembly Row, where we've invested
3	more than \$130 million of taxpayer dollars.
4	Local, state and federal money to and as
5	well as a more than a billion dollars of
6	private investment being invested to create a
7	brand-new transit-oriented, mixed-use
8	neighborhood on the Mystic River, and that
9	sight is 3.4 miles from the proposed casino
10	development. And approximately 3.3-miles from
11	the city of Somerville line is at the closest
12	point to this development.

So -- and we're understanding now, in full disclosure we understand that proximity to the proposed casino in Revere is not the only factor that the members of this honorable commission will be taking into account in this process. It's worth mentioning that most of Somerville is still significantly closer than the cities of Salem, Melrose, or Cambridge, which Mohegan Sun Massachusetts has already agreed to designate as surrounding communities, and well should have.

1	The success of this city's current
2	and future economic development op
3	opportunities in places like Assembly Square
4	or Boynton Yards, Brickbottom, Inner Belt,
5	which promised to bring tens of thousands of
6	net new jobs to the to the region and the
7	commonwealth, and hundreds of millions of
8	dollars in net new revenues to the
9	commonwealth depend, depend on the regional
10	highway and transit capacity.
11	Before getting into more details,
12	I'd like to point out that the exact numbers
13	for the 2012 existing condition that the
14	Callahan and Ted Williams tunnels were not
15	available for the publication of the original
16	Caesars' DEIR. However, in the update that
17	the city received on Friday, just this Friday
18	January 24th, the number for 2012 existing
19	conditions, as well as 2022 no-build and 2022

So citing Exhibit 3, quote, traffic added to Callahan tunnel between existing base

build scenarios for the Callahan tunnel, are

argument. Again, these numbers were not

included in the original DEIR.

20

21

22

23

1 year, 2012, which the base year, and 202
--

2 which is the design -- the design year in the

3 no-build condition is expected to increase

4 10 percent to about 2,400 vehicles per hour.

5 Additional demand for the Mohegan Sun Casino,

6 Revere is expected to increase traffic flow to

7 about 26, 30 vehicles per hour.

Now, what is not stated is that the Callahan tunnel is not -- I think we all know this, if you been to the Callahan tunnel, if you haven't been to the Callahan tunnel you probably don't live in Massachusetts. Is not a freeway tunnel. It's a cross-section -- its cross-section is only about 24.2 feet, marked as two 12.1- feet -- foot lanes with no shoulder, as we all know, and is designed and marked a speed of 40 miles per hour. It's a cross section.

Now, keep in mind, we have just been cited, current studies, as one of the most congested regions, the inner core congested regions in the country. In the country. Let me state this, Mr. Chairman, because as I watched all the streamlined videos and I heard

proponents talk about what they understood the region, this region extends beyond Revere, and the Charles River, and beyond Everett.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The region has over 3 million people in it. Just within 10 miles, 1.7 million people live in the inner part of the region, and we are congested. It impacts our economic opportunity, our quality of life and our public health. And in Somerville alone we have more than one environmental adjusted zones, elevated levels of heart disease and respiratory illnesses. So it's understand -it's important to understand what we're talking about, because the reasonable lane capacity for a tunnel of the condition we're talking about is approximately 1,300 vehicles per lane, per hour resulting in the 2022 build year being over capacity for the tunnel. know, some may argue slightly, but all -- at Federal Highway Administration standards and studies say that even as you approach 90 percent that has a triple and consequential effect on the region.

Now, intuitively, you all know this,

1	we	all	know	this	because	we	drive	this	region
---	----	-----	------	------	---------	----	-------	------	--------

There's a ripple effect outside the Callahan

3 to, you know, 1A, out in 99, out in 16 and 93.

That impacts all our communities.

So it's a very reasonable that increased traffic value in the Callahan tunnel will, by reaching the 26, 30 cars per hour mark, will cause significant backups, and once those backups starts and driver's GPS units are sure to red indicating a traffic jam, drivers as we know, will seek alternate routes.

Now, some of those alternate routes will lead to and through Somerville. And I'm just saying, if you ever live in Somerville, you cut through there, we're used to that. It may only be 5 percent. It may only been 7 percent or 10 percent, but that will be enough in a city with high rates of heart disease and respiratory illnesses, and environmental justice storms because they gave us I-93, they cut us off from other parts of the region, and all the vehicles come through our town every day, they are enough to require adjustments to

signals, improvements and intersections and the like.

Now that volume is not currently accounted for by Somerville, because we have not been accounting for impacts of the casino proposals in the Boston metropolitan region and in our 20-year summer vision community-based comprehensive plan. But here's a couple of important points about what is being projected that will impact Somerville.

Exiting I-93, Interstate 93 at 16, which would result in increased traffic at Wellington Circle, Wellington Circle, though in Medford but still less than a five-minute walk to the Somerville border, acts as a gateway into Somerville and other communities. It is terrible. And I've heard -- I'm sure you've heard Mayor McGlynn. If you haven't, he'll tell you it's one of the worse rotary intersections in the state. The slightest increase in traffic at peak at Wellington Circle will result in adjusted signal timing at the intersection to balance the increased

1	eastbound traffic. This will undoubtedly
2	reduce the level of service of
3 .	Somerville-bound commuters.
4	The other part the other
5	important impact intersection is exiting at
6	Sullivan Square to Route 99. This
7	intersection is already at capacity and is a
8	concern to the Somerville, given its its
9	significant impact on the east Somerville
10	neighborhood in proximity to Assembly Square,
11	and that neighborhood is an environmental
12	justice zone.
13	So I would submit that what may seem
14	minor to some, might not be accounted for by a
15	regional transportation model, will indeed
16	have real effects on our community, on our
17	residents, the quality of life, on our health,
18	and will surely need to be mitigated.
19	I would like to also stress that the
20	applicant has argued that because this
21	infrastructure's not squarely located in
22	Somerville and is not owned by the city of
23	Somerville, there will be no quote, unquote

no adverse effects on the transportation

infrastructure of the city as a result of the
resort casino proposed on Mohegan Sun. No.

It's not only Mohegan Sun. There is a lack of
deference by every proponent thus far on what
this region is and the impacts of anything we
do, and that is critical point to understand.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Now, I assume that the same argument is being made regarding the cities of Medford and Malden. Although Wellington Circle is in Medford, it's neither owned nor operated by Medford, and so increases of vehicular traffic should, following the applicant's logic, not result in any significant adverse effects of the transportation infrastructure of the city of Medford let alone Malden. But let me reiterate again that Wellington Circle is a mere 500 yards from Somerville. It's actually less than that to the Somerville border, about 500 yard to the Assembly Row project, 500 yards to the Ten Hills neighborhood, and increased traffic at peak hours will represent a significant impact in that area of Somerville.

Now on the same topic, the applicant

states that the city of Somerville is relying on outdated and -- quote, unquote, outdated and inflated traffic figures. And as we have stated in our petition, the DEIR submitted by the Sterling Suffolk Racecourse, LLC were incomplete. And Mohegan Sun's Massachusetts traffic numbers were only presented to us this Friday afternoon. I would also submit that the project proponent clearly recognizes the value of regional transportation infrastructure, as its applicant touts the accessibility of the proposed site for a drive-in and bus transportation from highways to the west, the north and the south.

Somerville's economic growth and the region's economic growth will be impacted by any diminished capacity due to increased traffic volume on these roads. Now, whether it's regional access into Somerville, or local traffic traveling within and throughout the city. Ongoing public private transit-oriented and mixed-use projects such as Assembly Row, as well as current and future plans of the Boynton Yards and Inner Belt area, will face

1	serious hurdles that could may not be able
2	to overcome without significant
3	well-thought-out improvements to the
4	transportation infrastructure serving
5	Somerville and the region.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The applicant's own business model will also, at least in part, depend on local customers from Cambridge and Boston, and up to Salem. In fact, the applicant itself has designated as a surrounding community, several of these communities, some of which are not nearly as close to Revere as Somerville is. So it's contradictory for the applicant to take the position that Somerville will not bear impacts to warrant the same status.

Today, the commission is charged with determining whether Somerville is a community impacted. Not by a slots parlor, but, rather, a so-called destination resort casino with thousands of gaming positions, 550 hotel rooms, 150,000 square feet of dining and retail, and more. The impacts from this type of development are on a much broader scale of than that of a slots parlor. This is a

1	facility whose impact will be felt throughout
2	the region with impacts that do not stop at
3	municipal borders.

So today question is simple. Will Somerville be impacted by the proposed Mohegan casino and resort? Not how much. And what's been troubling in this process, I'm not singling out Mohegan Sun, Mr. Chairman, really disturbing to me as an elected official, is I watch streamline venue and people making light of what can impact us, is that they want to tie a designation as a surrounding community and the mitigation together. That is not —that is not what the law was intended to do.

That mitigation needs to be determined. We are still not aware as a municipality, as a region, what that impact is. To have to tie those two together conditionally, to have to say we'll take a deal and keep our mouth shut as a condition belies what was intended in the legislation. And that, to me, is disturbing. Again, I'm not singling out Mohegan Sun on this point. It's just the way that it seems to be

1	interpreted around here. And I'll hope and
2	pray, and confident this commission will look
3	at it the same way we know and the way law was
4	intended.
5	We know that there will be an impact
6	on us, so we're asking you today to grant our
7	request to be designated as a surrounding
8	community for the reasons that I've stated
9	here today on the record and many more. And
LO	I'm prepared to take any questions,
11	Mr. Chairman. Thank you.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you,
13	Mr. Mayor. Anybody?
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Not at this
15	time, no.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: MGM? I'm sorry,
18	Mohegan Sun. Sorry.
19	MR. CONROY: That's okay,
20	Commissioner. Again, I'm Kevin Conroy from
21	Mohegan Sun. My colleague, Bruce Barnett, is
22	going to talk for most of the time today. We
23	also have John Kennedy from VHB, and David
0.4	Rome our general counsel at at Mohegan Sun

1	The mayor mentioned it briefly, and
2	I did there's been a lot of moving
3	schedules, and I just want to talk quickly
4	about where we were about with surrounding
5	community agreements, and then we'll get
6	just very brief and then we'll get to the
7	Somerville issues.

We've made a lot of progress in the last two weeks. And the mayor mentioned that we have a surrounding agreement with Chelsea, we have what we're calling preliminary surrounding community agreements with Malden, Medford and Cambridge. Yesterday we entered into a preliminary surrounding agreement with Lynn, and that's, today, the reason we're hopefully going to get out of here at 2:30 instead of three o'clock. Also happy to report that the City of Melrose has withdrawn its application, and so we're going to avoid that hearing tomorrow morning, and I think we're going to enter into an agreement as well with Melrose.

We have also designated Boston, Saugus and Winthrop. So that means right now

1	we have designated 10 communities as
2	surrounding communities. We either have
3	agreements, or preliminary agreements with
4	seven of those seven of those 10
5	communities.
6	The the mayor made mention about
7	Melrose and Cambridge, and Salem. And I
8	wanted to specifically talk about those
9	because I think they're they're somewhat
LO	relevant to the discussion today.
11	Mitchell Ettes talked last week
12	about how we're an outward-facing casino. And
13	I think as part of that we've recognized we've
L4	got a special responsibility to go to talk to
15	communities, talk about our impacts, talk
16	about the effect that we're going to have on
L7	these communities.
18	We recognize that our that as
19	part of having an outward-looking casino our
20	patrons are going to come to these cities,
21	potentially cause traffic issues, and we
22	wanted to discuss those, and potentially bring
23	more business to those cities.

I'm not sure if the -- if the cities

of Cambridge, Melrose and Salem, if they were
here today, what -- what you would have said,
whether they would have qualified under the
regs as a surrounding community. But we went
up to those communities, we started talking to
them, and we realized we had a lot in common.

And so -- and with those issues we had in common, we entered into agreements with those communities. You know, we want our guests to visit Harvard Square, to go to restaurants in Melrose, to go visit the Halloween celebrations in Salem, and that's why we've entered into the agreements with those cities. So we're -- we're pretty happy about the progress we've made.

However, similar to the comments that MGM this morning made, we hope and expect that the agreements that we make with surrounding communities like Cambridge, Salem and Melrose, are not going to be used against us. You know, I think we've -- we've listened to the commission. We recognize the commission has told us to go talk to these communities. And the fact that we've entered

1	into those agreements with communities, or
2	we've designated those communities, we hope
3 .	and expect that, that's not going to be used
4	against us when there are determinations being
5	made about the two communities who are are
6	petitioning. Obviously, Somerville's here
7	today, and tomorrow morning we're going to
8	hear from Everett. So with that being said,
9	let me turn it over to Mr. Barnett.

MR. BARNETT: First thing I'll say is that, it's certainly not the case we don't not want people to go to Somerville, in addition to Cambridge and Melrose, and Salem. And I know that you're not interested in hearing backs and forths today. And I'll say we've been talking. I expect after today we'll continue to talk with Somerville because of some of the things that Kevin was just talking about apply to them as well.

What I'm going to do is just briefly touch on the criteria and regulations with respect to Somerville, and then turn it over to Mr. Kennedy from our traffic consultants to speak more particularly to the traffic issues.

1	On with respect to proximity, the
2	first point, I note, I think our petition was
3	off by two-tenths of a mile from the
4	petition from the numbers in the in the
5	Somerville petition, our opposition that is.
6	But the distances are objective. They are
7	what they are. I just note that there is no
8	shared border between Somerville and Revere.
9	And to get to Somerville from Revere you
10	either have to go through a number of
11	communities and then cross the river, or go
12	down through a number of areas of Boston and
13	going under the harbor and over the over
14	the Charles River.
15	As I said, I will leave the
16	discussion of transportation infrastructure to
17	Mr. Kennedy, other than to say this, in

discussion of transportation infrastructure to Mr. Kennedy, other than to say this, in addition to his presentation, here today we've submitted a report from his firm, VHB, Vanasse, Hangen and Brustlin, which is at Exhibit 3 of your notebooks. There was some thought as to whether or not we got the right one in the version that went into creating your notebooks, but I think we did get the

Somerville report in there. If for some reason we didn't, we have copies here for you.

On the substance -- the conclusion, as he'll speak to, is that there will be little or no impacts from Mohegan Sun report on traffic in

Somerville.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

With respect to impacts during the development phase, Somerville did not claim any impacts from construction or development activities in their petition. We don't expect there will be any. We do have a draft construction management plan, which we submitted, it's part of our DEIR, it's part of our RFA2. We submitted it as an exhibit to certain other petitions -- or, I'm sorry, other oppositions, two positions -- two petitions, including the other petition that's still alive, the Everett one. But just to complete the record for here, when I arrived here today I gave Mr. Ziemba copies of that draft for you. I also did not give it to Somerville until they arrived here today also, so they haven't had a chance to respond. And other than noting that I've given it to them,

1 I'm not going to make any argument from it
2 here.

With respect to impacts during the operation phase, we have provided several studies at Exhibits 8, 9 and 11 that counteract and speak to the general, and we believe, mistaken impression that casinos cannibalize, rather than stimulate patronage of area retail restaurants and entertainment establishments. I'll let those studies speak for themselves.

Apart from traffic issues, the operational impact that Somerville identifies in its petition relates to entertainment, arts and the cultural scene in that city. And we see no basis for a conclusion that their entertainment arts and cultural venues will be significantly and adversely impacted by what goes on at Mohegan Sun Massachusetts.

In a general way, going to a casino on the one hand, and going to a cultural or an art institution are significantly different experiences. They're not alternatives for the people looking for the same type of activity,

1	and we don't see them and don't think there's
2	any basis for concluding that there's a
3	substitution effect there.
4	Now, they do speak to live
5	entertainment activities in the city of
6	Somerville, certainly, and we will have some
7	live entertainment at Mohegan Sun
8	Massachusetts, if we're lucky enough to get
9	the license. But I'll note a couple of things
10	about that. One, hosting live entertainment
11	is not going to be a major activity would

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

S not be a major activity at Somerville -- at the Mohegan Sun Massachusetts. There will be, as you've heard last week during the presentation, a small venue with approximately 500 seats, that's akin to the -- the Wolf Den that exists at Mohegan Sun down in Connecticut. And there'll be some entertainment in our multipurpose room, but we're not building a large entertainment -live entertainment venue there. And, also, we're not going to be competing with any of the venues in Somerville for acts and

entertainment presenters in the sense that we

will not be employing exclusivity provisions
in any of our contracts.

We do have one of the studies at 3 Exhibit 12 that's attached to our opposition 4 to their petition. A study from the 5 Innovation Group that notes, among other 6 things, that the size and number of acts at a 7 casino venue are generally only a small 8 9 fraction of the overall demand for entertainment in an urban market. And we 10 think that's right, and that the impact of 11 whatever might be happening by way of live 12 entertainment at Mohegan Sun Massachusetts is 13 not either or someone going to something in 14 Somerville or someone coming to something at 15 the resort. It's someone going to something 16 in Somerville versus all of the other 17 18 opportunities all over the greater Boston region, of which will be a very, very small 19 drop in the bucket. 20 21

And the final thing I'll note on that, you've heard last week about the marketing program through the Momentum loyalty rewards. We would hope and encourage that

22

23

venues in Somerville would sign up. This was
the -- the slide during the presentation last
week that had the pinpricks that kept popping
up as a list of the over 100 establishments
that have already signed up to be partners
where our -- our people can take their loyalty
points earned at the casino and take them out
into the community, for example.

Somerville, in their petition, did not make a claim to a public safety impact so I won't say anything more at this point, other than in our exhibits to our oppositions, you'll find a letter from both the fire chief and a letter from the police chief in Revere, stating their opinion, based on the funding that's available to them through the host community agreement, there won't be any increases in the mutual aid calls coming into Revere on either a fire or a police basis.

The fifth category is other. I'm not aware of any impacts. We're not aware of any impacts in the other category, and don't believe that the city has cited any in heir petition.

1	And then, finally, with respect to
2	the benefits, we have said in many places, the
3	benefits that we hope to bring to the region.
4	Somerville is within the 15-mile radius from
5	Revere city hall, within which Mohegan Sun
6	Massachusetts will be making best efforts to
7	spend \$50 million a year, and to recruit a
8	very large percentage of its employees. With
9	that, I will turn it over to Mr. Kennedy from
10	VHB. John.

MR. KENNEDY: Good afternoon. My name is John Kennedy. I'm a senior principal and cofounder of Vanasse, Hangen and Brustlin, a Watertown-based consulting firm specializing in transportation, land engineering and the environment.

We have been looking at this site for Sterling Suffolk Raceways for, approximately, four or five years at this point, and have done a -- an extensive review of approach and departure patterns from the site in terms of transportation. I am going to talk today about vehicle transportation.

The casino itself is expected to

1	generate the most traffic between seven and
2	8:00 p.m. on a Friday night, and seven and
3	8:00 p.m. on a Saturday night. MassDOT
4	recognizes this, and MassDOT recognizes the
5	fact that the best estimate of the amount of
6	traffic that is generated by a casino is based
7	on the number of gaming positions.

The original application was based on 6,000 gaming positions. The current Mohegan Sun program is 5,000 gaming positions. So we would expect a 15-percent decrease in the amount of trips that we're generating to the site during the peaks, but we haven't taken that into account yet. The numbers that have been presented to you reference that there will be a reduction in trips, but the numbers that are quoted in the report are based on the number of trips that were originally reported in the draft EIR.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So just in the formula that we -- we saw earlier, it was something like a quarter of a trip per site -- per location; so are you -- does that translates during that peak hour to somewhere

1	between somewhere around 1,250 additional
2	trips?
3 .	MR. KENNEDY: No. Well, right now
4	we are looking between entering and exiting
5	about 1,600 additional trips, 1,700 additional
6	trips to the roadway system. 900 in, 800 out,
7	plus or minus.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
9	MR. KENNEDY: The majority of our
LO	trips are sit are set on the regional
11	highway network. As part of that, again, that
12	initial review, and it has been substantiated
13	by Mohegan Sun in terms of where traffic is
L4	going to be coming from, we had that in
L5	Exhibit A in the document that was provided to
L6	you, in terms of our catchment area.
L7	Traffic coming from the south and
L8	the west is forecast to use Ted Williams
L9	tunnel. It's about 45 percent of our demand.
20	There is concern about capacity within the
21	Ted Williams tunnel. And I think that that
22	has been part of the project scope developed

by MEPA, and in concert with DOT, is something

that we're looking at. The instrumentation in

23

1	the Westbound tunnel I'm sorry, in the
2	eastbound tunnel, which is our area of
3	critical concern, was not able to give us any
4	traffic data. In December, prior to the
5	closure of the Callahan, we went out and got
6	that data and will be responding to the to
7	the MEPA comment and to MassDOT with respect
8	to operations within the tunnel as we go
9	forward.

included in any scope because of the general understanding that is operating well under capacity. It was part of the scope that MassDOT asked us to look at. The tunnel, rightly so, is now carrying about 2,200 vehicles. I believe in the draft EIR we talked something a little bit less, maybe 10 percent less based on older data. But it was to put in and to show that additional traffic within the tunnel is not going to impact capacity, and it's not going to cause a bottleneck at the entrance to the tunnel.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And capacity of the Callahan is what?

1	MR. KENNEDY: We would estimate
2	approximately 3,400 vehicles per hour.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I assume
4	it's it was must have been way over
5	capacity before Ted Williams, but it's now
6	operating under capacity?
7	MR. KENNEDY: Well, under capacity.
8	We think it's operation even with the added
9	traffic associated with Mohegan Sun plus
10	10 percent regional and specific grown within
11	the north shore communities, we are still only
12	going to be at about 70 percent of capacity.
13	And, again, there are limited feeds to the
14	tunnel. It is the core city of Boston Street
15	system and the the area around Storrow Drive,
16	the incoming traffic on Storrow Drive, but
17	that is actually accessing by the I-93 ramp
18	system. So there are a limited number of ways
19	into the tunnel. And to ever get to capacity
20	of the tunnel would be extremely difficult at
21	this point.
22	So, again, I think when we then
23	started spreading out and looking at
24	looking at where traffic was going to come

from, again I refer to Exhibit A, most of our traffic is destined down the I-93 corridor or down the Route 1 corridor, pretty much equally split. The VFW Parkway coming in from Lynn, Route 1A, actually, about 2 percent -- about 2 percent coming in the 107 corridor. But, again, just almost a 50/50 split from the north and from the south and the west. It takes into account competition. And, again, the part of the gravity model and the way that the trips were generated looked not only at regional population, income and a whole series of things, but also looked at competition. can't speak to the inner workings of the model itself, though.

When we start talking about actual trips and the distribution of those trips, I want to point out the fact that we are calling for a limited amount of traffic to use the Route 16 corridor and Revere Beach Parkway, Mystic Valley Parkway corridor to access the site, even from I-93. We believe most of the southbound traffic during that Friday afternoon peak is going to stay with the

highway system. There is no toll at the
 Callahan tunnel.

Our departures, though, have -- have really shifted the focus to take people away from the Summer tunnel, only because there is a toll. And instead of assigning 7 percent of the traffic outbound in that corridor, in the Route 16 corridor, we're looking as high as 18 percent of the resort-related traffic into that corridor. That number translates, the 7 percent translates to about 60 vehicles per hour during that Friday afternoon peak hour. The seven or 18 percent translates into about 150 to 160 vehicles per hour.

Not all of the trips taking in Route 16 -- taking in Route 16 from this site to I-93 are actually going to get to 93. There are a series of communities, whether it be Revere, Chelsea, Everett, Somerville, Medford, where trips are going to be dropping off.

It's part of that regional flow. Everybody's not going to just go to the highway system.

They're going to be filling in like somebody going to work every morning. You add to the

L	roadway corridors and not shift everything all
2	the way out to the interstates and the major
3	primary access routes. So when we start
4	looking at the impact of traffic coming in off
5	of Route 16, it's relatively minor, 50
5	vehicles. That is 17 vehicles per lane
7	approaching Wellington Circle.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

One of our issues looking at Wellington Circle is the through movement from west -- I'm sorry, westbound on Route 16 coming into Wellington Circle, the through traffic headed to I-93 is actually pushed over in two lanes. There are three lanes that are permitted to turn left to Route 28 and come down into Somerville. The major movement is the through movement. So any capacity impacts that are associated with the development do not impact access from that left turn into Somerville. The additional vehicles that are eastbound on Route 16 approaching Wellington Circle, will not extend the backup considerably that would restrict access to the free right-turn lane that allows access to Assembly Square from Route 16 eastbound to

1

So, again, when we start looking at the overall regional impacts in terms of the amount of demand that is associated with the project and access to the project, we came to the conclusion that there was very, very little impact on the city of Somerville, other than the trips by residents of the city of Somerville to the roadway system.

I think I heard mention of the I-3 northbound offramp to Route 99, just outside of Sullivan Square in Boston. We don't foresee any demand, other than local, residential demand, and possibly some employee demand using that ramp. Again, it's a very low number in terms of the overall demand on the ramp. And that -- those -- the employees especially, may be working someplace else.

So when it came to the overall impact of added traffic within the city of Somerville, we don't see the significant impact generated by this site that would add -- I'm not even guess -- going to put a number on the -- on the guess for the amount

1	of traffic that would be added the city of
2	Somerville's streets.
3 .	And I think the other other
4	comment would be that the regional highway
5	system is taking traffic associated with
6	developments throughout the entire area.
7	Someone who wants to shop in Burlington and
8	lives in downtown Boston may jump on I-93 and
9	go north. Somebody who is in Burlington
10	when's going to go to a new development in the
11	south Boston innovation district is going to
12	jump on the highway and go to south Boston.
13	So, again, the mix and the match of
14	regional distribution on the regional network
15	I think has to be accounted for, because
16	development is happening throughout the area,
17	and the regional highway system is meant to
18	support that development.
19	MR. BARNETT: That's all we have.
20	MR. CURTATONE: Mr. Chairman, may we
21	respond?
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me just see
23	whether there's any questions from anybody

here for the mayor?

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Please.
3	MR. CURTATONE: If I may yield the
4	microphone to Ms. Hayes Morrison, the director
5	of transportation infrastructure for the city
6	of Somerville.
7	MS. MORRISON: Thank you very much
8	for the opportunity to speak. I just wanted
9	to rebut some of the information presented by
10	Mohegan Sun Massachusetts. As far as traffic
11	impacts.
12	Again, we do not argue that the
13	methodology of how these numbers were
14	presented. It would have been nice to have
15	received these numbers before Friday.
16	However, looking at both the impacts to the
17	Callahan tunnel, which we disagree on what the
18	carrying capacity of that tunnel may be, giver
19	that I do not believe that 3,400 vehicles
20	would be an accurate representation of the
21	capacity, given the two approaches to the
22	tunnel and the exits onto 1A, which are not
2.2	easy to navigate as well as the cross-section

of the tunnel, which happens to be at, again,

1 about 24 feet.

That withstanding, the gentleman stated that 25 percent of the -- the traffic will be coming from the north through routes on either Interstate 93, Route 1, or Route 1A.

When there are, and there will be, at a Friday peak, minor, even minor, but sometimes major adjustments to those traffics, and so even throwing a 100, 200 cars onto these lanes will significantly add to the backups that are already seen at these intersections that are functioning at levels of services in around F and failing at Sullivan Square and Wellington.

Again, once people see that there are backups coming into this casino, they will seek alternative routes. Those routes, invariably will come through Somerville's streets. Again, it may not be that many cars. But more cars, a hundred cars per hour at an intersection that is already functioning below its capacity, will require the City of Somerville to mitigate for that. We will have to replace signals heads, we will have to add

turning lanes. And, honestly, those -- those
are impacts on the City of Somerville.

Also, speaking to the gentleman's 3 assertion that resident -- that the impact 4 will not -- will only be to the regional 5 system, and therefore an impact of the 6 residents of Somerville to access that 7 regional system, that is, in fact, an impact. 8 The residents of the city of Somerville will 9 10 have a harder time accessing the regional network at the peak on a Friday. They will 11 have a hard time getting home. They will have 12 a longer time through Wellington as well as 13 Sullivan Square. We will have to adjust 14 timing so that the regional through movements 15 will be accommodated because of this casino, 16 and that will mean that residents in their 17 18 neighborhoods will not be able to access this network in the fashion they do now. It is, by 19 its never definition, an impact. 20 21

MR. CURTATONE: If I may add -- I
don't know if there's any question for
Ms. Morrison. Just to -- one other comment
was made, and I'll just state for the record I

22

23

1	do the representatives for Mohegan Sun have
2	been extremely professional in their
3	communications with Somerville and proactive.
4	I do appreciate that. Now, philosophically,
5	we just differ on some things. I'll make it
6	clear, in case you don't know, I oppose
7	casinos. That has nothing to do with today's
8	conversation.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We noticed.
10	MR. CURTATONE: But the notion
11	the notion that a study will speak for itself,
12	I'm sorry, you have to show me anywhere in the
13	United States, I have to rebut this point,
14	where a casino in an urban area improved the
15	quality of life and created economic
16	opportunity of the region, and then maybe I'll
17	change my opinion. It does not exist. I'm
18	not here to debate that. The question is, are
19	we a surrounding community? Are we impacted?
20	That's what we're talking about.
21	I do not foresee I believe all

I do not foresee -- I believe all that is offered by Mohegan Sun is genuine, and they mean what they say in terms of vouchers and partnerships for the region. But a

1	casino's successful, if it supports the
2	economies of extraction. Extracting your
3 .	money and then keeping it at the table. If
4	they're successful, you won't have much money
5	to go and eat in Union Square, get in our car
6	and eat in Union Square. And if you're at the
7	crap table, you're not going to finish your
8	game there, lose or win and get out of your
9	car and then go on to Davis Square and then
10	I'll head back. It's not going to happen.
11	You're not even going to go eat in Revere.
12	That's notwithstanding that our point to say
13	based on where we are, based on what the
14	impacts on traffic, based on the fact that
15	this region is already one of the most
16	congested regions, overcapacity with failing
17	grades and roadway capacity in the country,
18	those studies are out there, any additional
19	more pressure on capacity's more detrimental
20	to the people who live here, who have to get
21	to work, who may not want to go to the casino.
22	Any slight variation, if that, at the very
23	least, we should be designated as a
24	surrounding community and deal what that

1	mitigation should be. Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioners?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Nope.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry, from
5	VHB, I've forgotten your name.
6	MR. KENNEDY: John Kennedy.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Kennedy. I'm
8	sorry. How could I forget that? I'm
9	totally totally reserving a judgment on
10	surrounding community or non. I don't have
11	one at this point and we have a ways to go
12	before we can come to that. But just what you
13	the way you characterized the situation
14	feels counterintuitive to me. You can
15	articulate facts and figures, but that area is
16	a mess.
17	I mean, there's just anybody who's
18	and it's not just Friday night rush. That
19	whole area is a really, really tough area from
20	a traffic standpoint. And I remember dimly
21	from my days in the in the transportation
22	business where you hit a point where a very
23	tiny increase in numbers has a huge geometric
24	impact. You know, if you got plenty of

L	capacity, adding a small number doesn't make
2	much difference. But if you're already
3	congested, or you're already just about to hit
4	the tipping point of congestion, it's the
5	straw that breaks the camel's back kind of
5	phenomenon.

So in places, take Wellington Circle as an example, I mean, it just, sort of intuitively doesn't make a lot of sense that you could add any significant number of cars at many hours, not morning rush because there's not going to be many coming, but pretty -- you know, many evening rushes, I would think. It's just counterintuitive that there wouldn't be -- I mean, you're basically saying there is no impact. That just doesn't make sense to me.

MR. KENNEDY: Okay. If I can just draw a quick parallel. As part of the Callahan tunnel closure, today, if you go on -- on line and try to get directions from the city of Boston, downtown Boston to the airport, it's going to send you south.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me just one

1	sec. I'm sorry. I see our friends from Wynn
2	are leaving. I just wanted to make sure,
3	you've seen from today we don't know how the
4	schedule's going to go. So we're going to
5	start the schedule at nine, and it's probably
6	best for everybody who's going to be here
7	tomorrow to be here at nine, and it will last
8	for as long as it's going to last. But don't
9	count on our hoped-for schedules, just be
10	here, if you can.

MS. KRUM: We'll be here at nine.

MS. SINATRA: We'll be here at nine.

13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Excuse

14 me.

MR. KENNEDY: I think the impact on regional flow can best be seen right now in the Route 16 corridor with the closure of the Callahan tunnel. Callahan tunnel is carrying, we talked about it before, 2,200 vehicles in the afternoon peak hour. Some of that traffic has been transferred over to -- to the Ted Williams tunnel. There are backups. Some of that traffic has been transferred up the Tobin Bridge. I left DOT's building on Thursday

afternoon to catch a flight Thursday evening and made it from downtown Boston, across the Tobin Bridge in under 30 minutes to the airport.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The other major route that was identified, was the Route 16 corridor to pick up traffic that was destined from southbound I-93 to the airport, put it on the Route 16 corridor, through Wellington Circle, through Santilli Circle, under Sweetser Circle and all the way out to Route 1A in Revere. signals were modified, retimed, reprogrammed not -- not to favor that demand, because we are also worried about the westbound demand. But those signals are working. There have been no reported backups within that area. The amount of traffic that was envisioned to be detoured in the eastbound direction was over 10 times what we are forecasting this project will generate.

So in terms of overall regional impact in the way traffic can flow, there is capacity, assuming the signals are operating correctly. And I think that, again that

concept of regional flow, the understanding of -- of the dynamics, basically says that people are going to find the easiest way to get to where they're going, but we can also manage and give them the information that takes them in the best direction that we absolutely can. And to us it's to maintain that traffic on the regional highway system. The added traffic at I-93 is two to 3 percent of this development. Most of that is north of Route 16.

Again, I truly believe that looking at the way we have looked at this project, which happens to be equivalent to about a 650,000-square-foot shopping center, a-third of the size of Burlington Mall, in terms of the amount of traffic that it generates during that Friday peak hour, can be absorbed within the system easily.

And, again, I think we have looked at a very conservative number of trips associated with the development during the Friday evening peak hour. If people can't get there, they won't go during the afternoon peak

hour. They will adjust their times and their trips to stay away from the peak hour.

Again, I have every -- I have every belief that the numbers that we have generated and the analysis that's been completed, in concert with MassDOT's prescribed scope, does accurately represent how things will work.

MR. CURTATONE: Mr. Chairman, if I may, please, I think it's important to note, I get the analogy that traffic's like water, they'll find a way to get there. But, we're talking about people's lives and quality-of-life decisions they make every day. They're not going to just put those decisions off all the time.

But on the point, assuming that the system and the signalization's operating correctly, that's a big assumption because it's not operating correctly today. In fact, I'd invite the commissioners to take a ride during those closure hours. They're state troopers in Medford and Everett, in Chelsea, in Southie, in Eastie for that very purpose. It's not operating correctly today. That's a

1	large assumption to make.
2	The other question that I had,
3	Mr. Chairman, is I having just received new
4	information to Mohegan Sun from Mohegan Sur
5	today, in terms of the procedure posture, will
6	the record be left open for further comments,
7	written comments or anything of the like, or
8	is it closed today?
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: While we are
10	thinking about this, I guess we can we can
11	receive additional comments, sure.
12	MR. CURTATONE: I thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
14	Anybody else?
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: They need to
16	be shared with everybody, so that everybody
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: everybody
19	has everybody's comments.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
21	MR. CURTATONE: Understood.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And I
23	guess Ombudsman Ziemba will be the focal point
24	for that transfer of information Anybody

1	else? All right. Thank you very much. Thank
2	you, Mr. Mayor.
3	MR. CURTATONE: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Ten minutes of
5	three, do we have anything else? Any other
6	items on anybody's agenda?
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't think
8	so.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Do I
10	have a motion to adjourn let's see,
11	adjourn? Yes, we are adjourning.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
13	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So moved.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A second?
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will convene
17	tomorrow at nine o'clock. As I said, we can't
18	be sure about the schedule so we'll just take
19	a shot at it. We are adjourned by unanimous
20	vote and we will see you see you in the
21	morning.
22	
23	
24	(Proceeding concluded at 2:49 p.m.)

1	GUEST SPEAKERS:
2	ON BEHALF OF MGM RESORTS:
3	Seth Stratton, Counsel
4	Michael Mathis, Incoming President
5	Kelley Tucky, V.P. of Community and Public Affairs
6	Kevin Dandrade, Principal, TEC
7	Jed Nosul, Co-counsel
8	Chuck Irving, Davenport Properties
9	
10	FOR THE TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON:
11	Jeffrey Fialky, Counsel
12	David Narkewicz, Mayor
13	Michael N'dolo, Camoin Associates
14	
15	FOR THE TOWN OF HAMPDEN:
16	John Flynn, Board of Selectmen
17	Vincent Villamaino, Board of Selectman
18	
19	FOR THE TOWN OF LONGMEADOW:
20	Brandon Moss, Counsel
21	Stephen Crane, Town Manager
22	
23	
24	

1	GUEST SPEAKERS CONTINUED:
2	FOR THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION:
3	Mark Cress, Counsel
4	Eugene Cassidy, Chief Executive Officer
5	FOR THE MAJESTIC THEATER:
6	Daniel Eaton, President
7	Todd Kadis, Treasurer
8	
9	FOR MOHEGAN SUN:
10	Kevin Conroy, Counsel
11	Bruce Barnett, Counsel
12	John Kennedy, Sr. Principal, Vanasse Hangen
13	Brustlin, Inc.
14	
15	FOR WYNN RESORTS:
16	Kim Sinatra, Sr. Vice President, General Counsel
17	Secretary
18	Jacqui Krum, Sr. Vice President, General Counsel
19	
20	FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS PERFORMING ARTS COALITION:
21	Troy Siebels, Executive Director
22	
23	
24	

1	FOR THE CITY OF SOMERVILLE:
2	Joseph Curtatone, Mayor
3	Hayes Morrison, Director of Transportation and
4	Infrastructure
5	ON BEHALF OF THE MASS GAMING COMMISSION:
6	John Ziemba, Ombudsman
7	Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce and
8	Development Diversity
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, Court Reporter, do
4	hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
5	accurate transcript from the record of the
6	proceedings.
7	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that
8	the foregoing is in compliance with the
9	Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directiv
10	of Transcript Format.
11	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that
12	neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed
13	by any of the parties to the action in which this
14	hearing was taken and further that I am not
15	financially nor otherwise interested in the
16	outcome of this action.
17	Proceedings recorded by verbatim means, and
18	transcript produced from computer.
19	
20	WITNESS MY HAND THIS January of 31st
21	2014.
22	
23	BRENDA M. GINISI My Commission expires:
2.4	Notary Public July 11, 2014