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1	THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS	
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION	
3	PUBLIC MEETING #174	
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5	CHAIRMAN	
6	Stephen P. Crosby	
7		
8	COMMISSIONERS	
9	Gayle Cameron	
10	Lloyd Macdonald	
11	Bruce W. Stebbins	
12	Enrique Zuniga	
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21	January 7, 2016 10:30 a.m 1:15 p.m.	
22	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION	
23	101 Federal Street, 12th Floor	
24	Boston, Massachusetts	

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1	PROCEEDINGS:
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3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are ready to
4	call to order the 174th meeting of the
5	Massachusetts Gaming Commission today at our
6	offices on Federal Street at 10:30 in the
7	morning.
8	We'll start out as usual with the
9	minutes, Commissioner Macdonald.
10	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'd make a
11	motion that the minutes of the prior meeting be
12	accepted subject to the corrections or
13	typographical or other immaterial matters.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There are two.
15	There's December 9 and December 17.
16	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: For both
17	dates.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I second for
19	the meeting December 9 and the 17th.
20	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The phrase
21	would be subject to any correction or
22	typographical errors or other nonmaterial

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Any

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matters.

1 thoughts, any questions or issues? I don't 2 know whether this is worth worrying about but I 3 thought on the meeting on the 17th, the minutes 4 say that the two GameSense advisors provided a 5 summary of their professional background. And 6 there was much more than that. It was really interesting talking to 8 those two people. I thought maybe it was worth 9 adding the words and discussed their 10 experiences at PPC or something like that. 11 was just so interesting. It's worth putting in 12 the notes at 12:27 and 12:32 adding those few 13 words. 14 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So, with 16 that amendment to the amendment, are we all in 17 favor say aye, aye. 18 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 19 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 2.1 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes 23 have it unanimously. We then go to I think our 24 new Executive Director, item number three Mr.

Bedrosian, Executive Director in his fourth day welcome aboard -- third day.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you. So, let me take this opportunity to, although I've done it individually, officially thank the Commission as a group for this opportunity. I look forward to helping staff and you do a continued great job. I also appreciate the fact that although I know all of the executive assistants are great, you apparently assigned me the best executive assistant. I appreciate that very much.

As far as general updates go, I don't have much other than as you said this is my fourth day. I've enjoyed my first three very much. But I did in my conversations with General Counsel Blue have some conversations about the Boston litigation. It might just be worthy of a quick 30,000 view update.

MS. BLUE: Good morning,

Commissioners. I thought I would give you an

update as to where we are on the various pieces

of litigation that pertain to the award of the

Wynn license in Region A.

So, we have roughly five pieces of litigation that pertain to that. In terms of the city of Boston, there was a challenge to the Wynn's license. That was dismissed by the court in its entirety back in November. And no appeal has been filed as of this date on that suit.

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There is also the Boston challenge to the MEPA certificate. That is suit was filed Wynn not against the Commission, at least not as of this date. Wynn was served. We also have a request from the city to notify them as soon as our Section 61 Findings are complete.

There is litigation filed by the city of Somerville. There was a general challenge the award of the license. That suit was filed but stayed by agreement of the parties. So, that is still out there but there is no action on it at the moment.

Somerville did file a challenge to the MEPA certificate. They filed suit against both the Commission and Wynn. The Commission was served on December 10. And we are busy compiling the administrative record. We have

roughly 90 days to turn that over. So, we're working with our counsel and with the Department of Environmental Affairs to get that record put together and served to the court.

Then finally, we have what we call the Revere litigation. The Revere litigation consists of litigation by Revere, Mohegan Sun, the IBEW and the four citizens in the open meeting law. In terms of litigation, the court dismissed all of the claims outright except Mohegan Sun's Chapter 249, which is known to certiorari litigation.

We have filed, the Commission has filed an interlocutory appeal at the appeals court. We did that because we believe that's a very critical issue to the Commission. Our statute is very clear that applicants do not have a right to challenge the Commission's decision on an award.

So, we thought that this should be best addressed right away instead of going through the more common process of going to court on that issue. We have filed an interlocutory appeal. Mohegan has until

January 12 to respond to that.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me,
Catherine. The essence of the issue th

Catherine. The essence of the issue there is whether or not what we have always thought was a proscription about the appeal by applicants is firm, will stand? Is that the essential issue?

MS. BLUE: Yes, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're just saying, without getting into the merits we're just saying you don't have the right to appeal.

That's in statute, see you later. And the judge did not uphold our whatever it was, summary judgment on that?

MS. BLUE: She did not agree with that. She agreed that there was no what they call a 30A appeal, an appeal from the record of the Commission's decision. But she did say she thought there was a right under certiorari.

So, again it's a very important issue to the Commission that we feel strongly. We feel that our statute speaks to it very directly. So, that's why we filed what we call interlocutory appeal. And that's an appeal

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that takes place before final action of a
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     court. We have permission to do it. But we
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     thought it was that it was that important that
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     rather than trying to go through it on the
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    merits and then appeal, we would take this
 6
     appeal first.
                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That appeal goes
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     to?
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                MS. BLUE: The appeals court.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The appeals court?
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                MS. BLUE: Yes.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just for the
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     record, this is one of those things which is
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     just hard for us to deal with because we can't
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     talk unless we have a public meeting. But this
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     was -- The appeal that was agreed to by outside
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     counsel, you and the Commissioner MacDonald,
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     correct?
                           That's correct.
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                MS. BLUE:
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You all felt that
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     this was the appropriate thing to do.
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                MS. BLUE: Yes, that's correct.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good.
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                MS. BLUE: So, the balance of that
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litigation, the Revere, Mohegan and IBEW and the four citizens except for the one Mohegan claim, all of those claims were dismissed by the court.

We understand now that the city of Revere on January 4 did file an appeal of dismissal of their claims. And the four citizens on the open meeting law have filed an appeal of their claims.

We haven't seen anything so far that would suggest that the IBEW has filed an appeal. The timeframe for filing an appeal was over Monday, I believe. So, right now we know that Revere and the four citizens have an appeal.

We will respond to that. We will have approximately 10 days unless there is an extension. So, we'll be responding to their appeal. They filed the same kind of appeal that we filed. It's to the appellate court. It's an interlocutory type of appeal. Essentially, the same basis that we're using, they're saying that it's very crucial for their claims that they be allowed to get the issue of

whether they have a claim or not in front of a 2 judge and decide it before they move forward. 3 So, that's where we are. 4 certainly much less litigation than when we 5 started. We're narrowing down the issues, but 6 we still do have some matters ahead that we need to resolve. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Catherine, you 9 mentioned timeframe expiring recently for Revere and others and the balance of the 10 11 Mohegan claim. Is that also true for the city 12 of Boston's appeal? 13 MS. BLUE: The city of Boston --14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Or potential 15 rather? 16 MS. BLUE: Potential appeal? 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. 18 MS. BLUE: Municipalities generally 19 have 60 days to file. We have 30 days. there's a different statute of limitations for 20 2.1 filing for municipalities on the theory, I 22 believe that they have to take a little longer 23 to get things together and pull records

together and things like that.

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1 Revere made within the 30 days. 2 They may or may not have had additional time 3 should they want it. But the city of Boston we believe does have the additional time. So, if 5 they chose to appeal, they still have that 6 ability. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's a funny 8 situation in Revere, right -- where the appeal 9 was filed on the last day of the outgoing 10 mayor's term. Whether the new mayor will take 11 the same approach is unknown to us at this 12 point. 13 So, we have to I guess wait until he 14 sort of settles in and then basically talk with 15 him about what do you want to do about this, 16 right - to his lawyers? 17 MS. BLUE: Our attorneys speak both 18 to the attorneys for Somerville and the 19 attorneys for Revere. I'm sure there'll be 20 additional conversations with all of the 21 parties to the litigation lawyer to lawyer. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great. Thanks. 23 24 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

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MR. BEDROSIAN: So, Mr. Chair, I think the next matter is the delegation of the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau. Just to set the plate. As I understand under the statute, 23K \$6, you are the person to whom the Deputy Director reports directly. And then under the regulations 205 CMR 104.02 you have the ability, which you have exercised in the past, to delegate that responsibility.

My understanding is you had delegated to a previous executive director.

When that person left then Ms. Wells, the Director of the IEB became both functions, good compliance dictated that that not be in one person. And you then exercised your authority and re-delegated the supervisory authority to Commissioner Cameron. But now that there is a new executive director, you may want to revisit that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. Just to recap the history of this, we talked about this we back. Actually, when I first read the statute before I even took the job, I thought

that was kind of a funny arrangement to take
the most significant division of the agency and
pull it out from under the executive director
and give it to a Commissioner or the Chairman.

But it does make a statement about what the
Legislature thinks about the importance of this
part of the agency and the criticality of that
relationship.

Nevertheless, our outside consultants in their original look at the law, Michael and Carroll, felt that that was an odd decision. I eventually felt and then we talked about it at a meeting that we didn't want an executive director to only have two-thirds of the agency or half of the agency.

So, I made the delegation, everybody agreed with that. Out of respect for the statute, I do have some little bit of occasional contact with the ED and the IEB Director just to make sure that I'm not too totally far out of the loop. But as a reporting matter for sure, it was important to make that change.

I think it was the right change to

And I don't think we need a vote on 1 2 this, but my instinct would be that I would 3 make that same delegation. I think our new ED 4 is more than extremely well-qualified to 5 oversee that department, certainly keep a close 6 watch on our Director. Any other? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I 8 concur with your decision, a sound decision. 9 The skill sets to oversee are clearly there. 10 And it's a good working relationship. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I absolutely 11 12 would under that authority delegate to you, Ed, 13 Executive Director, the line responsibility for 14 IEB. 15 MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you, Sir. 16 next issue is the response from the Division of 17 Open Government of the Attorney General's 18 office to a request by the Commission to look 19 at some of the Commission's meeting practices. 20 This letter came in during the 21 holidays. I suspect you all individually have 22 had an opportunity to read it. I read the 23 letter. To be clear, these are folks that I

used to work with in the Attorney General's

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office very closely.

2.1

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Actually, who used to report to you.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Correct. I do want to thank them. I think it seemed like it was a very thoughtful analysis. And additionally, I've been in touch with Ms. Nable who suggested at the end of her letter that we engage in some follow-up training. I have been in touch to start that communications to get that done.

My sense is that the Attorney

General recognized the unique context of this

Commission being a start-up agency with a full
time board, working to get a new sector up and

running in the Commonwealth. And a lot of the

concerns that were addressed in the letter

seemed to be in that context of what I might

call legacy concerns. Although I wouldn't say

anything not repetition that unique context is

not going to repeat itself because we now have

a staff. And there's a lot more foundation

underneath you all who used to do it all.

However, I would suggest there are two areas that at the appropriate time deserve

a little more discussion. One is the

Commissioners' lunches and the second is the

agenda setting meetings.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Let me speak to those. Usually, I ask other people to speak first but those are both meetings that I've initiated.

So, I felt, just to sort of recap, when the story was written in the Herald, we all thought that we think we are adhering to the law even in the very difficult situation that we have with five full-time Commissioners. But we wanted to ask the AG if in fact we were adhering to the law. And if not, we would rearrange our activities.

And we gave them everything we possibly have, all of our schedules, all of our backup materials, notes, records, everything.

And I frankly thought the report was quite fair.

They saw some breaches of the open meeting law and they said so, but they also, as Ed said, they were very aware of our difficult circumstances and how hard we tried to comply

and do comply on all substantive matters. They went out of their way to say that there's never been any breach whatsoever with respect to any of our really important work like licensing and so forth.

Having said that, as Ed Bedrosian said, they were focused on two things: the Commissioner lunches which we have typically had for the last year or two every Wednesday. I think we all agreed, and Commissioner McHugh when he was here was a part of that decision too, we all felt that it was important for Commissioners just sort of from a morale and spirit de corps and getting to know one another to have a little bit of a social relationship.

We started to do it at dinners.

That was difficult because one of our

Commissioners lives in Springfield. So, we set up this idea of the regular lunches. The vast majority of the things we talked about at these lunches are either personal, grandkids or sports, or our own personal activities that have been going on, new condominiums in Florida.

But occasionally, principally at my initiative we would talk about certain things which the letter referred to. One is we made a point of having those lunches be an opportunity for the Commissioners to report back on their field trips, if they've gone particularly to conferences.

2.1

When I would go to a problem gambling conference or any of us would go -Gayle went to the International Regulators
Conference. We would come back and report to the Commissioners. I thought that was not public business. We are constrained to be in an open meeting for any public business under our jurisdiction. I didn't think that was public business. And I was wrong about that.

The second thing we talked about occasionally, and we were forthcoming was sort of staff morale, how things are going at a very kind of high-level sense about how are things going in the Commission; how are the working relationships going. Again, I didn't think that was public business and neither did Commissioner McHugh, none of us did. But we

did talk about that. And we told the AG that we talked about that. I was wrong on that one as well. That one also is construed as public business under the open meeting law.

2.1

So, I think we ought to bag the lunches. I think it still is important for us to get together from time to time. We have this weird relationship where we are constrained in our ability to talk to one other even though we sit right beside each and have now for almost four years, except for Commissioner Macdonald who is beginning to learn how constraining this is.

But I think just for both appearances sake and just the risk of inadvertently making an open meeting error that we ought to just ditch the lunches. I think getting together for dinner once in a while we can still do. And the AG said that's entirely appropriate. And we'll find ways to kind of keep the personal relationships going.

The second one is the agenda setting meetings. Just so everybody knows, every two weeks we have a meeting on the Wednesday before

the two following Thursdays. So, for a
Wednesday of week X about the meeting X plus
one. And we go through the agenda.

It's a draft agenda just like we have here in front of us now. We go through each of those agenda items. We make sure items are ready to come to the agenda. And sometimes I move them around.

It's my job to set the agenda ultimately, but I do it with the input of whether things are ready, are right and so forth.

And then we also have a list, which is publicly available of all of our pending items that are coming up on subsequent meetings. And we go through those. Are those ready? Are they getting ready for the meeting?

The AG basically has said that they realize how careful we are, how hard we try.

All Commissioners are usually at those meetings. Most of our directors are at those meetings. They use to last quite a while.

They're run by me now. They now last no more than an hour at the most, sometimes as little

as half an hour.

2.1

And the AG has said we know how hard we try. We always have counsel, generally General Counsel Blue is right there making sure that we are very careful about what we are talking about. But there is sometimes if you're talking about an agenda item, it is easy to kind of inadvertently shift over into the substance of the topic even if a Commissioner says I really think we should have that on the agenda sooner because it's really important. Under the strictest reading of the law that's probably an open meeting violation although I'm sure nobody would be terribly upset about it.

So, we have three alternatives with the agenda meeting. We have to have the agenda meetings in one form or another. There's no question about that. I think we all agree, it's been very important to the way the Commission has been run. Executive Director Bedrosian will make his own judgment as we go along. And if he and I have different ideas, we can talk about it.

But at this point, it's been a

really important part of our operations. We can do three things. We can do what we've continued to do and just be very mindful as the AG has said and be very careful and make sure we don't veer over the lines.

2.1

Where no more than two Commissioners attend.

It would be I and either no other Commissioners or I and one other Commissioner. That we wouldn't have a quorum problem. Personally, I don't like that because I think the need for all of the Commissioners and all of the directors to have this common hearing about the status of the agenda is important for human reasons as well as process reasons.

And the third was recommended by, or suggested not necessarily recommended but suggested by Commissioner Zuniga that we could make those meetings open meetings. Just have another whole other set of opening meetings.

So, every two weeks we would have an open meeting, open public meeting that would be posted. We would not stream it. We would not keep a transcript but we would have minutes as

the law requires. That would permit us to go ahead and do our regular business but it would cover us if we inadvertently veered out of the lane into some kind of slightly substantive comment.

2.1

My reaction to that is Jesus, we have a lot of public meetings. Is that really overkill? But it's certainly worth thinking about. So, I think this is a decision we all should make together. So, feel free to comment on the AG's letter, anything I've said but particularly on the agenda meetings.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have a suggestion, Mr. Chair. As Executive Director Bedrosian just mentioned, he has already been in touch with the Attorney General's office and Ms. Nagle who heads up the open public meeting section over there to initiate training.

I think before we make a decision of (A), (B) or (C) that you just laid out, we could have that training, really be able to ask questions about best practices around agenda setting. And understand clearly what they are talking about when this may cross a line or

not.

2.1

I just think that would give us more information to make an informed decision since it's already in the works as to how to move forward. I would be more comfortable with more information before deciding (A), (B) or (C).

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other thoughts?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I suggested it so you know where I stand. I think we don't have to make the decision now. So, we could just as easily make that training and make sure we're not assuming something wrong, although I kind of doubt it. So, I'll go along with that.

I do think that it's a real possibility that could inoculate from any possibility of stepping over a line inadvertently or not. And it might be just worth trying. We could always revert back to one of the other alternatives the way we've been doing it before or a one Commissioner, two Commissioner option.

I did want to mention and I agree with your characterization of all the events,

Mr. Chairman, and the substance of the letter from the Attorney General. I do think that there's mention as to the efforts that we've made.

2.1

But I want to mention for the record that we did go above and beyond on the regular business of the Commission in streaming every—and recording and archiving and transcribing every meeting that we've had which is very near and dear to me personally. It's allowed us to create this great record that we can look back on as we sometimes do for all kinds of reasons.

We know that people streamed as far as way of Central America when we made the decision. That's a little factor that you may not be aware of.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To watch our -
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To watch our decision when it was Region A.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That was Commissioner Cameron.

22 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, she was 23 here making the decision.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm kidding.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have my suspicion as to who it was, by the way, but it shall remain nameless. But many other places outside of the state and many news outlets who constantly watched us, and that has served the public interest greatly. I just wanted to mention that.

2.1

There is a mention in that letter but I think it bears remembering that we have tried to go above and beyond. And credit goes to Commissioner McHugh who from the very get-go as keeper of the minutes said we need to transcribe everything. My initial reaction, some of you know, was oops, that's going to be expensive. But it has served us really well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You see, representatives from Wynn, what I'm talking about? He's looking out for your money.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it served us really well. It's been very cost-effective for a number of reasons. Again, we can always look back at the record. And that's there for posterity, transcribed in full and archived for everybody to see.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I echo

Commissioner Zuniga's points. The letter was

very informative. I think as you look around I

think we are in a different place than where we

were probably when we got the last training.

So, I think the new training will be extremely
helpful.

Even this week picking up the newspaper in Western Mass., the open meeting laws are a challenging guideline and regulation to follow. More stories at least out of Western Mass. of communities that are grappling with decisions that are being challenged on whether they followed the open meeting law. So, it's tough for public bodies to follow it. So, I certainly would welcome any additional conversation.

I agree with dropping the lunches.

I can now resort to unhealthy stuff and not have people give me the evil eye. I think when it comes to the agenda setting meetings, because I value being part of those conversations, it allows me to go back, look at

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1
     the agenda items that I know I want to sit down
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     with staff and begin to schedule out my week
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     that finding a model that works for all of us
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     to continue to participate I think is
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     important.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the idea of
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    putting it off until after the training?
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                COMMISSIONER STEBBINS:
                                        I am okay
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     with that. That's fine.
                MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman why
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     don't I suggest --
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me just see if
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     Commissioner Macdonald had anything to add or
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     say on that.
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                MR. BEDROSIAN: I'm sorry
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     Commissioner Macdonald.
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                COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, I do.
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    Number one as a new Commissioner, I have two
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     general observations to make. One is it's been
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     striking as to how strictly my fellow
2.1
     Commissioners --
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                MR. BEDROSIAN: Commissioner, I'm
23
     sorry. Is your mic on?
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                COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I thought
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so,. No, it's not. Let me start again. I have two comments to make as a new Commissioner.

2.1

One is that since becoming a member of the Commission, I have been struck by how strictly my colleagues have kept me to the tether of the open meeting law. I have not prior to this had any experience that would be applicable other than as a Superior Court judge making decisions as to whether there have been violations of the open meeting law. But I've never been in a circumstance where my conduct was covered by the open meeting law.

And that my colleagues, with the Chairman's leadership, have strictly complied by and insisted on my complying by the so-called rule of two. That we have no discussions amongst each other on matters material to the Commission's jurisdiction outside of a public meeting with any more than two Commissioners. And I have done my best to comply with that.

And that brings me to my second observation. And that is how difficult it is

to operate in this environment of each of us being full-time Commissioners and not being permitted to do what at least for me is the instinctive thing to do when one is addressing a matter of one's responsibility as a public official to engage in the details and substantive issues of that responsibility.

2.1

I come from a background in which -- a professional background in which brainstorming amongst colleagues on matters of importance to whatever organization that I've been associated with is the essence of an intelligent way to go about responsibly dealing with those issues.

And the public meeting law, policies of which I respect enormously, do create -- And there is no question about this. -- do create a very significant constraint on public officials like ourselves as we are going about the process of dealing with a complex - a set of complex issues of enormous public import.

I'm not suggesting that the public meeting law should be amended. I'm simply saying it's difficult to comply with. And that

in the short term, especially from somebody who is coming on board and trying to catch up imposes a real burden on the efficiency with which a person in a position like my own can get up to speed. So, that's my observation.

2.1

As to what we should do, I am totally comfortable with Commissioner Cameron's suggestion that we ought to postpone a decision as to making our agenda setting meetings public until such time as we have the opportunity for the further training under the leadership of the Attorney General's office.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would just like to add, when we had the training initially, we were brand-new at this. We have a lot of new staff who by the way makes it easier to comply because we do have staff to go to and discuss an issue that we may not have enough information about. So, that's very helpful.

But I really would look forward, and I do look forward to the training because now that we have specifics, we can ask specific questions. And I think that really for me will

1 be helpful. And anything we do, there's room 2 for improvement. So, I for one -- I know that 3 we take it seriously, but we will continue to do so. And additional training and the ability 5 to ask specific questions I think will really 6 be helpful. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree. I would 8 like to make sure -- We're going to have to 9 have several training sessions. Theres so many 10 people. And I think the whole organization 11 should go through this eventually at least. 12 But I want to make sure that the Commissioners 13 have a session just themselves. I would suggest, Mr. 14 MR. BEDROSIAN: 15 Chair, the Commissioners, myself and Ms. Blue 16 be in the first training session. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Fine. MR. BEDROSIAN: So, why don't I 18 19 reach back out to the Attorney General's office and see. Obviously, now we're talking about 20 21 probably two schedules over there, all of our

schedules but do the best we can to get that

I want to pick up on Commissioner

scheduled as soon as possible.

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1 Zuniga's comments. Something I should have 2 said earlier on to pick up on his comments is 3 that Statehouse News recognized our communications director as communications 4 5 director, PR person of the year. As part of 6 that talked about the streaming efforts that the Commission has done headed up by Elaine. 8 So, I do think there's a recognition out there 9 of what you all have done in the past. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I think there 11 Good. So, we'll put that off. In the is too. 12 meantime, there'll probably be another meeting 13 or two. We will do it as we normally have. 14 We'll just be exceedingly careful about making 15 sure what we're doing at those agenda setting 16 meetings until we make another long-term 17 decision. 18 MR. BEDROSIAN: Sure. I think the 19 next agenda item is yours, Mr. Chair. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. 20 This is the 21 daily fantasy sports update. Apropos of the 22 open meeting law -- The open meeting law says 23 that we have to -- A quorum of us, more than

two of us may not deliberate in any way about

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anything about "any public business within its jurisdiction".

2.1

My original reading of that meant we don't have any jurisdiction over daily fantasy sports at all. Nothing that we do or say will have any bearing on what actually happens unless the Legislature decides to read our white paper and do something about it.

It is not within our jurisdiction in any way, shape or form. We've been foursquare about that. So, I thought maybe we would not have to worry about the open meeting law.

Counsel and Commissioner Zuniga in particular thought we ought to double-check that. We did.

I talked with the head of the Open Meeting Law Division, Amy Nable. She said, tough question, I understand the problem. But it's close enough to what you do that at least to be on the safe side, you probably ought to adhere to the open meeting law on that. So, that's just for the record.

And it'll make it slightly harder to close the loop here than it might otherwise have been. We're going to try to get this done

the end of this week. The staff and I have been working assiduously on this now. And we are going to try to see if we can get it done by the end of this week.

I would like to ask the Commission to delegate to me the ability to sign off on this. There's been tons of conversation about the substantive issues. I'm going to raise two here that I think we need to talk a little bit about. Staff will be available. I know we've all talked to staff. And staff will be available to talk on if there's a need. Just to make life simple, if you're comfortable with that I'd like to be able to have you delegate to me to sign off on the final draft.

The two issues -- Let me just first, is that all right? If not, say so.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was. I had mentioned that before in a meeting here. I look forward to any matters high level or otherwise on the final draft, have the opportunity to weigh in whether now or at the end of the final draft.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Justin and Paul

will both be available to talk about issues that you might have in mind.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which we can do at a meeting. I'm not suggesting that be otherwise.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. We're going to try to get it done this week. The next meeting is two weeks from now. I don't want to wait for two more weeks. The Legislature has been saying where's your report.

with offering you that authority to kind of sign off on it. Again, keeping in mind the spirit of the open meeting law, I would certainly invite Commissioner Cameron because she's also been point on daily fantasy sports to kind of coordinate that final approval with you before you send it up.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Good.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair,

I'd be comfortable as well. I am pleased that
the staff who has worked so hard and frankly
know more about this than anyone, hours and

hours of interviews, have the ability to talk to you about why they think something is important to stay in the report or they're comfortable taking something out.

2.1

We had extensive meetings yesterday on that. And I would just like to reiterate from day one we thought it was important that we adhere to the open meeting law. So, from the beginning of this project we've done that. We've never had more than two Commissioners involved. In fact, in a series of all-day meetings, we rotated Commissioners in with their areas of expertise.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And our forum was a public meeting.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, it was a public meeting. So, we have thought about that, thought a lot about that and are very comfortable that we did in fact comply. So, we are not as out of step with the advice that you received.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where I was -Relative to the drafting of the report, you all
did a very good job of just assuming the public

1 | meeting obligations, which is fine.

The two issues that I think -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I am

4 | comfortable with it.

that we never really talked about is licensing fees. There's sort of been an operating presumption that if there is going to be a regulation of daily fantasy sports that it would be paid for by the operators, which is the case with racing, with everything we do, with the casinos. But we never really discussed that, number one.

And related to that is the issue of license fees. In the case of the casinos, as we all know casinos pay \$85 million for their license for the Category 1 and \$25 million for the Category 2. Either one of those, as I say, it is sort of presumed that it'll be paid for — that any regulation would be paid for by the operators but we haven't been very explicit about that. We haven't talked about license fees or license at all so far.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think we

intentionally did not talk about licensing
because frankly, there is no recommendation to
license, because that gets into so many other
issues. So, I think using the term license in
itself creates -- may be problematic. And we
haven't used that term in the report as far as
suggesting or recommending that.

Certainly, if there are additional regulatory steps, I do believe it would be appropriate to have reasonable costs covered for regulatory efforts as they are with everything, everything in the Commonwealth that's regulated.

But I think that would be up to the Legislature to decide if in fact additional regulatory scheme is necessary. And then at that time, it may be appropriate to discuss what that should look like. I think it might be premature to do that now, Mr. Chair.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do think
that in the spirit of the omnibus approach and
it is no doubt that it would be a decision of
the Legislature to regulate, set amounts, etc.
-- to set fees, structures or whatever the case

may be.

The Legislature ought to be at least reminded of the models that are out there that you alluded to already that may or may not apply given the different circumstances. Sure, the industry is not profitable for example at the beginning, but I might argue that horse racing has not been profitable for many years and there is still takeout on the pari-mutuel handle. And that has perhaps more to do with legacy than actual reality, but there are ways to at least think about a framework for addressing if that was to be a choice of the Legislature, how and whether to assess fees.

There's another parallel to be made with the casinos. You mentioned a figure of \$85 million in our case. My understanding of it is that the state in our case is able to command such a figure of an upfront licensing fee because it offers something in return. It offers original monopoly, which is very valuable in the case of a casino.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You're talking about exclusivity in the region?

1 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes,

exclusivity in a region. I don't know whether there's parallels here to daily fantasy sports, because first they exist in cyberspace, if you will. And there's too many players but there's many others.

Again, in the spirit of an omnibus understanding of the industry and where it may go, where is the next game or the next -- those concerns at least in my view bear mentioning as to what may be existing models.

A fee by itself is perhaps missing the point. But a framework that may establish an agency, existing or otherwise, to assess, recover investigatory fees for example, needs to be considered perhaps more than to recover tax revenue which at a minimum should also be at least be envisioned as a possibility.

And that's I guess a point I would make or try to insert in the white paper.

Again, under the rubric of rather than just fantasy sports, the Legislature ought to be considering the very near future and very speedy way in which something like this could

be developed for an online platform.

2.1

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would agree with the conversations about covering the regulatory costs if and when there should be any.

With respect to the license fee to add on to what Commissioner Zuniga said, it wasn't only as a reward for the exclusivity. I think they set that higher target to make sure who we were dealing with were serious contenders. And that we didn't get fly-by-night operations coming in that were willing to kind of drag out the process.

That said, I'm not saying that there's a particular dollar amount. I think that's something Legislature thought about when they did the \$85 million or the \$25 million for the slots parlor license. And I would hope they would kind of continue that thought process if they thought about establishing a license fee. Every business in Massachusetts pays some type of license fee or some type of registration fee, but hopefully they would keep that in mind.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: One of the things that the staff has pointed out is that the absence of a license fee -- put it either way, either the absence of a license fee keeps the barriers to bad behavior down or the presence of a license fee raises it.

You've got the skin in the game, you're less likely to play fast and loose with the rules. You might lose your license, if you put some real serious skin in the game, whatever that number is. So, staff has pointed out that that's a means of encouraging integrity which is kind of the point you're making. If you've got to put up \$85 million, you're not just a fly-by-night player. And there's some that's comparable here to a certain extent.

commissioner macdonald: The only observation that I would make in addition to those that have been made already is that I don't think we ought to be terribly concerned about having as part of the white paper a highly refined proposal with regard to the structure of fees and licensing.

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that at our forum this was a subject that was not directly addressed. It's clearly one which can be addressed on a going forward basis with the Legislature taking counsel from other bodies and individuals. I would hate to see the timeliness of our product compromised by a desire to cover all the bases that could be imagined as ultimately relevant to a structure for dealing with fantasy sports going forward.

And I haven't been involved in any aspect of this in our consideration of the issue of daily fantasy sports but that this is something which -- I'll just repeat myself. I know that there are many people out there -- And this is one of the things that was emphasized at our forum. -- around the country who are looking to our take on the subject of daily fantasy sports.

That's what the white paper is all about. As anybody who reads the papers can see that there are developments occurring at a lightning pace around the country on this. And we have something to say, and I think we ought

Page 45

to say it without being too concerned about it being a totally, comprehensive refined product.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think that's a good point. And I think that fits. And I think Commissioner Zuniga said we ought to at least allude to it. It's an issue there. It's already in a little bit in the staff drafts.

So, I think we can clarify that a little bit, said it needs to be attended to. Here's a couple of things to think about and not let it get in our way.

The second one that I have talked about with staff, but we haven't talked about with Commissioners is the issue about taxation. Above and beyond a fee and above and beyond operating expenses, a onetime fee and operating expenses is the issue of taxation.

It's talked about in other environments. We've not addressed it at all. I think the sense, if I'm remembering this correctly, and Paul tell me if I'm not, but I think when I talked about it with staff, it was everybody's sense that this is, of all the issues, this is really one for the Legislature,

number one. So, we maybe want to make a passing reference to it. We're not not aware of it, but it's really not our place to speak to that issue.

The second issue that was more my perspective on it is I don't know how you would address the issue. How do you address a tax rate for an industry which is so young that it's still losing money?

So, for those two reasons I think at the moment the sense was we would again acknowledge that it's an issue but say we didn't think this was our place to weigh in. Paul is nodding.

So, that's where we stand at the moment. We haven't talked about it with the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One way to address it is by taxing the handle. But I agree with everything you say relative to it's obviously the choice of the Legislature.

If we did, much like we did on the prior topic, make a reference as to other models existing to consider. One parallel that

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1 I've always seen is pari-mutuel betting. 2 takeout, in that industry, the takeout is 3 indicated by law by the Legislature out of 4 which pays a number of things, all the choice of the Legislature, including the 5 6 administrative expenses for the operators with some leeway. That's just a model to look to. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's been assessed independent of profitability. 9 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Precisely. 11 Again, it comes at a cost. There is an effect 12 in the industry. It's not just free. What 13 that may do to the handle itself may have a 14 repercussion. Again, that's another thing for 15 them to consider. All I'm saying is maybe we 16 just make that kind of reference as one of the 17 models to look at. 18 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think staff 19 would tell you that there are pitfalls in 20 making that reference because it is not a 2.1 similar product. 22 So, I am in total agreement with 23 staff that we stay away from this. It is not 24 ours to decide. I don't think just throwing

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out another model without thinking about all of the consequences is probably not a smart way to go.

I've listened to staff about all of the consequences. If you say it's like this, there are federal implications. So, I just think we're in a better position to present our findings. And that is clearly not one that we are in a position to make or should be, I don't think.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't

understand why it's a pitfall.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The document is replete with ideas. Most of the time we are not taking positions. Sometimes we're sort of making recommendations or sort of indicating leaning towards one solution or another.

But we've routinely said these are things to think about. I think just off the top of my head if we're going to make -- We have to just allude to it at some version. If make a passing allusion to it, to raise the issue of a tax on gross, in effect, as similar

to the way other gambling has been taxed.

Ask Tom Cruise, there's a benefit to getting a percent of gross not a percent of profit that I don't see why that would be a red flag particularly. There may be other models we could refer to, although offhand I don't think of one.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think horse racing is an approved, it has been defined as gambling, legal gambling. So, all of those issues are in play here. So, to point to a model and say you can do it like this I think there are implications. I just have always thought that we --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you thinking about PASPA?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: State as well as authorization. There's just a lot of verbiage that can be problematic and really would be up to the Legislature to settle those issues as we pointed out repeatedly in the report. But I don't know that it makes a lot of sense without us thinking a lot about it, which we haven't, and research to just throw in there this could

be the way to do this.

2.1

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Couldn't we just raise that concern if that's a concern? I think being silent maybe worse off.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We're not silent at all with regard to, look, these are the issues. Federally these are the issues. Statewide these are what the laws say. These are areas in which if you want this to happen things could change.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Does that include taxation?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Throwing out a model of a legal gambling operation here for decades in the Commonwealth and saying this might be a way, I'm just hesitant to do that. Because first of all, it's not up to us to make taxation decisions.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm not suggesting that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And secondly, we haven't researched what the implications of just giving one scheme may be. So, those are my hesitations in putting that piece in the

report at this late date.

2.1

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: On the taxation question, the question I had for staff was I was thinking about the taxation scheme, more about a rate than an actual scheme for collection. And how would our licensees view a taxation rate on essentially another gaming scheme coming into the Commonwealth?

When the Legislature looked at the 49 percent on gross gaming revenue for the slot parlors and the rate for -- they looked at other jurisdictions, other regions, how can we make them more competitive.

So, I'm not necessarily afraid of making some recommendations or where they could look, but I go along with the idea that the taxation issues, I think, are best left to the Legislature. And trying to keep Massachusetts competitive is an environment for where these companies will want to operate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not like taxing gross gaming revenue is a secret. It's not like the Legislature isn't going to think about it. It's obvious. They did it at

length. And as both of you said, they calculate that rate based on other things.

2.1

They know that in the long run, a business has to do a return on investment. And they calculate all of their expenses. One of their expenses is a tax, if any. One is a capital upfront cost, etc. So, it's not like this is a secret. They understand this fully well.

It just seems a little maybe odd to me if we don't allude to it as sort of an interesting principle. It's not just racing. It's also racing and casinos both.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's it. If there's an issue, if taxation creates an issue, I think that needs to be described. And maybe it is in whatever version we have.

All I'm saying is a reference to other models might bear mentioning because one, they exist whether it's exactly the same or not we can acknowledge that obviously. The circumstances given the industry obviously have to be taken into account by someone else, by the Legislature. But we're trying to draw

parallels where we can, I think is intellectually relevant.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We could also in the same way just make a reference to the fact that there is a school of thought, which is a nontrivial one that there shouldn't be any tax rate at this stage of the game beyond the normal taxes because it's too early in the business to have it.

So, it would be an even-handed.

There is more than one constructive thought
that we could put in there that would make sure
we weren't overweighing. Paul, did you want to
say something?

MR. CONNELLY: Sure. I just wanted to give a little bit of sense about how we came to the decision not to really address the taxation issue in the draft of the white paper.

As we had thought about it and discussed it, it seemed to us that the issue of taxation was one that clearly was entirely within the purview of the Legislature, in the sense that where we're trying to add our value was to think about daily fantasy sports.

Introduce, again reintroduce frankly, the concept of what the industry represents and importantly the public policy issues that its mere existence presents, as well as raise some potential remedies to those public policy issues.

2.1

So, issues around player fairness and transparency are certainly some that come to mind. And offer up some suggestions that the Legislature could think about in terms of how to address those as well as overall regulatory philosophy.

The taxation issue I think was one at least I'll say one of the ways I thought of it, is a bit more to the point the Chairman made up front of form following function. So, if the Legislature decides, whatever type of schema they decide, if any, to impose around fantasy sports, a payment method to support that would follow.

So, a light regulatory schema would necessitate one type of payment. A heavy style would necessitate another. And the issue of taxation is one that I think we didn't want to

dive into for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the one Commissioner

Macdonald brought up, which is I think to pursue that avenue of discussion may never end.

2.1

But what I heard from you,

Commissioner Zuniga, I think just as I think

through the thoughts we collected in trying to

compose a draft is to point out that this is

clearly -- and what we've tried to do

throughout the white paper is create places for

the Legislature to hang kind of avenues of

inquiry.

This is another one that obviously taxation is something that needs to be thought about. That's obvious but that there are certain pre-existing models that should be considered that could be referenced without going down that road. Because we didn't really want to get into what is possibly going to be the most contentious area, and one that I don't know if it falls within our core competency in terms of trying to provide thought.

But that was the approach that we were taking as we drafted the paper.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I feel we're 1 2 sort of talking about the same thing and 3 effectively the same mentioning. I agree with 4 all the notions about nobody should ever get 5 close to trying to come up with a rate or a 6 recommendation when it comes to taxation whether it's appropriate or not school of 8 thoughts, etc. withstanding.

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But my only point is failure to mentioning anything on it might not be, in my opinion, may just leave something out there that obviously needs to be considered by them, by the Legislature no doubt. But simply mentioning what it may mean, why we make no mention of taxation. How we came about. And it could be very much just what you said.

Here's all the present issues, player fairness, game dynamics, challenges with Massachusetts versus the rest of the country, whatever, which is why we chose to mention what we chose. But still there's an element that needs to be thought out and there's other models out there I think is all I'm saying.

MR. CONNELLY:

I completely

understand. That's where we are right now with the paper is trying to identify those spots where an educated reader would pick it up and say why does it have all of these things and they didn't consider this?

So, again, to the opening of today, these are the types of discussions that we can only have completely in public. It's exactly where we are in the process is trying to close those final holes. I think that may be one, considering what I am hearing, at least the reluctance not to mention it at all may have been a reluctance based on the fact that once you start, you don't know where you end. But I think you're outlining a pretty clear set of boundaries.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: An approach that may work. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think we are very far apart. I'll take a crack at a very simple short thing so we make some kind of a passing reference to the existence of the issue, why the Legislature should -- and maybe something about different schools of thought.

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We've repeatedly said if you decide 1 2 to do such and such then. And we might also 3 say here, if you decide to consider the issues 4 of taxation, here are a couple of competing 5 schools of thought in a paragraph, basically. 6 Okay. I think that's it for that. 8 who is watching, we will try to get this out 9 before the end of the week. There's a good chance we won't just the way things go but 10 11 it'll be the very first of next at the very 12 latest. 13 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I look forward 14 to the final draft or the final product. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That Executive Director Bedrosian is it for me. 16 17 MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you. I think 18 we can now go on to Ms. Blue. 19 MS. BLUE: Thank you. I have HR 20 Director Ms. Banda here. And we are going to 21 talk to you about the hiring policy and then a 22 little discussion about references. So, I'll 23 let Ms. Banda start off and then I want to

update the Commission or brief the Commission a

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little bit on the statutory requirements behind the policy.

2.1

MS. BANDA: Good morning,

Commissioners. Before we have our discussion

regarding the references, I thought it would be
helpful to discuss our hiring process.

In your packet is the MGC hiring policy approved by the Commission in November 2014. The purpose of this policy is to ensure a consistent and transparent hiring process. All persons expressing interest in working at the MGC must formally apply through our online applicant tracking system by submitting a cover letter and a resume for a specific position.

Candidates who meet the minimum requirements are forwarded to the hiring manager for review. The hiring manager selects a pool of candidates to be considered for two to three-step interview process, which will include human resources, staff and hiring manager.

Once the interviews are concluded, the interviewing team deliberates on a candidate or candidates to proceed forward in

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the process. At this point, if human resources received any recommendations or referrals, that information will be shared with the hiring manager as a factor in the decision-making process.

2.1

At this point, the hiring manager may request reference checks in advance of extending a conditional offer or extend a conditional offer and conduct reference checks as part of the background check process.

That is essentially our hiring process. And before we move on to the next part of our conversation, I think it's important for me to go over a few key terms that I mentioned. One being letter of recommendation. Letter of recommendations for this conversation in general is recommendations are unsolicited and provided by the candidate.

Reference checks are a process of validating what the final candidate or candidates said in the interview such as their background, accomplishments, responsibilities, reasons for leaving. All final candidates are required to provide references. They may do so

unsolicited upon request by the MGC.

Lastly, verification of employment, a process whereby HR contacts the candidate employer for at least the last 10 years to validate employment dates, job titles, reason for leaving and if they left in good standing.

So, essentially this is our process. Those are some of the things we'll talk about. And I'd like to turn it over to General Counsel Blue to give you some framework around some of the statutory requirements which allowed us to formulate our hiring policy.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Trupti, I have a quick question as it relates to -- I know the base of the reason that we're talking about this item today is around reference checks and recommendations.

But going back to the material that you included in the packet, I have a quick question. Under the accepting applications process, and that point is why we would reserve a right not to post a particular opening.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not to what? I couldn't hear you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Why we would not -- Why we would reserve a right not to post a particular opening?

2.1

MS. BANDA: Essentially, all of our positions are posted. In the rare instance where we may have a person in that position who is specifically qualified, has been doing the job and it's a unique circumstance. That would be a one-off why we would not post but in general we would post our positions.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Trupti, I had a question about the letters of recommendation which I clearly understand are different than references. But those can be opened at the time that you have final candidates, correct?

MS. BANDA: Correct. As you can imagine, it's challenging when the reference letters come in. So, our direction to all of our directors and managers and staff are to direct all recommendation letters directly to human resources. It would sit with me as we work through our process.

Then through the deliberation period is when we would open up the reference letters.

1 Of course, I would have seen it. 2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Through the 3 deliberation period, would you explain? For example, if you have two final candidates that 4 5 would be the appropriate time to open letters 6 of recommendation. MS. BANDA: Absolutely. And that would be one of the factors that would be 8 9 considered as part of the decision in hiring. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 10 Who at that 11 time has access to the information from those 12 letters of recommendation? Say it's down to 13 two candidates, you and who else? 14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The hiring 15 manager. 16 MS. BANDA: Myself and the hiring 17 manager. 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the 19 thought process for not having the hiring 20 manager see those letters before there are 21 finalists? Just hypothetically, if you've got

five strong candidates and you're trying to

figure out how do you winnow it down to a

number to two or three finalists?

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MS. BLUE: I think if I can speak to that a little bit. There is a statute. The Commonwealth has a statute that addresses this. It's ch. 66 § 3A. And it's a recently enacted statute. And what the statute -- The statute makes a distinction and I think it's important for us to all keep in mind because sometimes we --

2.1

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Ch. 66, section?

MS. BLUE: § 3A. -- we talk a lot

of times about references and recommendations

kind of in the same vein, but the statute does

view them differently.

What the statute says is that recommendations submitted in support of candidates applying for employment with the Commonwealth, so that's recommendations coming in, shall not be considered by the hiring authority until the applicant has met all other qualifications and requirements for the position to be filled.

The statute does go on to say though you can check references. So, they view references as something different. There's

this statute and then there's a very long ethics advisory opinion that has to do quite a bit more with who can write recommendations and who can't.

The section of the ethics advisory on receiving recommendations talks about the fact that a recommendation is generally something that comes unsolicited. It may or may not be from someone who knows the candidate well. It's not something that the hiring agency has asked for. But it is different than a reference.

A reference is usually a name and a contact that comes from the candidate and the candidate says you can call and check this.

When we drafted our hiring policy, we did that in the context of this statute and also as part of our high performance management team.

So, we were trying to have compliance with the statute but also giving our policy and our practice as much flexibility as we could. Our hiring process really requires that a candidate is not fully qualified, if you take that sort of to the logical extent, until

they pass the background check because we have a very, very strong background check.

Certainly, we would want to see

letters of recommendation before we got to that

point. But in order to comply with the

statute, one of the ways to get those

recommendations at the right point in time is

when you've narrowed it down to one or two

finalists who have otherwise deemed to have

been qualified but for the background check by

the hiring manager and if there's a hiring

group that worked on it by that person.

Again, those recommendations are letters that come outside not from the candidate. They are letters that come directly to the agency. They don't have to be letters. They can also be written. They can be oral. They can be emails. The statute doesn't really make any distinction. But that's why we've asked that those kinds of things come to the HR manager who holds them. And then when you get down to the last finalists, then you can give them to the hiring manager to review.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, they can

be used at that point not at the end of the
background, which typically isn't done until -because I would say that they are deemed
qualified unless in a background something came
out that they were less than honest about
something. That changes their kind of
prequalification status at that point.

2.1

My only point was to consider them at the time of you have a couple of finalists, because if you wait until after the background, what good are they?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You don't want to wait until after the person is hired, certainly. It's useless. We always struggle with how many backgrounds do you want to run because it's a cost benefit, right? Not just in actual cost of running the background in terms of hanging people out there for like you're a finalist, you're a finalist then maybe they have other things going because that background check could take a few weeks.

I think you're getting to the core of something that I just understood today which is the qualification I always took that to be

to do the job regardless of the background.

2.1

So, you can be qualified, make it through the whole winnowing down, get to three or five, if it's appropriate whatever that may be, see those letters of recommendations that came unsolicited and must be in writing and it's all prescribed. And that could factor into the final decision after which we can do the background because all of our conditional offers are subject to the background check. If there's something that is no good that goes away.

But at least we benefit from the intention of that statute, which is you cannot short-circuit anybody just by some -- and jump ahead of the line without having at a minimum met the minimum qualifications. But these letters of recommendation are valuable and we should consider them or the hiring manager should consider them at this stage of the finalists.

MS. BANDA: One thing I'd like to also add is if we narrow down a pool to two candidates, we can't run, by law, run a check

on both of them and then decide. We have to offer a conditional offer before we can run a background check.

2.1

statute.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Therefore the qualification should, in my view, exclude the background check.

MS. BANDA: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If we're ambivalent about that I think we should ask for an opinion. But I think for the sake of this discussion we should assume that background checks is not part of being qualified under the

So, that's out.

So, the question is when in the process of assessing candidates -- There's two issues I think that we need to discuss. Should the kinds of letters of recommendation that you're talking about that are unsolicited that come in or emails or whatever and reference checking, not for the background check, but reference checking because in the normal course of hiring most of the time your primary source of data is the person and references.

And you call people that they used

to work for who know them or whom you know who know them or whatever that's where you get your best information. And I think that it should be up to the hiring manager to be able to do that whenever the hiring manager thinks it's appropriate after they've met the threshold of being in the game.

2.1

We know where the law came from. It came from the probation scandal. Commissioner McHugh and I were on the Harshbarger committee that did hiring and promotion practices for the judiciary under the direction of the Supreme Court. I think we know what the issues are here.

What we don't want is somebody getting somebody to get into consideration that doesn't deserve to be into consideration.

That's what I take the intent of the qualified to be. I'm totally clear on that. And I think that's really important.

But think about the process you go through. We've got 70 applications. Sixty of them or 55 or them or whatever it was were nowhere close. You couldn't even consider

them. They were not credible candidates that fundamentally met the threshold criteria.

But from that point forward prior to getting to Ed and Charles, you may well have wanted to and I think you did actually, you were interested, I think, in having the opportunity to call around to a few people and check out some of the others who might have made it to the finalist pool and to see what recommendations.

So, my suggestion would be that once people have met the threshold of credible candidate, legitimate credible candidate, met the basic criteria so that it is reasonable to consider them that the hiring manager at that point can use letters of recommendation or proactively make reference calls in the discretion of the hiring manager.

MS. BANDA: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But before you were talking only the finalists and I'm talking about before finalists.

MS. BANDA: Yes. Once you narrow down the candidates to say you if you have

three candidates that you're interested in, possibly considering, you can conduct --

2.1

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Pre-finalists.

MS. BANDA: Yes. -- you can conduct reference checks on all three. And then based on those findings and identifying the fit based on the background and what the needs are that would be a factor in your decision-making process, yes.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, Mr. Chairman two points. I was told I was up against 70 credible candidates.

More importantly, I'd want to think maybe a little more about what that subjective qualification is because you want to be consistent. You want to have some guidelines around what a hiring manager should be looking for and those credible standards.

I think we trust our hiring managers, and they would do it. But I also think you've learned for the probation, I've learned from the probation. We just want to make sure we are dotting the I's and crossing the T's.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That would mean we 2 can make a policy decision today when we make 3 it but we'd ask staff to put it into language 4 that gives it some specificity and commonality. 5 MR. BEDROSIAN: And I agree that the 6 background check should act as a disqualifier not a qualifier. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a good 9 way to put it. 10 MS. BLUE: I think too, 11 Commissioners, we want to think about not just 12 this particular statute although it does inform 13 what we do, there are general employment law 14 issues as well. So, to the extent from an 15 employment law basis that you are going to go 16 out and check references, not letters of 17 recommendation but references and you were 18 either going to go out and solicit those on 19 your own or check some that you have, we want 20 to be consistent on how people do them, who 2.1 does it. 22 My recommendation would be that many 23 times that should be handled by HR. There is

very interesting employment case law out there

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about how these things occur. So, consistency is key in terms of how we do it in our policy, but it's also we have to be careful on what kinds of questions we ask, how we ask those questions, how we document the results. So, there's many levels of how this works not just our statutory requirement.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me,
Catherine. Can I ask you a point of
clarification? Did you say that in the statute
that we're dealing with here is that there is
not a prohibition on verbal references being
considered?

MS. BLUE: That's correct. We in our policy have required them to be in writing, but the statute does talk about there can be verbal references and the Ethics Commission's opinion talks about verbal references too.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: For my benefit, what is the reason that verbal recommendations are not acceptable under our policy?

MS. BLUE: Largely because they are hard to document. If at least it's in writing

we know who gave us a recommendation. We know exactly what they said. If we are questioned by a particular applicant about that we have something we can respond to. All recommendations that come to us are public records. So, we do have to turn them over if we are asked.

So, that's why we prefer to get them in writing. It makes it easier for us to comply with public records law and to be clear about what was provided.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Remember also they also come initially to HR. It's easier to handle them the way we intend to handle them which is to be kept from the hiring manager until after everybody has met the minimum qualifications. So, there's some practical reasons here.

It's also very hard to gauge the significance, in my view, this is just my opinion, or warmth of a verbal recommendation. When it's in writing, when somebody whoever that may be sits down and types something up -- CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to be clear,

when we do reference checks --1 2 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm talking 3 about letters of recommendation. 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand. But when we do reference checks, they're oral. 5 6 the hiring person doing the interview takes notes. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is where 9 I think we really need to distinguish them. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm talking about 11 reference, not the background check. 12 background check, forget that. That's over. 13 We're not talking about that. 14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm talking 15 about letters of reference that come unsolicited. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're saying that 18 it should be in writing because only if it's in 19 writing can we really know what's transpired. 20 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, we can 21 gauge it better. 22 CHAIRMAN CRSOBY: All I'm saying is 23 that may be right, but I'm just saying as a

practical matter if our hiring manager or HR

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calls somebody in a reference, it's an oral conversation. And we think that's okay. So, I'm not quite sure why we wouldn't think an oral reference would work.

2.1

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Because the references have been provided. I'm sure those conversations are then documented. What I don't like about an oral recommendation is in many times it's used for the opposite.

They're not courageous enough to put in writing something but they're very courageous to pick up the phone and say don't hire this guy. Let me tell you why. Those are the kinds of things that I think are inappropriate. And I've seen so much of it over the years.

So, I like the written record. If you have an opinion, you would be willing to put it in writing, sign you name to that for it to be considered.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Remember the direction that those are going. When we are calling them up, we are initiating it. We have our pen and paper. We have our process when

have a consistency approach.

When it's coming in the other direction, we don't -- It's anything but consistency almost by definition. So, in my view having that be in writing at least attempts to put some level of consistency as well.

commissioner macdonald: Just for my edification, if somebody were to call out of the blue aware that a person was under consideration for a significant position at the agency and says I'm aware that so and so has applied. I've worked with this person for a significant period of time. I don't know whether you're directly involved in the hiring process but I just want you to know that I think the person is terrific blah, blah, blah. Assume that it's all on the level, is that forbidden by our policy?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It depends if

you're the hiring manager or not.

MS. BLUE: It's not forbidden, but I would say from a purely legal perspective, I would be a little concerned. I would like to

ask that person could they put that in writing and send that to the HR department so that we could then consider it in our process.

Because I am concerned about the situation, for example, where an applicant doesn't get a job. And the applicant believes that there has been some recommendation good or bad made and that was part of the process. And we can't really document it.

So, I would say if we do get an unsolicited call preferably would be would you put that in writing for us so we can consider it as part of our process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It seems like that's clear. It's not preferably. The answer to your question I think is under our rule as it stands, you would have to say to that person I can't use what you just said to me in our system. If you'd like to make that recommendation and make sure that it gets to eventually to the hiring manager, put it on paper and send it into our HR department. That would be what you would have to say. That's not an option. That's not you get to consider

that. That's what you do.

2 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chair, would you like staff given the direction of the Commission to work on a proposed modification?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. Let me just restate what concerns me and see if everybody agrees with that. I understand obviously that we have to comply with all the laws and so forth and so on. That's clear.

But in hiring next to the person, the most important source of data in the decision is other human beings who have had an interaction of one sort or another with that person. And I don't want us to be artificially prescribed or proscribed from getting access to that.

Basically, as long as the person has met the threshold, however you end up defining that beyond that threshold qualified, I think the HR and the hiring manager should be free to reach out to whoever they want under whatever the proper rules are and to read recommendation letters whenever in the process they want to

Page 81 1 after the threshold qualification. Are you 2 agreeing with that? 3 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think all of 4 that had already been discussed by the high-5 performance and the policy group. However, it 6 may mean that we can further clarify this one paragraph where we talk about reference and 8 recommendations. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's right. 10 This has to be changed for sure. 11 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But for 12 clarification purposes not for substantive in 13 my view. 14 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. 15 clarification that you can in fact look at 16 those letters before a background check is 17 completed and an offer of employment. 18 MS. BANDA: Correct. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's the way we've 20 ended up interpreting this is the problem, not 21 what necessarily is in here. 22 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Precisely. 23 MR. BEDROSIAN: What our practice is

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on qualified.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, it's a 2 clarification. Let's have a quick break and 3 then will come back to wherever we are on the 4 agenda. Actually, it's 12:00. Where are we? 5 MR. BEDROSIAN: We are on -- Ms. 6 Blue has another matter. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want to go 8 ahead and get it done? It probably won't take 9 us more than an hour so or do you want to have lunch break? 10 11 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'm thinking 12 run through without the lunch break. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's take a quick 14 break now and then we will come back and try to 15 finish up before lunch. 16 (A recess was taken) 17 18 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening 20 public meeting number 174 at 12:05. And we are 2.1 with General Counsel Blue. 22 MS. BLUE: Commissioners, I have for 23 you today Deputy General Counsel Grossman and 24 Director Bruce Band to talk to you about the

variance report. This was something we had our former executive director put together. And I know that you were interested in a report on that. So, Mr. Grossman and Mr. Band will speak to you about that.

2.1

MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you, and good morning. As you'll recall, the Commission promulgated a regulation that delegated authority to the executive director to grant variances from the internal control regulations for specific reasons. As part of that process though a report was mandated by the executive director to the Commission.

It's discussed in § 138.02(6)(a). And it essentially says that the variance shall be identified in the written approval issued by the executive director and a report filed with the Commission that identifies the provision of the regs. that a variance was granted from and provides the general reason the variance was granted.

And you'll recall that we included this provision to ensure that the Commission was aware of any variances that were granted

because they wouldn't be done in a public setting.

2.1

So, we have for you today a copy of a report that outlines all of the variances that were granted from the internal control submission presented by Plainridge Park Casino. Essentially, the questions before you revolve around the format and the procedure.

So, the two questions essentially are are you comfortable with this format?

There are a number of different options.

Secondly, how often would you like to see this report?

So, as for the format, what you see before you is a report that has two components. The first is a part where we have a grid of all of the variances that were granted and the provisions that were granted a variance from. There's a very basic explanation as to why the variance was granted or not granted for that matter.

And then the second part of the report you'll see is a full explanation as to what the request was and why it was granted.

And what those explanations are, they are a direct copy and paste from the approval letters that were sent to the licensee.

So, the threshold question for me is whether it is of interest to you to see those full explanations as to what the request was and why it was granted. Or are you comfortable with just the grid? And seeing the grid, of course, then you would be able to request to see the letter if that particular variance was of interest to you. That's the first matter that we seek some guidance on as to the format of this report.

And secondly, and this is much quicker, is just how often you'd like to see this report. Do you want to see it on an annual basis, biannual or just as the variances are granted from here on out?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: These 13 requests occurred over what, a six-month period; is that correct?

MR. GROSSMAN: I don't recall exactly the timeframe but most of them have and

1 will in the future I would anticipate occurred during initial submission of the internal 2 3 controls to the executive director. 4 unlikely that there'll be any large changes to 5 these I would imagine, probably a one by one 6 type thing. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, the bulk 8 will happen upfront and then there will be an 9 occasional request throughout a timeframe. 10 MR. BAND: And we have gotten 11 occasional requests from Penn. 12 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It seems to 13 me this is six months, although most of them 14 occurred early. That timeframe is fine. 15 Thirteen is a manageable number. Maybe when we 16 have bigger facilities we could reconsider and 17 do them in a more timely manner because there 18 may be so many more. But for now I think a 19 six-month report like this is certainly 20 appropriate. 2.1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: With the additional detail? 22 23 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You know 24 what, it's only a nine-page report. I thought

1 it just gave a little more context and was easy 2 to follow. So, I think this is appropriate.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I like the summary better than the grid.

2.1

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I like the summary as well. I am learning some of the nuances still about what's behind the internal controls and the reasons to adjust or not. So, I like when you describe what was requested and when you also describe the solution. It's part of the letter, if it's not that onerous and it doesn't sound as you are pointing out. I would prefer this.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: What are you referring to is the summary? The summary that's the existing summary here?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. The question was whether we would be satisfied with just the grid or the explanation of each of the items that comes underneath the grid.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I would agree on that. I think the grid is actually helpful but that the summary is the crucial part. Do I understand right that if we had a

question as to any particular one where there is redactions in almost all these that we would have access to them?

MR. BAND: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We could also get this report outside of -- just be forwarded to us outside of the public -- of the open meeting packet. You will get it unredacted. It's here for illustration purposes on the format.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, I think we all agree six months in this format is great. What were the standards that you used for redaction on this? Did you do that?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. In this case where there was no public record request or anything, anything that had to do with security, surveillance or some of these real internal controls I took out out of an abundance of caution. If there was an actual request for it, we'd have to go back and look at it again under the public records law.

MR. BAND: Internal controls basically describes how they do things. And

you don't want to make that an open book
necessarily in every phase. Everyone would
know exactly how they operate on doing certain
issues.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Anything else on this one? Thank you.

2.1

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Ms. Wells is next.

MS. WELLS: Good afternoon, Mr.

Chair and members of the Commission. As a preliminary matter, I'd like to compliment you on your selection of Mr. Bedrosian as the new executive director. I know how lucky I am to have the opportunity to work with him. And I'm really excited. I'm thrilled that he is part of the team now.

Before the Commission this afternoon
I have two key gaming executive licenses for
your consideration. The first was one is for
Roberta Gregoire. She in April 2015 was hired
to be the compliance manager at Plainridge Park
Casino and therefore was required to obtain a
key gaming executive license. She is currently
there working under a temporary license.

She did submit all of the required forms, supplemental document requests to the licensing division and the IEB. And we completed the background check. And I have previously indicated the subject matter for those checks. I won't go over that again.

2.1

She was interviewed in person by the IEB state police and financial investigators as part of that standard key gaming investigation protocol. And a financial responsibility evaluation was done on her with positive results.

She attended Dean College in

Franklin, Massachusetts where she was awarded
an associates of science degree in business
administration in 1992. She also attended
Bentley College in Newton, Massachusetts where
she was awarded a bachelor of science degree in
management in 1999.

Prior to her current position at PPC, she held several positions including compliance manager at Scudder, a premier associate at Fleet Bank, a compliance specialist at Loan Snap, an associate financial

planner at Connelly and Associates, and a compliance manager at Ameriprise Financial.

2.1

She disclosed in her questionnaire she had never been licensed in any jurisdictions for any gaming activity. We confirmed that. And generally there were no significant issues uncovered related to her application for licensure.

And she demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that she is suitable for a key gaming employee license -- key gaming executive license by the Commission. And therefore the IEB is recommending that you vote and award her that license.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do you want to do these together?

MS. WELLS: I can do both and then you can vote together.

The second matter for your considerations for Seth Stratton. In December 2014, he was appointed to the position of VP and General Counsel of MGM Springfield. As such, he was required to obtain a key gaming employee executive license by the Mass. Gaming

Commission.

2.1

2.2

He was also interviewed, submitted all the forms, completed all necessary requirements as part of the background investigation. He attended Colgate University, was awarded a bachelor's degree in political science graduating in 1998. Further disclosed he attended the University of Massachusetts where he was awarded a master's degree in public affairs in 2001 and then attended Suffolk University School of Law where he was awarded a juris doctorate, graduating in 2004.

Prior to his current position, he also held several positions including working at the Mass. State Senate, Mass. Executive Office of Public Safety, Brown Rudnick, LLP, Bingham McCutchen, LLP and Fitzgerald Attorneys at Law.

He has never been granted or denied a gaming license in any other jurisdiction. He is new to gaming. He is licensed to practice law in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Both licenses are in good standing and no disciplinary action have been taken. He also

has a real estate sales and broker's license in Massachusetts where the investigation confirmed to be active and in good standing.

2.1

Like Ms. Gregoire, there were no significant issues uncovered related to his application for licensure and demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence his suitability. And therefore, like Ms. Gregoire, the IEB is recommending that the Commission vote to grant him a key gaming executive license.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I personally was excited to see two residents of Massachusetts with no previous gaming background being hired for gaming executive positions within this new industry.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did you say Seth's application came in September 2014?

MS. WELLS: He was hired in 2014. With MGM, he was hired but there really wasn't a gaming establishment. So, I think that's my recollection is when he was hired. He's been there for about a year. And I think he's been working with --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When did he apply

for this form?

2.1

MS. WELLS: For the license, I don't know when they actually had him submit the forms. It's a little interesting with the regulations as far as us making a determination when they actually need to apply for the license.

Because a qualifier for say MGM would have to apply as soon as they're deemed a qualifier. But we didn't want folks, because there is a fee associated with the license, we weren't pushing them to apply for the licenses right away while the gaming establishment really wasn't up and running.

But it got to the point where he was doing enough work, there was enough contact that we thought it's now appropriate to start having those folks require them to submit for licensure. That was more of a policy discussion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's something we probably ought to hear about, think about because it's going to happen in spades coming up. It sounds like you're just kind of working

on when's the right time.

MS. WELLS: Yes, kind of that reasonable balance where because there's a fee and because there's a process, we're trying to figure out the right time.

Initially, we didn't want to push too early because they'd have to be up for a renewal when the casino was opening. So, this a good time. But I can certainly bring that before the Commission.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Would the fact that if the person is hired to just do initial work and there is no intent for them to work at the gaming establishment be one of the factors rather than someone who in this case, General Counsel with all intent to be part of that gaming establishment team, executive team.

MS. WELLS: That would also be whether they are required not to have a license. There's two issues, one are they required to have that key gaming and then when do we do that. So, the when has been a little tricky because under the law they're employees of the gaming establishment and there's no

building yet. So, that's where it's a little
tricky.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would think
sooner rather than later because if there is an

4 sooner rather than later because if there is an
5 issue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was going to say. There's an optics problem if something goes wrong and we haven't got around to it yet. I understand there's issues. Amy, would you make sure, I don't see Janice, but that that goes onto the pending list for issues that we ought to have on the agenda at some point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I thought you were also asking about how long it takes us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. That's where

17 | I started.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm still curious about that and you can tell me later.

MS. WELLS: I'd have to check on this. I just don't know the date that that came in. There's been a lot of prioritization within the IEB. So, someone who is looking -- For example, temp. licenses, we're looking to

1 get them hired. They're up and running, the 2 folks at Penn. Those have got a higher level 3 of priority because we wanted to get people to 4 work. Because he already had a temp. license, 5 finishing the investigation had less of a 6 priority than the folks that needed to get into their positions and get to work. So, that's 8 part of it. 9 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I understand 10 But I look forward to whenever you can 11 ascertain in general average or whatever 12 standard deviation we have just roughly how 13 long it takes us to process this. 14 MS. WELLS: That's fine. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Should we 16 vote? 17 MS. WELLS: You have to vote. 18 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, 19 I'd move that the Commission approve the key 20 gaming executive licenses for Roberta Gregoire 21 at Plainridge Park and Seth Stratton with MGM 22 Springfield. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? 24 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner 1 2 Macdonald seconded. Further discussion? All 3 in favor, aye. 4 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 5 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 6 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 7 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes 9 have it unanimously. 10 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, 11 Director. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. 13 Director Vander Linden, item number six. 14 MS. BLUE: So, Commissioners, I 15 thought I would kick this off before we have 16 our other fellow colleagues present. 17 We are here today to get some 18 quidance from you about an interpretation of 19 our regulation. It's 205 CMR 133. There is a 20 provision in it. It's § 7 under I think 2.1 133.06. And it talks about what happens when 22 someone on the voluntary self-exclusion list 23 goes into a casino and then gambles and then is 24 asked to leave.

There's been a situation, and we're not going to discuss this particular situation today, but to put it into context, where someone on the list goes into a casino. They put money in the machine. They they're escorted out. What happens to that money?

2.1

There's a ticket obviously that references what went in. How do we characterize that? Our section of our regulation attempts to do that. We obviously talked a little bit about our regulation in general, but we never talked about this specific section and how that would impact someone who was on the voluntary self-exclusion list.

So, we have today to discuss this with you. We have Director Vander Linden who can talk about what his thoughts on the interpretation and what he's seen in other jurisdictions.

We have Deputy General Counsel
Grossman who helped write the regulation at the
time. We also have Director Bruce Band who can
also tell you about how it's enforced here and

also in other places where they've been.

2.1

So, we are looking forward to your guidance on whether we think there should be a clarification or a change. Whether our interpretation makes sense or what else we might need to do.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good afternoon,
Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. This is
actually a very interesting issue and one that
I'm anxious to discuss with you and get your
feedback on.

In terms of taking a look at what is happening in other jurisdictions, how do other jurisdiction manage when a voluntary --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mark excuse me.

Was it made clear exactly the fact pattern here
that we're talking about? I didn't hear you
say --

MS. BLUE: Let me clarify so we are all on the same fact pattern. This is the fact pattern. A person who is on the voluntary self-exclusion list and has entered into a voluntary self-exclusion agreement goes into a casino. And they begin to gamble. They put

some money in a slot machine. Or they put money into a table game, but it becomes more of an issue with a slot machine.

2.1

At that point, they are recognized as someone who is on the list. And they're asked to leave, because under our regulations the casino has to require them to leave. So, they're escorted off the premises.

Our regulation says that you can't keep your winnings and you can't recoup your losses but it's oftentimes not quite that clear. So, what about money that was put in the slot machine but you haven't quite pressed the button yet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You haven't lost it yet. In other words, you put in a \$10 bill. And before you push the button, you're identified and you're asked to leave. You're \$10 is still in there. There's a voucher that will verify that. Do you get your \$10 back or not? That is the presenting issue here.

MS. BLUE: We have interpreted that under our current regulation to mean you can't get that money back. So, the question really

is is that a fair interpretation? We did not discuss it when we enacted the reg. So, we want some guidance on how we should proceed with that.

2.1

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, good. So, go ahead, Mark.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: If I may, it further states within our regulation that winnings including jackpot winnings, chips, tokens, machine credits, ticket vouchers, or any other form of winning whether in the individual's possession or control while on the premise of a gaming establishment or presented for payment that that would be confiscated and transferred to the gaming revenue fund within 45 days.

I think that as the regulation was written that that situation specifically is addressed. But the question is whether or not that's the intent of the Commission.

We took a close look at what other jurisdictions are doing. We took a look at nine different jurisdictions. Six of the nine have a regulation that's very similar to what

our Commission has and is addressing it that 2 Three of them -- Actually, two of them 3 state specifically what they'll confiscate 4 really is only the winnings of the individual 5 but that the tickets, chips would be cashed in 6 before the person would be escorted or cited for trespassing. 8 New Jersey, the third, is somewhat 9 unclear of what it is that they do or how they manage that situation. 10 11 MR. BAND: I can address that. They 12 take all chips, vouchers or anything that the 13 person has visible on the person. They won't 14 go into their pockets or anything. 15 MR. VANDER LINDEN: So, it would 16 actually be similar to the way that it's written in Massachusetts. 17 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't agree with 19 your reading of this document. So, let's not 20 make it about what the reg. says. Let's make 21 it about the actual activity. 22 So., are you saying that in six of 23 the nine jurisdictions --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA:

Seven.

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1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- seven of the 2 nine jurisdictions that in our fact pattern, 3 our case in point you put in \$10, you haven't 4 pushed any buttons yet, you get recognized and 5 you're escorted out, in seven of them they 6 would keep the \$10? MR. VANDER LINDEN: Correct. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For the 9 record, I do agree with the read of the 10 regulation. 11 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You agree 12 with what? 13 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We may have a 14 split direction over here. 15 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You do or 16 do not? 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do agree 18 with the way the regulation is written and has 19 been interpreted. Now whether that was the 20 intention, we can discuss about it but I'm just 21 setting the stage for what may be a healthy 22 discussion on the approach here. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We can clarify the 24 reg. to make sure it says what we want.

need to figure out what we want it to say. And that's what we're differing on.

2.1

I just want to make sure we're talking about this fact pattern not debating what this says because it doesn't matter. We need to understand what we mean to have happen under this fact pattern. Then we'll make sure the language says that.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: To shift gears a little bit and how I'd want to address this issue is was that the intent. I support the regulation.

And I go back to as Todd and I were talking about it when we were drafting it and even further back into the responsible gaming framework. I recall when we were talking about developing this regulation, we didn't want this to be punitive.

A person who signs up for the voluntary self-exclusion program is taking an active step in addressing a problem that they have. And that should be celebrated. We should recognize that that's a significant action by this person who has a problem with

gambling.

2.1

And we address that mostly in what should we do if they're discovered on the floor? Should they be escorted off? Should they be cited for trespassing? Some states cite the individual for trespassing. And we decided no. We don't want to do this. we don't want it to be a penalty.

I see this as a different type of issue. What I'm looking at is how can we make this as clear as possible to the individuals that are coming onto this list of what will happen should you violate this voluntary self-exclusion agreement. It's an agreement that they enter into. And there's a large amount of responsibility for the individual to adhere to that part of their agreement of this voluntary self-exclusion agreement.

So, when a person violates certainly there is a responsibility of our operators to enforce it as we've outlined in the regulation, but there is also a burden of responsibility, a large burden of responsibility on the individual who has signed up and entered into

that agreement.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I certainly support the regulation. When we talked punitive, we were absolutely talking about not arresting the person for trespass, which I wholeheartedly agreed with. What's important to me, and I had this discussion, was how are our GameSense advisors advising the person so they clearly know what they are signing up for.

They will clearly know, look, you won't be arrested but you will be escorted out and there will be no return of funds. That's part of the message, right -- that they want -- They recognize an issue. They want to be self-excluded. Giving the money back I think sends the wrong message to the person who has admitted a problem.

But what is really important to me is all of those things are explained clearly to the individual. And when they sign, they know exactly what they signed up for. That's the piece I think that would be important to me. That that person clearly knows no money back.

It doesn't matter if you just put it

1 in or you've already gambled a couple of times 2 on the machine, none of that matters. You will 3 not receive any money back because you've said 4 you have a problem and you want to self-5 exclude. These are the rules. So, that's the 6 piece I think I would I want to know if in fact we are being very clear about what we're 8 saying. 9 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What is in the

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What is in the form on that note?

11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you know at 12 this point?

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MR. VANDER LINDEN: I do. And to that fact, I think that we should revisit this. In fact, we are redrafting that part of the self-exclusion agreement.

We worked with our GameSense advisors and the staff at the Mass. Council on Compulsive Gambling, our gaming agents, anybody who is what we call a designated agent in order to administer a voluntary self-exclusion agreement to do it in a very specific manner and method. Given that I think that there is some room for improvement here.

1 The piece of the terms and 2 conditions that specifically addresses this 3 part of the regulation, the individual needs to initial that they understand that. It states that I understand that I may not collect any 6 winnings or recover any losses resulting from any gaming activity at the gaming establishment 8 for the duration of the exclusion period. That's it. 9

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It doesn't explicitly state what is in the regulation, but our regulation considers winnings as I interpret it and General Counsel Blue and Counsel Grossman may have different interpretations as well, but I interpret winnings as a jackpot winnings including chips, tokens, machine credits, ticket vouchers and any other form.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even on the Commission, we don't interpret the term winnings the same way. So, it's clear that there can't possibly be a consensus when even we don't agree on it.

Once we determine what we do want to do in this specific case, not this individual

Page 110

but this particular kind of a fact pattern then 2 you can write the GameSense advisor -- because 3 I certainly agree whatever we come up with, 4 particularly if we support your present 5 interpretation, I agree with Commissioner 6 Cameron that making sure that the person has heard what the consequences are is critical. 8 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm having 9 a difficult --COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 10 Isn't there 11 also a question of what constitutes a wager? 12 Because there's language in regulations -- or a 13 bet. Doesn't that operate here as well? 14 MR. BAND: And I think it does as to 15 what works on a slot wager. Because if you put 16 \$1200 in a slot machine and cash out that 17 ticket, the IRS counts that all as winnings and 18 you have to pay withholding on that. 19 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If you put in 21 \$1200, don't bet anything, you just cash out 22 without betting, the IRS interprets that --23 MR. BAND: Yes. The way they've 24 interpreted it for slot machines. We've gone

1 back and forth on this. 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even if you can 3 document that that's what happened? 4 MR. BAND: We had a patron do that. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can't believe 5 6 that's true. 7 MR. BAND: I am not in disagreement 8 with you but that's the way it was interpreted. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can imagine that 10 if you can't document that that's the case that 11 you might be required to pay taxes on it. 12 if you can document it. 13 MS. BLUE: I think from the 14 perspective of the IRS rules, when you go to 15 the window with that ticket, they're going to 16 report it. What happens when you get to the 17 IRS may be a different story. 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's different. 19 That's totally different. That's not what 20 Bruce said though. What Bruce said is the IRS 21 makes you pay on that if documented. MR. BAND: And that's what happened 22 23 in this one instance. I don't know what's

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happened since then.

1 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You can

2 probably appeal it.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can accept that as a principle in IRS law.

a difficult time reconciling the text of the regulation with the hypothetical. Somebody putting \$10 in a slot machine, doesn't play and then gets identified and is escorted out.

The oldest most prevalent rules of construction in the law is the plain meaning rule. A gaming licensee shall not pay any winnings derived from gaming to an individual who is prohibited from gaming. And then the rest of it goes on to repeatedly describe or use the term winnings including jackpot winnings, chips, tokens, machine credits, but machine credits are part of winnings, ticket vouchers or any other form of winnings.

How could the \$10 that is put into the slot machine be considered winnings if no gaming has occurred?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a good question but I think I have a more likely

scenario, which presents a pragmatic
difficulty. May I? That's a very relevant
question that I don't know can be answered
necessarily or I look forward to that.

But the more likely scenario is when somebody puts in \$10 and plays --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we're not talking about that. This gets confusing. If you want to talk about that we can. But we have to figure out this particular fact pattern.

If you bet and you lose your 10, you win your 10, you 15, you lose 30 and you've got 10 left after you've gone through all that that's a different situation. We can talk about that if you want, but that's not what we're talking about right now.

And we aren't really talking about a definition of winnings because I happen to agree with you. Commissioner Zuniga disagrees. So, it doesn't matter. We don't have to debate what this says. We have to debate what we want it to say and then we will make sure that it says that.

So, let's go back to the specifics.

We're dealing with this because it happened.

It actually happened. It's not going to happen very often. It's a weird case.

MR. BAND: Just as a heads-up, I

have another one on my desk as we speak.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Timely consideration.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The situation that you're describing is different and worth discussing and making sure we agree on that, but it's a different situation. We do have to come up with a policy for this fact pattern.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't see that different. I understand you see a big difference, but if you're on the self-exclusion list and you're already in the casino and you've inserted \$10 and in your example you have not done any gaming, I might argue are you defeating already the purpose? Are you already engaging in the activity that you yourself thought you were excluding yourself? Has it constituted a wager yet, good question. Maybe we can help define it. Do we need to clarify

1 that on the form?

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. We need to decide whether we think that person should get the \$10 back or not. That's all we have to decide.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: If the person doesn't get it back, then I would say we have to amend this because winnings are winnings.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll get to that.

MR. BAND: I don't want to muddy this up a little bit but the one instance when somebody put a certain dollar amount in, play a little bit but to what that individual said didn't lose it all. So, do you take the whole thing there? That's an issue as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's true. We have a question in front of us where we do know the facts. Apparently, there's another one. In the next section down, we talk about where it's reasonably possible the losings will get collected and paid back to the gaming fund, paid back to us.

So, there are situations where we know you can go in and try to figure what happened. But again that's Commissioner Zuniga's issue. And that is a different issue from one where the facts are known. They did not gamble.

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In some people's minds they haven't yet lost that. It's certainly not a winning in some people's minds. It sounds like you think for various reasons once you put the money in, you've broken your pledge not to gamble and you should be penalized for it.

You lose your 10 bucks whether you gamble or not. That's a legitimate point of view, but that is the issue. We need to figure out where the five of us come down on that question.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me take the known gaming scenario putting the \$10 in, so it's not \$1200, and cashing it out is going to require at least currently for me to go to the window because I can only cash it in the window. And it's going to require the licensee to see among other things like whether they owe

1 taxes to the state whether they are also 2 indicating in the self-exclusion list. And at 3 that juncture, they are 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, no. In this 5 fact pattern --6 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Bear with me. 7 Just inserting and cashing out without IRS 8 disclosure, currently, correct me if I'm wrong, 9 the licensee has to run --10 MR. BAND: They could go to an 11 automatic redemption machine, one of the 12 voucher machines. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And what would 13 14 the automatic redemption do? 15 MR. BAND: You would stick that in. 16 You would get your \$10 back. 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Does that 18 machine check against self-exclusion? 19 MR. BAND: It wouldn't at that 20 point. What would check against self-exclusion 21 is if that player played with the players card 22 and that would send up a signal that way. 23 MR. GROSSMAN: Which you can't do

because if you're on the list your players card

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privileges are terminated. You wouldn't know who they are.

MR. BAND: As far as investigating this, I think with the current technology and everything you could get some idea of loss by investigating it through camera coverage. And even though they don't have a card in the machine, you know what times they are playing. You can go to ACSC and see what the machine says is wagered, lost and so on. It's a lot of work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a different fact pattern.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Besides the kiosk, the redemption kiosk, my understanding was that agents before they pay out tickets run through the self-exclusion list.

MR. GROSSMAN: For under \$1200, if I understand it, you just hand them the ticket and they give you the cash. They don't check ID or anything like that.

MR. BAND: If you go where you have to file and kind of paperwork --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Until the

\$1200?

2 MR. BAND: Yes.

MR. GROSSMAN: They don't even know who you are. But to that point and before Commissioner Zuniga and Commissioner Cameron draw your conclusions, I'd like to just outline the other side of the story if I may to Commissioner Macdonald's point initially.

And I appreciate the opportunity to present the other side of the story here. And as we do have a real live situation, it became very real for us. And we went through this whole thing when we drafted the regulation.

And as Mark said, I don't think we ever really spent a lot of time contemplating what it meant to define winnings. I think we did it very imprecisely at that.

And before I go any further, I just wanted thing Jim Baldacci (PHONETIC) from Penn National Gaming who actually conducted the survey of some of their properties to find out for us how this issue is handled in the other jurisdictions.

And what we saw as we looked at some

of the regulations is most of the other states just say that someone on the list can't collect winnings. But it doesn't really define what a winning is or is not. So, it was important for us to find out what the practice was.

What we found out, as Mark discussed, is that though the vast majority of jurisdictions do take your money from you if you are on the list, there are two that allow a person who is on the list to cash out assuming that it's not actual winnings, meaning it's not a jackpot where the machine froze up and now we know that's winnings. Or presumably if you're at a blackjack table or what have you and they see that you just won a hand or you're at the craps table and you just won actual money. Now that's winnings.

But otherwise what we have is just as you said, it's just money you stuck in the machine. It's not winnings under any plain reading definition of it.

But to me, when I think about this issue I like to start at the very beginning -- With your indulgence, I'll just go back really

quickly to that. -- and think about why it is that we have a voluntary self-exclusion list to begin with and what its purpose is.

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When you distill this issue to its very essence, I believe what you're left with is that we, the Commission, has developed a number of tools in the tool shed to allow people to help themselves, people who are suffering from some type of disorder or prospective disorder or they have a gambling problem or some moral objection to gambling whatsoever.

But the bottom line is in our shed we've provided people with a number of tools. We have the voluntary self-exclusion list. We have play management. We have GameSense. And the common thread amongst all of these tools is that they are designed to help people, bottom line. They're not designed to be punitive in any way, shape or form.

So, the question is here are we being consistent with that theme when we talk about taking people's money because they are caught in a casino and there's money stuck in a

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machine. And my position is that it's just not fair and it's not winnings and it's not the way it should be done.

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The way that we should consider doing it is the way that these other two jurisdictions do it apparently, which is that they find you on the list. They tell you to cash your ticket, cash your chips and skip town. That is the fairest way to deal with it.

It serves the therapeutic intent of this particular rule. I think it's a mistake to think that you are really deterring people by telling them that if you come in here we're going to keep your money. I don't think there's any empirical or clinical evidence or data that supports that conclusion. I think it's just wrong and it's unfair.

You can hear about all kinds of anecdotes about how someone may keep coming back in and keep coming back in but my answer that is so what. We're here to help people. These are not criminals. These are not bad people. These are people, as Mark stated, who took the step of recognizing an issue and

1 voluntarily placed their name on this list. 2 So, I say so what if they keep 3 coming back in here. We're trying to help them 4 help themselves. And as part of addiction, as 5 part of disorders and this type of issue, we 6 have to remember that there are relapses that happen. Oftentimes, there are multiple 8 attempts that an individual has to undertake 9 before they are able to fully combat whatever 10 issue they are facing. 11 And for us to take someone's money 12 just seems like it leads to the wrong result 13 unless we can be certain that they're actual 14 winnings. 15 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's the 16 key. 17 MR. GROSSMAN: If they're actual 18 winnings, I agree 100 percent that we take it. 19 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How would you go about determining whether somebody's credits 20 21 are winnings or purely credit? 22 MR. GROSSMAN: That's another great 23 And I will just represent the Penn 24 National Gaming position on this, which I

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suspect is similar to some of the others. And I think it's in some respects similar to ours, which is I don't think and they don't think it's really beneficial to engage in any type of forensic investigation as to whether a person is up or down or whatever.

So, I think the burden should be on us or the agent at the casino to know for sure that the monies at issue are winnings. That means that a jackpot was hit on the machine. Clearly, those are winnings. Or a dealer or agent or someone else saw a person win a hand at blackjack or a bet at craps or what have you. But at the end of the day, I'm suggesting we come up with a more precise definition of what a winning is.

But in any event the burden is on us, not on the person. The presumption should be that the money are not winnings and that they should get the money back. Again, I think it's very important to keep in mind these people did not do anything wrong. They are not criminals. They are trying to help themselves. So, why is it important for us to come in and

take people's money.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You've made your point.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You come back to the notion they haven't done anything wrong. Haven't they necessarily entered into a contract with us and our licensee not to be on site?

MR. GROSSMAN: If you want to get into a legal discussion, perhaps there's a valid contract but that misses the point. The point is we're trying to help people here.

assuming that giving the money back helps them. I would take the opposite viewpoint that it's not punitive. You understood the rules clearly and giving the money back is like I get my money back. I can try this again. Where if you get no money back, you understand clearly those are the rules and I think that's a better way to help someone.

MR. GROSSMAN: You are imputing rational, non-addictive thinking to a situation where someone is suffering from some type of

l issue. And it's not a fair leap, I don't

2 think. I think people who suffer from these

3 | issues don't always put that --

4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Todd, excuse me.

5 You've taken this, and I've been trying to get

6 everybody to stick with the fact pattern.

7 You've taken this to a new level, which is that

8 | they should be to take their voucher and cash

9 it out and go.

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MR. GROSSMAN: Yes.

11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And not to worry

12 about whether there may be some kind of winning

13 or it was their original cash, not to worry

14 about it. So, to our fact pattern, very

15 | narrow, you put in \$10. You haven't gambled at

16 all. Your answer is that person should be able

17 | to get his \$10 back.

MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely.

19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's fine. We

20 got it. Your larger view is interesting about

21 gambling and stuff and about addiction. And I

22 | sympathize with you too. That's why I feel

23 | like in our narrow fact pattern, it's a penalty

24 to take that money away. If it's uncertain, if

you've gone like this and you can't tell, no reasonable person can figure out do you still have money left in, it's gone. That's the chance you take.

To me that's straightforward in Commissioner Zuniga's case. But where you can document that the money has not been lost, that's still that person's money and it effectively is a fine if you take that money. And that's a step we would not want to take.

MR. BAND: I look at more not as a penalty but as a deterrent. If we have a person that's on the list caught gambling on the floor, we would go after the casino and penalize them. Just about every state does that. It's a little unfair to put them where they're getting financially hit on this when there is no repercussion at all for the player to go as many times as they want.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's not right, Bruce. They lose everything. If they sin, they lose. If you can't tell what they've done, they lose.

MR. BAND: That's what I'm saying.

1 If we make it where we just give them back 2 everything that they have, there is no 3 deterrent --4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What do you mean 5 give them back everything? 6 MR. BAND: Let's say they have a 7 voucher and some chips from the table we let 8 them go cash out and leave. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But that's not 10 what we're talking about. 11 MR. BAND: That's what Todd was 12 talking about. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're trying not 14 to go there. We have to determine this 15 specific issue. 16 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: In this 17 particular case, I think we all understand the 18 facts. I come down on the side, I agree with 19 Mark that you know what, once you enter into 20 the contract you clearly understand the rules. 21 You enter the facility, you've violated the 22 contract already, never mind putting money in 23 the machine.

So, I am coming down in favor of

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clearly educating people that these are the
rules, and you signed up for those rules. And
I think it keeps it clean. And people realize
if you break your contract you come in, you put
in money, you lose that money and you're
escorted out. That's how I think is the best
way to help the person.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, Commissioner

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, Commissioner

Cameron for good reason is in favor of in this

fact pattern once it's been clear, this may not

apply to the particular person in the case, but

going forward as long as it's absolutely clear

that this is what's intended that in our fact

pattern the \$10 would be lost, would not be

returned.

Just so we can get this behind us and then move on let's see if we're at a point, sort of like a straw poll.

19 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am on that 20 too.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You would say they do not.

23 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They do not 24 get the 10 back.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm saying they do get it back. Commissioner Stebbins, in our narrow fact pattern.

narrow fact pattern, I don't think it is necessary to have a conversation about do we need to further define winnings in this fact pattern. Because if you look at the regs., the individual regardless of what they've done other than put the money in the machine, the individual has been identified by our licensee. The regulation calls for where appropriate a gaming agent is contacted.

The only way to get the money back out of the machine is through a ticket voucher which that gaming agent can't cash out. So, there is no way to get the money back as I see it.

I echo the comments of Commissioner
Cameron about the contract, but if we're just
looking at this narrow fact pattern, for me
it's not necessarily a question of whether it's
winnings or not. If you look at our process,
the ticket voucher is coming out because you

don't get the cash back. And the gaming agent 2 can't take that cash voucher or the gaming licensee can't take that cash voucher to a 3 window or to a kiosk and redeem the money. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't understand 6 that. Why can't they? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: They're not 8 allowed under our regulations. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Don't worry about 10 the regs. We're going to rewrite the regs. to 11 do whatever we think should be done. 12 Do you think it's right or wrong for 13 this person X who has put in the \$10, has not 14 played anything and then they get discovered as 15 a violator of VSE, should they be able to get 16 their \$10 back or not? 17 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And I say no 18 based on what I interpret our regulations as. 19 They can't get the money back. 20

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Say we didn't have a reg., we were just starting fresh. We have no regs. One of the things that Mark puts before us is what happens when a person violates the VSE rule, walks up to a slot

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machine, puts in \$10, doesn't ever gamble and 1 2 then is identified. We don't have any regs. 3 What's the right thing to do in that situation. 4 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The right 5 thing to do is not to give the individual his 6 money back. Now you're going back to we've already had regs. around the application and 8 program and what they've already signed up for. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's three of I'm interested. 10 us. 11 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'd give 12 the money back. I don't think it's a close 13 I would add a contractual analysis to it 14 that comes to an exactly opposite conclusion 15 from Commissioner Cameron. Because if you 16 didn't give the money back, a person could go 17 into the Wrentham District Court and do a small 18 claim against the casino. And the person would 19 provide the judge with a copy of this 20 regulation, would provide the judge with a copy 2.1 of the contract which refers to winnings. 22 just --23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're being a 24 judge.

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                COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:
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     saying with the regulation written the way it
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     is --
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                COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We're going
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     to fix that.
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                COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: That's not
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     the point. -- it's not even close. They would
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    be legally entitled to get it.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If there were no
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     regulation?
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                COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:
                                         That's
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     something else. I'd give them back anyway.
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     It's a matter of equity.
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                CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's all that
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    matters. So, it's three to two you don't get
     it back.
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                COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What about the
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     scenario which I still believe that is more
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     likely which is -- because let's face it, they
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    walked into the casino they put some money in
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    there. I'm going to guess I know their
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     intention, right, to hit that button.
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                The more likely scenario is that by
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     the time somebody is spotted, which again
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1 happens more often than we care for all the 2 reasons that we know, for all the reasons that 3 you articulated, relapses and things, and you've had a level of activity that includes original credit, winnings, losses, perhaps more 6 credit, more winnings and more losses and you have a balance.

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To me because of that more likely scenario, at the time that you're spotted, granted it should be clearly communicated perhaps better in the self-exclusion contract, in the regulation but because that scenario is more likely, and it would be very onerous for anybody, the gaming agent on the floor, the dealer at the table, to try to say those are winnings and those are original credit.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree with you, but we don't have to address that because we've just taken the hardest case, which is they put their 10 in. They never gambled. Everybody knows it. Everybody agrees to it. We take their 10 bucks anyway.

So, as long as we're taking that 10 bucks, we're taking everything else. We don't

have to deal with your fact pattern.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's how I came to the original pattern which is because -- anyway.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, given that this has been so contentious, we probably should have a vote just to have it straight.

So, you started out. Do you want to try to put the frame on this?

move that we -- that our intent of this

Commission is for any time an individual who
has voluntarily excluded themselves enters the
casino, puts money into a machine, it's our
intent that that money be confiscated as part
of this self-exclusion policy.

And that we are also directing staff to make sure the training is appropriate, clear up the regulations so that is clearly stated and get back to us with a draft that is clear to understand as well as policy for gaming agents that make it very clear the individual excluding that that is the policy.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think everybody 2 knows what we're trying to say here. And I think we don't want to prescribed, limited by 3 4 winnings. We're trying to make it very clear 5 what we are saying here. And I'm sure we can 6 figure out a way to say that. Is there any further discussion 8 about this? 9 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, further discussion with the motion having been 10 11 framed the way it has, I am in favor of that 12 motion but I am not in favor anybody being 13 denied the return of the money which 14 indisputably was not gambled. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That is what she 16 means to be saying. That was the intent of her 17 motion. 18 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I thought 19 it was more going forward. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Going forward. 21 Yes, going forward. Commissioner Cameron has 22 been very clear that you should not lose your money if we didn't do a good job of telling you 23 24 what this meant. Because common people might

very well read winnings to read it the way you and I are reading it, which is if I put my 10 bucks in, I never gambled that would not be considered winnings.

So, she's been very clear. You've got to understand what the rules are. And that would very clearly imply that if there's anybody that's had this experience prior to now --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, it doesn't. Could we then distinguish that up until now, if anybody whether it's one or two cases that we decide that separately? That it come either before us or what do we about the two cases pending, because you did say we're not going to discuss them in detail.

MS. BLUE: There's a couple of concerns with that. I think if we want to consider cases, prior cases, we're going to need to consider them based on their very specific terms.

And we're also going to have to consider how we treat the licensee. Because under our current regulations, which the

licensee is trying to comply with in good faith, were they to give the money back they run the risk of being penalized because they would have violated the regulation.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Penalized by whom? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: By us.

MS. BLUE: By us. This is how our regulations are set up. And a licensee that violates our regulation is potentially subject to penalty by us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We can deal with 12 that.

MS. BLUE: If we're going to do individual cases that predate the Commission action today, I think we want to think about a specific way to consider those and those are going to be very fact-based.

We are going to need probably more information than we have on the current cases that are before us. So, we should think about if we want to do that that's fine.

If we just want to say this interpretation is the one that we think governs, but we do have to make some

clarification, we can do that too. And that relates back to the individual cases that are on the table.

We did specifically say that we we

We did specifically say that we were not going to discuss individual cases at this point and we didn't. But we want discuss maybe how we impact that by actions we take today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So, the intention of the motion was that going forward in our fact pattern that person would lose the \$10 so long as the rules are written clearly and the person who causes the person to sign the VSE form has clearly and -- thank you, what it says including this particular fact pattern.

Once you put money into the machine, if you are found out as being in there, it is gone no matter what as long as that person has been properly informed of that. That is the intent of the motion if I have it right.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct, Mr.

Chair.

2.1

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, let's deal with that.

MS. BLUE: I just want to interrupt

for a second. One of the things you might want to think about is how we're going to prove that they were adequately informed at the time they entered into the agreement.

This is a question that Mark would have to deal with and the gaming agent. So, let's assume the fact pattern you have but the person involved comes back and says I wasn't clearly informed. So, we're going to have to figure out how do we make that interpretation.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The form should clearly say these are the circumstances in which you will lose your money and it clearly says it. And the person signs the form that they have clearly said it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would simply insert in winnings and losses, credits, you cannot recover existing credits.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I feel comfortable that through revision of that form and staff training that coupled together that we can make that message very clear.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You're going to need to change regulations under the

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1 application too to reflect credits. 2 MR. BEDROSIAN: We'll double-check 3 that and make sure. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion 4 5 on Commissioner Cameron's motion? All in 6 favor? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 10 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? 12 Opposed. You're not opposed? 13 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I don't 14 I thought it was going forward. think so. 15 We're not addressing the two cases. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But in the future, 17 if a case puts in the 10 bucks, no gambling, 18 they lose their 10 bucks. 19 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: After the 20 regulation has been revised to no longer refer 21 to winnings and rather credits and otherwise be 22 clear on that I have no problem with that. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Fine. So,

the motion carries four to one. Okay.

24

else do we have here?

This all came up initially I think because I heard about this specific case in point and it did not strike me as fair. I may be in the minority about that I don't know about going forward. But I think we do need to resolve apparently two cases which will have occurred prior to this. And these people, if they want to, they have a right to appeal to us.

MR. BAND: The second case is a little different in the fact that one of our gaming agents discovered the individual who had been playing for four and a half hours on the floor. So, it actually might lead to a complaint against Penn for not identifying the individual.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a totally different situation. That is Commissioner Zuniga's fact pattern. So, it sounds like there is really only one case that we know of. And as we've said this is a really unusual case, because for the most part, it's rarely going to happen like this.

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1 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: How long does it take to push a button? 2 3 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Like 4 Commissioner Zuniga said, it's a small 5 snapshot. 6 MR. BEDROSIAN: I would suggest Mr. 7 Chair, we understand now the intent of the 8 Commission, the majority of the Commission. 9 Let us go back to staff level and see if there is a resolution if possible. If not, we'll 10 11 figure out what the process is. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's fine with 13 Is that all right with everybody else? 14 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. 15 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where are we? 18 MR. BEDROSIAN: Director Lightbaum. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Director 20 Lightbaum. 2.1 DR. LIGHTBAUM: Good afternoon, 22 Commissioners. Today in front of you you have 23 a request from Plainridge for reimbursement 24 from their Capital Improvement Trust Fund for

1 the tractors.

2.1

You approved this project earlier going forward and now they've completed it.

And today we've got Senior Financial Analyst Doug O'Donnell here. He gathered the information supporting the proposal. And Steve O'Toole, the director of racing for Plainridge is here if you have any further questions.

MR. O'DONNELL: Good afternoon,
Chairman and Commissioners. What you have in
front of you is the request for reimbursement
for the Plainridge Capital Improvement Trust
Fund dated January 7. In the packet it said
2015, but we can adjust that and correct that.
It's 2016.

There was a request for consideration back in August 2015 at the meeting which you did approve for them to move forward. They in fact did move forward and purchased all of the equipment that we had in the request. There is a letter in there from Dixon Salo who is the architect who does in fact approve the project. He went out, inspected the equipment. It has been paid for.

There is also a letter from Mr. 1 2 O'Toole who is a manager at Plainridge with all 3 of the backup documentation for the equipment, 4 all of the canceled checks and pictures of the 5 equipment itself. The project is complete. 6 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: How is the 7 tractor working? 8 MR. O'TOOLE: They're working great. 9 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Doug roughly 10 or if you know or if you can get back to me, 11 how much might be currently in the Capital 12 Improvement Trust Fund? 13 MR. O'DONNELL: After the payment of 14 this project, there will be approximately 15 \$300,000 in the Capital Improvement Trust Fund. 16 They also have another \$100,000 in the 17 Promotional Trust Fund. 18 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right, okay. 19 MR. O'DONNELL: That increases as 20 you know. 2.1 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On the handle. 22 MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we need to vote 24 on this?

1 MS. BLUE: Yes.

2.1

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'd just

like to make an observation that I was

intrigued by the name of the vendor Big Boys

Toys. I was also disappointed that they don't

6 carry Kubotas, because I have a Kubota tractor.

I have no substantive comment to make.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I want to just throw something out here. We've talked about this with our new executive director and everybody else. We're in the business at this point among other things of kind of reconsidering our regulatory structure. Are we regulating as much as we want, less than we want or more than we want in a host of different areas.

This came up before. This money comes from the track. It's money that comes out of winnings, the handle, the takeout at the track. It is used at the track. And it feels to me like to have to go through all of this to spend basically their money on their facility is a symbol of a residual regulatory environment which is just in this day and age

is just way over the top.

To give us an accounting, maybe at the end of the year or something. But to have to prove to this extent that these expenditures are on the up and up seems to me to be way over the top. I don't want to make too much out of this, but I do think there is -- I think about this because of working on the DFS thing, there is a residual mindset about what's appropriate to handle gambling that you intuitively sort of bring forward. But now we're trying to say hey, is this really necessary?

So, I just would throw out, if people totally disagree with me, then we can forget it. But if we agree, maybe it's something that we can start to think about.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I for one couldn't agree with you more. That was the steam coming out my ears as I was reading this again, other than I got a chuckle out of Big Boys Toys invoice.

It's a legacy program. For whatever reason, it was started and incorporated however long ago. They are going to make decisions

1 about capital improvements just based on one, 2 their need to operate. And two, their ability 3 to continue to market the facility as an 4 attractive place to come. Not to mention, we 5 have an architect signing off on the purchase 6 of a bunch of tractors, which no knocking the 7 profession of being an architect but --8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What do they know 9 about tractors? Maybe it should have been a 10 Kubota. 11 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Unless they 12 have a Kubota and they know personally. Remind me 13 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 14 either Alex or Doug or Catherine, the 15 requirement to approve disbursements, is that a 16 statute or a regulation? 17 MS. BLUE: It's in the statute. 18 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All of the 19 points are well taken, and we have taken steps 20 to send to the Legislature updates to 128A and 2.1 C. And it sounds like there's a big agreement 22 that this could be among the many changes. 23 MS. BLUE: This would be at the top 24 of the list, yes.

1 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We are 2 required to do this by statute. 3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do this, maybe 4 We're required to approve it sounds like. 5 What approve consists of it doesn't have to be 6 this. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good point. 8 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The money is 9 in then the money is out that's all statutory, 10 right? 11 MS. BLUE: That's correct. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Again, I'm just 13 throwing this out. It sounds like at least Commissioner Stebbins has a similar instinct. 14 15 I think there's a vastly less onerous way for 16 us to approve. We don't want anybody stealing 17 their money. Those things happen. So, some 18 kind of a simple something or other. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Could we 19 20 delegate it to one Commissioner? 2.1 DR. LIGHTBAUM: That's one of the 22 things with our regulations. There's a few 23 things with the racing regulations that we 24 wanted to get in place before the meets open in April, the medication changes and this was one of them.

The possibility is to for you all to delegate to the Executive Director. As you remember, earlier this summer Suffolk has an ongoing water diversion program. The amount was huge. And as the money comes in we pay it off.

This summer you guys did vote to give that delegation to the Executive Director. That the next time there was enough money in the fund for Suffolk to receive a payment on it they could. Doug is working currently working on the memos for that to give to the new Executive Director to just get the money out that way. In that case, we won't have to bring that in front of you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think it's clear. You haven't said anything Commissioner, but it sounds to me like everybody agrees that if this particular process can be streamlined and simplified and still be in compliance with the statute that that is in our -- would like to have happen. And that is just indicative of

Page 151 a host of similar kinds of things that we want 2 to be thinking about. So, we'll let you guys 3 figure out how to do that. 4 MR. BEDROSIAN: But you still need 5 to vote on the tractor. 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's right. Do 7 we have a motion? 8 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I 9 move that we approve the request for 10 reimbursement for Plainridge Racecourse Capital 11 Improvement Trust Fund dated January 7, 2016 12 for the new tractors. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? 14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further 16 discussion? All in favor, aye. 17 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 19 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The ayes have it 22 unanimously. 23 DR. LIGHTBAUM: Thank you. 24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.

Page 152 believe that brings us to the end of this 1 delightful day. Anything else? Do I have a 2 3 motion to adjourn? 4 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? 6 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye. 8 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 11 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you all. 13 (Meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

ATTACHMENTS:

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9

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- Massachusetts Gaming Commission January 7,
 2016 Notice of Meeting and Agenda
- 4 2. Massachusetts Gaming Commission December 5 9, 2015 Meeting Minutes
- 6 3. Massachusetts Gaming Commission December 7 17, 2015 Meeting Minutes
 - 4. Massachusetts Gaming Commission Vote to
 Adopt Section 61 Findings for MGM
 Springfield
- Massachusetts Gaming Commission Vote to
 Take Final Agency Action on Region B
 Category 1 Gaming License
- 14 6. Massachusetts Gaming Commission Hiring15 Policy
- 7. Massachusetts Gaming Commission November
 23, 2015 Draft Memorandum Regarding
 Variance Report for FY 2015 205 CMR
 138.02(6)
- 20 8. Massachusetts General Laws ch. 23K § 45
- 9. 205 CMR 133 Voluntary Self-Exclusion
- 10. Massachusetts Gaming Commission January 7,23 2016 Memorandum Regarding Request for
- 24 Reimbursement, Plainridge Racecourse

		Page 154
1	Capital Improvement Trust Fund, with	
2	attachments	
3		
4	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:	
5	Bruce Band, Deputy Director IEB	
6	Trupti Banda, Human Resources Manager	
7	Ed Bedrosian, Executive Director	
8	Catherine Blue, General Counsel	
9	Paul Connelly, Director of Licensing	
10	Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel	
11	Alex Lightbaum, DVM, Director of Racing	
12	Doug O'Donnell, Sr. Financial Analyst	
13	Mark Vander Linden, Director Research and	
14	Responsible Gaming	
15	Karen Wells, Interim Executive Director/	
16	Director IEB	
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Laurie J. Jordan, an Approved Court
4	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
5	is a true and accurate transcript from the
6	record of the proceedings.
7	
8	I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify that the
9	foregoing is in compliance with the
10	Administrative Office of the Trial Court
11	Directive on Transcript Format.
12	I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify I neither
13	am counsel for, related to, nor employed by any
14	of the parties to the action in which this
15	hearing was taken and further that I am not
16	financially nor otherwise interested in the
17	outcome of this action.
18	Proceedings recorded by Verbatim means, and
19	transcript produced from computer.
20	WITNESS MY HAND this 9th day of January,
21	2016.
22	
23	LAURIE J. JORDAN My Commission expires:
24	Notary Public May 11, 2018