	Page 1
1	THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
3	
4	PUBLIC MEETING #45
5	
6	CHAIRMAN
7	Stephen P. Crosby
8	
9	COMMISSIONERS
10	Gayle Cameron
11	James F. McHugh
12	Bruce W. Stebbins
13	Enrique Zuniga
14	
15	
16	
17	January 10, 2013, 1:00 p.m.
18	OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF INSURANCE
19	First Floor, Hearing Room E
20	1000 Washington Street
21	Boston, Massachusetts
22	
23	
24	

	Page 2
1	PROCEEDINGS:
2	
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am pleased to call
4	to order the 45th public meeting of the
5	Massachusetts Gaming Commission on Thursday,
6	January 10, 2013.
7	First of all, is the approval of
8	minutes from our last meeting. Commissioner
9	McHugh?
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Minutes were
11	distributed yesterday afternoon and welcome any
12	substantive corrections. Otherwise, I move that
13	they be adopted as distributed.
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussions,
16	any issues? All in favor, aye.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
22	have it.
23	Okay. We're going to change our order
24	here a little bit as is on the agenda. We are going

Page 3

to ask Ombudsman Ziemba to join us, if he's here along with his troops.

Do you want to go straight to the permitting process? Are Maeve --

MR. ZIEMBA: Maeve and Dave should be here very shortly. So, why don't I give my ombudsman update and then they will join me.

If I can, Mr. Chairman, in regard to my update, I continue to have meetings and conversations with applicants and communities.

Notably, I am visiting an applicant tomorrow in Springfield and the City of Springfield.

I spent a good amount of time
discussing the draft permitting documents and
asking for comments over this last week. In the
course of these conversations, I field a lot of
questions regarding the timing of our RFA-1
licensing reviews and the timetable for
referendums, referendum scheduling. I recommend
that we discuss that timing further after we receive
the RFA-1 applications next week. And maybe we can
provide a little more guidance to communities.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are there issues, substantive issues or are people just want

clarification?

MR. ZIEMBA: I think people want clarification on how the 60 to 90 days works with our RFA-1 deadlines. And I think we probably have more information next week for them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.

MR. ZIEMBA: I've received some questions regarding what the Commission's policies are regarding the design of gaming facilities. We had a policy discussion regarding how complete design must be prior to submission. But as a follow-up to our design forum that we held last year, there are people that are asking questions about what criteria that we would utilize for design.

We just recently had a conversation this week where we followed up on that design forum to find out when the whitepaper -- there was a promised whitepaper that was going to be submitted to us. And what I'd suggest is that potentially the Commission should discuss the policy of what design criteria we would utilize after receipt of that white paper. It's my understanding that the whitepaper would be available by the end of this month.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. 2 Commissioner Stebbins, that's right? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. 3 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, that's 5 important, I think. 6 MR. ZIEMBA: That's a good one. 7 also fielded some questions regarding the process for community disbursements and the grant agreement 9 that we have discussed in the last couple of weeks. 10 Mr. Grossman will join us a little bit later and we 11 will give an update about the grant agreement, which 12 has been drafted and should be available for the 13 Commission I believe next week. 14 I continue to work with regional 15 planning agencies to fine-tune the process for 16 helping host and surrounding communities. 17 Primarily, the nearby impacted communities, 18 evaluate the impacts of potential gaming facilities. 19 20 I'm expecting a detailed summary from 21 the RPAs as early as today and if not tomorrow. And 22 this draft will give us of an update on process and 23 resources that would be necessary to help host and

surrounding communities prior to the application

that is submitted to the Commission.

And over this last week, we've been working a lot with other agencies to develop our system to help communities and applicants work through the state permitting process and to finalize plans for infrastructure improvements. This builds upon the recommendation that was submitted to the Commission last week on the permitting question.

I think probably what I should do is just go into a little bit of the further discussion on permitting while we're joined by Maeve and Dave. I think that'll work out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can I just ask you, we have community disbursement down here as a separate item.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. That's a separate item. We can discuss that where it is on the agenda.

So, at issue before the Commission last week and again this week is a question regarding the level of state and local permitting that would be required by applicants prior to the submission of the RFA-2 application.

I thank the Chairman for explaining in

1 my absence the memo on this issue that was submitted.

I think the conversation was rather comprehensive,

3 so I don't think I'll try to replicate it.

But I would like to focus on just one aspect of the memo. Notally, it's assistance that we will be receiving from other agencies including Mass. DOT, Mass. Department of Transportation, Mass. DOT and the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. And hopefully they'll be joining me here shortly.

But in summary what the recommendation that was included in that paper provided was that the agencies would help us in three different stages of our review of applications. Notably, post-award and a recommended conditional licenses be granted.

Post-award of conditional licenses, because as was stated in the recommendation, it is probably impossible for all of the applicants to fully go through the state and local permitting processes. It was recommended that we establish an interagency team to find ways to expedite permitting for applicants after the granting of a conditional license. Hi, Maeve.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Your

1 interagency team is here, John. 2 MR. ZIEMBA: I knew you would be. 3 MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: We arrived as 4 soon as you said the word. 5 MR. MOHLER: We came together. 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just drop your coats 7 and come right on up, folks. 8 MR. ZIEMBA: So, I am joined by Dave 9 Mohler, who is the Executive Director of the Office 10 of Transportation Planning for the Mass. Department of Transportation. 11 12 And we welcome back Maeve 13 Vallely-Bartlett who is the state MEPA Director. 14 So, as I was beginning, what I'd like 15 to focus on the multi-stage process where other 16 agencies are going to help us in our review of 17 applications. Post-award of the conditional 18 licenses, what we are recommending jointly is that 19 over the next series of weeks and months that we 20 develop a process to expedite permitting after the 21 granting of conditional licenses. 22 We don't have any firm recommendations 23 for you today about what those -- how we will go about 24 expediting those permits, but primarily I think that

there is a recognition all the way from the

Governor's office to the Legislature to the

Commission that this is an extremely important group

of applicants to the economic development goals of

the Commonwealth. And that each of the respective

secretariats has noted that it will dedicate very

significant resources to make sure that these

applications proceed through the permitting process

as quickly as possible.

I note that Chairman Crosby and I attended a meeting recently in the Governor's office that was attended by the respective cabinet secretaries in the Governor's office where we discussed how important it is try to move all of these applications through the permitting process as quickly as possible.

However, I do note based on the discussion from last week's conversation that since applicants will not have proceeded -- some applicants will not have proceeded all of the way through the permitting process prior to the time of the application that there may be some significant time that is associated with applicants proceeding through the permitting process. And we just want

1 to make sure that people realize that ahead of time.

What we did do in our recommendation is that we recommended that readiness to proceed would be one of the criteria by which we would evaluate all applicants.

So, it is a recommendation that entities that are applying to the Commission that they proceed as far as they can through the state and local processes but we recognize that that involves a number of different resource questions. Resource questions by the applicants and also resource questions by the state.

We'll have numerous, numerous applicants. And if we ever were to require a full baked review of all of those prior to our application, if indeed that were possible, that would involve a very significant outlay of resources that would detract from all the of the other Commonwealth's needs.

So, what we have agreed is that post the award of the conditional licenses, we will work on the recommendations that we formulate over the next couple of months on trying to expedite permitting as much as possible.

Maeve will discuss the MEPA process and how the MEPA process is a very quick process from the time that they receive applications or filings until the time that they make their certificates.

A lot of it is dependent upon the applicant. So,

she'll discuss that a little bit in her remarks.

So, that is the -- I started with the third stage first. The second stage is that the agencies have agreed to provide us with evaluations during our review process. They will help us take a look at the applications. They will help us evaluate the completeness of the applications, whether or not particular aspects of the applications are possible. If they haven't been fully vetted, what it would take to fully vet them. What are the risks associated with each of those aspects of the applications. And notable, infrastructure improvements will be a big part of the review. And obviously, the Mass. DOT agencies have very significant expertise and resources to help us evaluate applicants and what they are submitting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This fits together with the project that Commissioner Zuniga has, which

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

is assembling -- we're going to have to assemble a team to help us review all of the applications. And knowing what the resources are at the state and really understand what we are going to be able to get from them.

They were very generous to say that they were happy to help. But I think we need to be clear with them and they with us so we know what the expectations are.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes

MR. ZIEMBA: So, we've had some preliminary discussions about timetable, when that would occur. But I think over the next couple weeks and months we will finalize with the Commissioner exactly what would be necessary, what resources would be necessary and what procedures need to be developed.

Specifically, there are other statutory processes that all of these applicants go through. And they would still be required to follow all of those statutory processes and that what we would do here does not impact that.

So, the final stage that I'll discuss, which is the first stage is agency technical advice

prior to the application. The Commission has previously discussed and for very valid reasons has decided that it will not be involved in formulating for communities what should be in their host community agreements.

Communities and applicants, many of them are in the depth of many conversations about what should be included in those community agreements.

The one item that bears a little bit more of a discussion is those community agreements may be based on ideas of infrastructure primarily that will be included in those host community agreements. And because the infrastructure, which is included in those agreements, may not be fully vetted yet, there will be a lot more review through the processes I just identified, there is a danger that they could potentially not reflect the current reality of what we think is a potentially best course for that infrastructure, for example.

So, what we hope to do is we hope to provide a method to properly inform communities prior to the time that they ink their host community agreements what the current thinking is of the

agencies that will be involved in the permitting processes and the infrastructure improvement processes at a later date.

So, what we are recommending is that this interagency group will communicate with host communities and surrounding communities that are involved in a surrounding community agreement. And we will give them the latest information that is available on the infrastructure that is planned for each of the developments. So that the communities will know about any obstacles that may be faced as it proceeds through the permitting process.

Now we have to stress that this information that will be provided is only as good as the information that is provided to us. So, if a plan is a lot more fully baked, we'll be able to provide a little bit more information to the communities about how realistic a plan that is. If a plan is still in the development stages, we'll take that information and we will give our best advice based on that information.

Included within this recommendation is the recommendation that applicants shall file an environmental notification form prior to the

1 application that they submit to the Commission.

So, if indeed an applicant files an ENF before a host community agreement is executed, the agencies can take the review that they did for the ENF and use that as a way to inform communities. But because not all applicants may be able to proceed to ENF prior to the execution of a host community agreement, what we will then ask for is we will ask, after numerous conversations with the communities, give us the best available information that the applicant has about the status of their plans and we will work from that in giving you this initial advice.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think you made this very clear, but this is a service that you are going to offer to the communities -- we are going to offer to the communities.

MR. ZIEMBA: That is right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not a precondition of anything. It's not giving them obligatory parameters or anything like that. It's resources that we will make available as they wish to make use of them.

MR. ZIEMBA: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I hope everybody
will, but I just want to reinforce that this is
voluntary.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's exactly right.

So, we jointly are working on all stages of this multistage review. I want to thank Maeve and Dave for all of their efforts to make this process as smooth as possible. And I want to thank them for all of their valuable advice.

I had numerous conversations with them prior to making the recommendation to the Commission. I think there probably is a general feeling that hey, if everyone were able to fully go through the permitting process prior to the time of the application that would provide the most up-to-date information and that would be the easiest possible.

But however, I think that there is a reality that there are very significant economic returns that the Commonwealth wants to get. And we may need to obviously ask for applications prior to the completion of these processes. So, I thank them again for their help in that regard.

So, let me first ask Maeve to explain

how her agencies will be a participant in this process. Obviously, she previously gave you the benefit of how the MEPA process will factor into the evaluation of gaming applicants but I'd like her to a little bit further expound on this.

Then I'll ask Dave to give us the benefit of what his agencies think they can bring to the table. And specifically I think he is planning on talking about how the current process works with the public/private development unit over at the Executive Office of Transportation in tandem with Dave's office of Transportation Planning on evaluating projects of this size, maybe not this size, but close to this size every day. So, there's very significant expertise and experience that they will bring to the table. And I'll ask Dave to give a little more update on that.

Thank you, Maeve.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Thank you,

John. Hi everyone, nice to see you again.

Basically, as I discussed previously, the MEPA

process is an informal administrative process where

state agencies who are envisioned to be given a

permit for a project will comment through the MEPA

process before the applicant then goes to get their permit. So, it's actually perfectly suited for the type of coordination that I believe you're looking for in terms of these projects.

So, if a project were to come into us that a general decision was this needs that type of help in terms of expedition, we could gather together the agencies who will be involved.

Typically, from a MEPA standpoint that would be DOT. That would be DEP, Natural Heritage and Fish and Game.

Those people, we would identify individuals who would work with the MEPA office and be involved every step of the way. So that those agencies who are going to deliver -- who are going to look at a permit at the end of the MEPA process would already be very well aware of what the project is and what the impacts are.

MEPA is designed to look at the impacts of various alternatives and the impacts that will be looked at in permitting. So, it's actually, as I said, it's quite an effective vehicle, I think, to assist these applicants with moving forward through permitting.

Now that is environmental permitting and to the extent that we're looking at traffic, it's DOT. It's not the whole range of any permit that someone may need. It's a lot of important things but it's not the entire universe.

And I did want to stress something that John stressed a number of times, which is we scope the project. They come in with an environmental notification form, which is not wildly extensive.

It's a form that people fill out to give the broad parameters of what the impacts are.

The Secretary then looks at that information and says -- gives them the certificate on the scope of issues that he wants analyzed. So, he would say you need to look at wetlands. You need to talk to DOT. You need tell us what the impacts are in this range.

To the extent that a proponent can get that information quickly and satisfactorily give us a robust discussion of those issues, they come back into MEPA with that. And as John said, then we turn it around really quickly.

So, we say that MEPA is proponent driven because our timelines on review and public

process are quite succinct. Its' the work that goes on in between the various elements of MEPA, between the ENF, between the DEIR certificate until the final certificate comes in.

So, we call them motivated proponents will do a robust analysis, answer everything that we've asked for in our scopes and then we move quickly on it. But again, MEPA does bring in all of the state agencies who are giving environmental permits. And we can use that vehicle to assist with expediting these projects.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Maeve.

MR. MOHLER: Do you want me to talk

now?

15 MR. ZIEMBA: That'd be great. Thank

16 you, Dave.

MR. MOHLER: So, for DOT's purposes, we are involved in this process from beginning to end. At the beginning, generally how this works is an ENF is filed. DOT reviews the ENF, has meetings with the proponent as need be, issues a letter under my signature that suggests to the secretary of EOEEA what we believe should be scoped for the DEIR.

The DEIR gets scoped. We meet with the

1 applicant as they are drafting the DEIR to talk about

2 our issues. Typically, our issues are limited to

3 state highway system, public transit system,

4 bicycle/ped. amenities and local roadway system.

5 So, we go through a negotiated process.

6 We talk to them. We meet with them as often as need

7 be. They then file their DEIR. We review the DEIR.

We issue a --

8

9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the D for?

10 MR. MOHLER: Draft. So, there is an

11 environmental notification form, which basically

12 lays out the grand parameters. Then you get a scope

13 that says this is what you need to look at after we

14 have submitted our letters of comment to the

15 secretary of EOEEA.

16 They go off and do a draft

17 environmental impact report. Then we review the

18 draft. We make comments on the draft to proceed to

19 final. They address those comments in final.

20 Assuming they've done a good job, the Secretary

21 issues them a certificate. And then for my

22 purposes, the last thing they need a permit from the

23 DOT.

So, our permit relates to access to the

state highway system. So, it will have requirements in it about all of the mitigation we need in order for us to allow access to the state highway system.

While we comment on local roadways, we will not require any specific mitigation on local roadway. Our permit will say we suggest -- this intersection is going to be impacted. We suggest you work with this town on that intersection. And that is how the process generally works.

Now for casino specific, we have a protocol. So, applicants who have not yet paid their \$400,000 application fee are allowed one meeting with all state agencies. There was only I believe one applicant who took advantage of that so far. That was Ameristar. It has since, I believe, dropped out. The only agency they wanted to meet with the DOT. We met with them.

After you've filed your \$400,000, you get as many meetings with the agencies as you need. So, we have met with MGM once. We've met with Suffolk probably somewhere -- Caesars Suffolk somewhere between half dozen and a dozen times. That is an ongoing process as they are preparing

1 their ENF.

2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They're preparing

3 their ENF?

MR. MOHLER: They're preparing their

ENF for I believe filing sometime at the end of this

month.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And in other memoranda and conversations that we've had, I believe, John, your recommendation was that the requirement for applications for Phase II was the ENF filed or at least drafted and submitted.

However, significant work goes

afterwards in order to submit the DEIR. Could

either of you speak a little bit as to design

changes? How much design changes are then, as a

result of what gets studied and that jive with the

Commission's -- and the host community agreement,

which would be predicated on some design

assumptions?

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: I'll just talk about what happens generally with some of the more large projects that come in and often large public works projects that come in, which is that they will file an ENF on a project and we'll scope that.

And what MEPA needs is to see alternatives. One of the basic premises of MEPA is that you need to seek the least damaging project.

So, proponents will come in, and I'm just making this up, with three alternatives. And they will be, depending on the project, wildly different or not quite so different. And then the idea is that in coming in with the draft, they will show all those alternatives that they have examined and the various impacts with them. And they will choose their preferred alternative.

The Secretary -- Should the Secretary say yes, you've done all of the appropriate things. That in fact does look like the appropriate preferred alternative, certainly, you could proceed to your final environmental impact report. And at that point, the proponent is only looking at that project that has that alternative.

Now from a MEPA perspective when you talk about design, we are still talking about broad parameters, even when we are talking about greenhouse gas emissions and efficient buildings, we are still looking all of the lopes as opposed to what it may actually look like. And with that I will

turn to --

MR. MOHLER: For my purposes, I'll just talk about casinos. Some of the casinos have gone out publicly and talked about infrastructure improvements. Many of those infrastructure improvements are on the state highway system.

So, my expectation is that the ENF will be filed with a specific alternative. We will then comment on that alternative and probably request additional alternatives.

We may also expand the scope of the traffic study. So for example, I know the Wampanoags are sort of not in the process, but they did file an ENF. And we did comment on their ENF. And we expanded their traffic study and they are out preparing their DEIR.

As part of that, they will bring in additional alternatives that we will then talk about. We will also talk about the timing of their project.

So, many of the casinos I think want to open in phases. So, they will propose here's my total infrastructure package. Here's what I think I need in order to open my first phase. We'll have

all sorts of discussions about whether the total package is the correct package and whether the phase is enough for the first phase as defined.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What if somebody follows one alternatives and studies three, but the preferred from a technical standpoint there is one alternative that's preferred. And let's just assume that that's part of a host community agreement.

But further along the way, additional studies, an additional intersection that was studied because you thought needed additional scope, results in alternative B being more beneficial or more economical or more feasible. I guess this is a question for us, not necessarily you. What happens then?

MR. ZIEMBA: Let me tell you what may happen and what potentially the Commission could consider. So, what may happen with some of these applicants in their host community agreements may include a provision that would essentially act as a reopener.

So, the provision would state if indeed the infrastructure or whatever it is included in the

host community agreement is amended from time to time after this agreement, then the parties shall get back and have provisions on how that would be indeed amended or dealt with pursuant to the host community agreement. So, that may happen with certain host community agreements.

What the Commission could potentially do is because all of these agreements are subject to review the Commission, the Commission could retain its ability to condition a license upon a revision of a host community agreement.

So, if indeed the host community agreement does not reflect reality in the conditional bake, post-licensure, potentially the Commission could retain its ability to then award as a condition of the applicant that they revise the host community agreement to reflect current conditions as they are known since the permitting process has been expanded.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I had a take I think at on the same question that's certainly been troubling me. We've been on the one hand clear that we're not going to require full permitting. And we tried to be respectful of the fact that there will

be many applicants, a lot of money will need to be spent for the permitting, a lot of time on the state side and so forth. So, we've been clear that we are not going to make that mandatory.

On the other hand, there is as you've been discussing the host community agreement and that will have been approved by a referendum, which will refer to the terms of that host community agreement. And for people who are not very far down the line, only have submitted their ENF, we will be submitting conditional permits.

Is there a meaningful place in the process, in the permitting process that you could articulate that would mean if a bidder gets there that the chances of deal breakers are really de minimis? So, as a practical matter you are pretty sure that the big deal breakers, the ones that might for example turn an HCA upside down, or might change the Commission's view about the viability or appeal of a proposal.

Is there someplace where you can reduce

-- Could we advise the bidders to say we have

required an ENF but you are well advised to get to

point X because we will all know by that point you're

pretty likely to be clean? Is that an understandable question?

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: I think it's an understandable question. And the MEPA regs. clearly envision that people will get -- people can get conditional permits and conditional licenses as long as those conditional licenses make it clear that those are only -- those permits or licenses would only be effective having complied with MEPA.

I don't see how, given the MEPA regulatory structure, we would ever be able to say just surrounding -- I just don't think we'd ever be able to say that. The permitting process is the permitting process. And unless that is changed to allow that type of green light, for lack of a better word, I don't see that I would be able to say we will ever be able to give you that type of indication.

The process is the process. You need to do these things. And we need to say -- because you don't know. It could turn out that you run into -- This isn't likely. -- a sole source aquifer that you didn't know was there or an Indian burial ground. I don't believe that it is possible, certainly from a MEPA standpoint for us to say, to bless one

proponent over another when it comes to the process that has been laid out.

MR. MOHLER: I 100 percent agree. But it's also true that if we conduct the MEPA process in the public and we are very frank and forthright as an agency about our opinion of infrastructure that people file. So, to the extent if someone files an infrastructure as part of their MEPA filing that we believe is a nonstarter, whether it's in the host agreement or not in the host agreement, it's fairly easy to tell from what we say.

So, we are never going to file a letter that says what are you crazy, you can't build this. But if people pay attention and people keep in tuned to the MEPA process, there are ways that people can know in advance that well, you know what, they told us they were going to build, it doesn't look like they can build. Then the host community theoretically would very quickly get back in touch with the applicant and say it doesn't look like you're going to be able to build this. What's happening in your MEPA process?

MR. ZIEMBA: And part of this process is designed, host community X meets with us. We

give them the benefit of this frank discussion regardless of where they are in the MEPA process.

So at that point, based on the conversations on whatever information that we have available, communities would be well advised to listen to the advice that they are receiving. And if there are very, very specific questions about particular pieces of infrastructure, they would be well advised to listen to what the agencies have to say.

Again, at their own risk, if indeed they do not listen and they proceed with the host community with some of these unanswered questions, there is the risk that after the process fully informs itself, then potentially a host community agreement could be then asked to be revised.

Once again, some applicants certainly understand -- I would assume actually most applicants understand how the MEPA process works and how interactions with DOT work. So, I think that there is a full realization that things will change through the process.

So, I hope that this is not as much of an issue as I think that it is today. But we're

doing everything that we can within the construct that we think is possible to alleviate some of those potential issues or to reduce the potential of those issues happening.

But again, that's a very realistic possibility that things may have to change in the future.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the bottom line as I understand it, is that it is A - unlikely that the MEPA process can be completed by the time we're considering the Phase II applications, number one.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And number two, even if it were completed, that's not a green light, a guarantee or anything more than a thoughtful assessment at the moment of the likelihood that the plan that's submitted to us is capable of execution.

And that determination, whether the plan is in fact capable of execution, may take some years or some significant period of time -- Let's not put years on it. -- some significant period of time after we award the license. Is that a fair summary?

Page 33

I'll let Maeve say that. 1 MR. ZIEMBA: 2 But obviously after the MEPA process, there is the 3 permitting process within each of the agencies, and 4 that can take time. And there could be other things 5 that are identified besides the MEPA criteria. 6 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 7 that's why I put in that last qualifying clause. 8 Right, exactly. MR. ZIEMBA: 9 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You have the 10 MEPA process. The MEPA process is a thoughtful analysis but not a guarantee. And then there is the 11 12 permitting process that has to follow the MEPA 13 process. 14 And then there is the on the ground 15 execution which may yield things that nobody saw 16 That's always a possibility. But insofar 17 as the upfront permitting is concerned, those are 18 the three stages that we face. And we're going to 19 be likely faced with the decision as to whether to 20 issue a license before the MEPA process is finished. 21 MR. ZIEMBA: That's fair. 22 MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: A conditional 23 license. 24 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: A conditional

1 license, yes, yes.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Yes, that's fair. I will say at the very beginning MEPA does bring everyone together and bring those agencies together.

So, it's not as if an agency will receive an application from one of these resorts and say I've never seen this before. And that is where we can be helpful in terms of -- but from a regulatory standpoint, you're absolutely correct.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And there is a focus on shovels in the ground. And the shovels in the ground comes after the license and it comes after the permits.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And that's something everybody needs to be aware of, us included.

MR. MOHLER: Now for our purposes, we strongly encourage applicants to the last step in the MEPA process for our purposes should be a letter of commitment. We've gone through the whole MEPA process. They're getting ready to file their final EIR. We've agreed about what the infrastructure

should be. We like the final EIR to be filed with

a commitment letter that says yes, in consideration

of you giving me this permit, Mass. DOT, this is what

I will build.

And then if that's actually taking place, our issuing of a permit is relatively quick.

MEPA's done, but they've publicly committed to what they're going to do. We have a permit that reflects the public commitment and then we're done, subject to them not finding something in the ground when they go to build.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right, right, right.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it goes without saying because of the sheer size of these facilities is that everybody's going to go to an EIR.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: It's hard to imagine that they wouldn't.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The traffic volume or utility usage or resource usage or just sheer size.

MR. MOHLER: Yes.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Yes

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

think the message we need to convey also to potential applicants is, as John, I think you pointed in your memo, as much information as can go into the draft ENF, expanded ENF I think is the appropriate title, helps keep moving the process along.

So, don't skimp on the information that's going in the ENF, full well knowing well, I've got to do a full EIR at some point. So, I'll just get through what I need to get through.

Because you may come back with the ENF certificate, which depending on how much information you got from an applicant, is either going to be really detailed on what the next steps are or is going to be a telephone book of what is going to be needed in the next step.

And I think that is something for us to consider in terms of ENF certificate essentially gives us a good idea of what really is going to be incumbent upon the developer and the municipality and the state to get this through to fruition.

So, just be mindful of us just having the ENF certificate in hand really shouldn't only be it. It's actually what the content of that ENF

1 certificate is.

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2 MR. ZIEMBA: Right.

3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there a

4 definition of expanded ENF that was in your memo?

MR. ZIEMBA: Can I just explain that?

6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.

MR. ZIEMBA: What we are asking is the filing of an ENF. But we are asking for the robust filing of an ENF with information that could be similar to the type of information that would be provided under the expanded ENF definition under MEPA.

But because we don't believe that many of these applicants will be able to achieve a single EIR at the end of the information that they've provided in the ENF, we don't believe it is appropriate to say that we're requiring the expanded ENF filing pursuant to the regulations. But why don't I let Maeve --

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: When John mentioned to me -- Certainly, an expanded ENF is going to be more robust than your standard ENF filing.

Under MEPA because it is proponent

driven, we give proponents the option of filing what is called an expanded environmental notification form. That is often if not always done for specific reasons under our regs.

One of which is that they want a phase-1 waiver. So, they want to proceed with a certain portion of their project before the completion of the entire MEPA process, before the completion of the draft environmental impact report or the final environmental impact report.

There are requirements on us if you can get a waiver. One of which is that all of your infrastructure has to be there.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Excuse me. By be there you mean it has to be --

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: It has to exist, the phase-1 itself.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Physically exist.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Right, because the idea of a phase-1 waiver is that this would be a terrible hardship to make your wait to look at the entire thing when you have say a building or one portion of the project that could proceed without

any major infrastructure work.

The other reason the proponents decide to file an expanded notification form is when they are seeking a single environmental impact report, which the Secretary has the ability to grant.

The way we look at that is that the expanded -- in order for the single environmental impact report to be granted, the ability to file that, the expanded notification has to stand in the way of a draft environmental impact report.

So, that requires discussion.

Again, a lot of this discussion that goes on before

draft environmental impact report, you're making assumptions on filing your expanded environmental notification form that it would stand in the place

filing. Because if you haven't been scoped for your

of a draft environmental impact report. And I know that sounds so bureaucratic, but that's what the

19 regs. are.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I ask a question on a comment from MAPC that we received just on that point, because they state that MAPC agrees or suggests that filing an expanded ENF for a single DEIR should not be required.

1 MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: I don't 2 believe that you can require it. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 3 It's your 4 process essentially? 5 MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: Right. And we 6 never require that someone do that. That is the 7 determination of the proponent for whatever reason 8 that they would like. 9 Again, as John has said it's a risk on the proponent that they're going to give us the 10 11 appropriate information. And the Secretary would either grant the phase-1 or the ability to do a 12 13 single. And many times -- not many, but we have said 14 no to getting a phase-1 waiver. And we have said 15 no to people who have requested single. 16 MR. MOHLER: Just be blunt, it's 17 highly unlikely that any of the casinos that are 18 proposed today would get a phase-1 wavier or a single 19 EIR even if they filed an expanded notification 20 form. 21 So, I think what we are sort of dancing 22 around is they should file as much information as 23 they possibly can. They shouldn't bother calling

it an expanded notification form because they

Page 41

really, at the end of the day, not going to get a

phase-1 waiver and they're not going to get a single

EIR.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But you make that determination ultimately or the Secretary.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: The Secretary makes that determination.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

is pretty clear. Providing more and more under the ENF helps both of us, both the developer and us as a Commission in partnership with the state permitting agencies to hopefully move this process along faster and have the mitigation impacts more evident to all of us.

MR. MOHLER: Assuming it's good information and the type of information we actually want. The fact that you provide a lot of information, if it's -- I can't think of a word that I'd like to use. So, I'll just say crap, it doesn't do you any good.

And if you can file good information, you should file as much as you can. But if you're filing a bad

You need to file good information.

traffic study with bad trip generation numbers, it doesn't matter that you spent a lot of money and a lot of time doing it. I -- not me, the DOT is going to ask the EOEA to make you redo it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there anything
that we can do to clarify what good information
means? Is that something that is common knowledge?
Or is there anything that we can be proactive in
saying here is the kind of information that is really
constructive and useful?

MR. MOHLER: I think there's two things. First, for developments of this size, 99.9% of them are using consultants who know what good information is.

Number two is under the protocol, we're ready, willing, happy and able to meet with people to talk about that before they file their ENF. So, people should be taking advantage of the procedures you guys developed with the secretaries. They should be coming in and meeting with us. We should be discussing things. None of us want to delay this process.

MR. ZIEMBA: And part of the message that I take to applicants is that they should avail

themselves of these resources now as soon as possible, especially after the 15th.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As soon as we know on the 15th who is definitely in, it seems like a very aggressive outreach on your part saying you've got to get in there ASAP. That's in everybody's interest.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm somewhat surprised, I guess, by the fact that we have had so few applicants actually --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Only those two?

MR. MOHLER: Outside of this process,

we've met with the Wampanoags. And I forgot, we met with Plainridge. So, we met with Plainridge. We met with them once. We met with Ameristar once.

They weren't an applicant. They were under the

protocol.

We've met with MGM once so far, more

meetings to follow. And we met with Suffolk six to a dozen times and are probably getting close to being where we will start setting a regular standing meeting with them, I think.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: John, when we had

the meeting with the secretaries, we were talking about, and this was kind of pursuant to our original conversation, post-licensing, was there anything we can do to work together to have an expedited permitting process.

There was some talk and then Secretary
Bialecki said something like if you're not going to
have a completed MEPA process, there won't be an
expedited process. Do you remember that?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It sounded like there was a mirror of that. If you do have a completed MEPA process, there is some kind of expedited process that could be executed. Is that a particular thing, process? Is that something that we should know we've got teed up as soon as MEPA is done? Or is it something we need to broadcast to people?

MR. ZIEMBA: I think what the Secretary was saying was that he was using shorthand. Expedited was shorthand for quick.

So, if indeed you haven't progressed through MEPA, you probably shouldn't expect that your permitting is going to be done in a month. But

if you have progressed through MEPA, that's what he means by expedited.

I think we're using expedited process in a different form as in our expedited process is that we are going to make the time that it takes shorter. And so we are going to expedite it, rather than when he says it's not expedited, he just means that it's not likely to be 10 days.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It wasn't like a formal process?

MR. ZIEMBA: No.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Like it sits under Chapter X-Y-Z that says under certain circumstance you can bypass?

MR. ZIEMBA: No, I think he was just a trying to make -- And everybody should know that that they have to be realistic. Because we are not requiring substantial improvement through MEPA and the permitting process that permitting will take time afterwards. And we are going to do everything that we can to make it go shorter, but it just takes time. And I hope people know that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me,

Commissioner. This is one thing I do want to make

sure that we really are aggressive on. That's why
we are having this conversation because many of the
applicants are in the room. But we want people to
realize yes, we respect that you don't want to spend
all of your money upfront because you don't know if
you're getting the license. We appreciate that.

But the price that you will pay is on the other end when the construction trades will be talking to you, not us anymore about getting going. So, I just think we need to be really clear and make sure we really set expectations not only to the bidders but to the public too, and the local communities and everybody else that if a bidder chooses to save their money, which is fine, there's a price to be paid on the other end.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just quick question, Maeve. You mentioned, I think you mentioned having a pretty good turnaround time for getting an ENF certificate out.

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: It's very good.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I have no doubt. Are there any other timelines confined in your process?

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: We have timelines in every part of the MEPA process.

So, the ENF comes in. Every document comes into us. Its public comment period clock starts running when it's noticed in the Environmental Monitor. There we take public on the ENF. And the Secretary has seven to 10 days to make his determination and write his scope.

And under the regs. he either writes his scope or he says you're fine, you've given us enough. That is not going to be these projects.

So, Secretary writes his scope. And again, then the proponents go out and do all of their work.

They file the draft environmental impact report with us. That also then gets noticed in the Environmental Monitor. That gets a 30-day comment period. And the Secretary has seven days to write his certificate. We always take all seven days. And then the same happens with the final.

phase, I give you my ENF today, average turnaround?

MS. VALLELY-BARTLETT: It's 30 to 40

days. Sometimes extensions will be granted. The

Secretary cannot just make an extension. The

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: For the ENF

proponent has to ask for an extension to the public comment period, which we grant generally, unless they're asking for a huge extension. Then we say, why don't you just take your ENF away and come back.

MR. MOHLER: Sometimes they ask for extensions because the reviewing agencies ask them to. They give us a ton of information. It takes us a long time. We work with them and say could you ask for a week extension because it's going to take us an extra week to get our comments together.

Generally speaking, most of them are compliant when we ask. But we can't ask. They have to ask on our behalf, because it's their process not ours.

MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, could I go through some of the comments that we received today? And I'll include some of the comments that we received previously and then over this last week.

Comments we received prior to this document being out for public review. Shoefsky from Springfield said that applicants should not be required to obtain or have progressed substantially towards, state, federal and local permitting. They should be able to provide reasonable assurances to the MGC through due diligence regarding issues of

1 permitting.

The MAPC recommended previously that the requirement that we should have is the ENF certification standard.

MGM noted that it is typical in RFPs that no substantial permitting is initiated prior to the time of a conditional award. The investment is significant. It recommends asking applicants to explain what is necessary and the timeline for permitting. They also recommend that substantial conversations with agencies should occur prior to the time of award.

Martha Robinson suggested all such permitting should be completed prior to the RFA-2.

DLA Piper on behalf of Suffolk, these are new comments that we've received in the last week. They support the recommendation that was proposed last week. A higher level of detail in such documents, the documents we are talking about the ENF documents, gives valuable information for the Commission, state agencies and communities to review.

MAPC, they reiterated their prior recommendation regarding the ENF certificate. And

they agreed the expanded ENF is not an appropriate 1 2 requirement. They state that the MGC should have a condition in its licenses that the MGC and other 3 4 state agencies have the ability to reopen 5 negotiations between host and surrounding community 6 agreements in order to include mitigation of any 7 impacts identified in the MEPA process and in the 8 RFA-2 application.

The MMA say they support the recommendation that we not set specific requirements on local licensing. However, they disagree with the requirement that applicants demonstrate consistency with local zoning. They state that a one-size-fits-all requirement may have an unnecessary adverse impact on developments that are proceeding on an appropriate timeline.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't get that.

What was that? Your suggestion was that we do have to have some indication of zoning approval because zoning requires oftentimes more than a referendum.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What was the suggestion in the report?

MR. ZIEMBA: So, they that a

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

one-size-fits-all requirement may have an
unnecessary adverse impact on developments that are
proceeding on an appropriate timeline.

I think this supports their consistent support of the home rule in support of local communities having the flexibility to do what they need to in their own environments.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who was that who submitted that?

MR. ZIEMBA: That was the Mass.

11 Municipal Association.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But your recommendation on the zoning is not necessarily one of requiring but rather some intelligence as to whether the applicant and the host community believes that there will not necessarily be a zoning fiasco, let's say.

MR. ZIEMBA: My recommendation is for the whole host of municipal permits that we not have any specific requirement that they proceed in local permitting as part of our application process.

With the one exception that they do have to demonstrate consistency with local zoning prior to the time of the award of the conditional license,

not necessarily prior to the time of the application.

So, that would give communities probably an extra couple of months after the submission of their applications to demonstrate that they have achieved consistency with local zoning because of the supermajority requirements and the risk.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. But your recommendation towards consistency with local zoning is not necessarily antagonistic with MMA's point about one-size-fits-all. It would be consistency with whatever the local zoning requirements are.

MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's a good point in some regards. One of my recommendations is that even though as a policy matter that we continue to say that we should demonstrate consistency with local zoning, I think as we go forward in the regulation process, how a community would actually demonstrate that consistency that should be further refined and as part of our regulations.

There are different options that

communities could utilize such as an opinion of counsel on local zoning consistency. They could demonstrate that they have actually significantly amended their local zoning.

You have other situations where for example the Boston process, it is not actually subject to the same statutory supermajority requirement. But I understand that they also have a supermajority requirement that would require some other further intricacy on how we demonstrate consistency with local zoning.

So, to your point our advisory would still take into account some local circumstances, potentially through the process. But because of the dangers of not having zoning in place prior to the time of award, I think respectful to our colleagues at MMA, I just think that that's probably too dangerous a situation for the Commission and for applicants.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Outside of zoning, do you see any other permitting differences between any of the possible host municipalities?

MR. ZIEMBA: Each of them approached

local zoning in different ways and permitting in

different ways. Some may be for 43D communities 1 2 already. The law requires that they either be a 43D community, which is expedited local permitting or 3 4 that they have a 43D process for local permitting. 5 Some may already be in that situation. 6 They maybe in a designated 43D zone. But some may 7 require that they set up these structures. Basically what would be required is the local 9 community would establish a permitting ombudsman 10 that would then work with all of the relevant local 11 authorities in issuing permits through the local 12 process. 13 So, they each are different, but they 14 will be approaching many of the same issues. 15 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Anything that 16 you would sense beyond zoning that could potentially 17 slow a project down? 18 MR. ZIEMBA: Just design, design 19 approvals. There are many different things at the 20 local level that could trip any project. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Historical 22 commissions. 23 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes, conservation 24 commission approvals, which would then be subject

to state processes. But there are many, many different things that a project can be tripped up on at a local level.

But I think the general thought is if
the community has indicated its support for a
referendum of this and the governing bodies of these
municipalities have also indicated their support
that they will work with all of their local bodies
to try to find a way to go through the permitting
process regardless of those obstacles. But again,
the permitting, there is no guarantee in permitting.

Finally, the Foley Hoag on behalf of Mohegan Sun, they support the recommendation. They say otherwise many state agencies would have to spend very valuable time reviewing applications of projects that may not be ultimately approved by the Commission.

Similarly, municipal departments

would also be required to spend significant time and resources to evaluate proposals. They also support the recommendation of the Commission and the agencies to develop an advisory program to inform communities. And those are the comments that we have received.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, your proposal 2 stays on the table. We're not voting on it today 3 or are we? 4 MR. ZIEMBA: I would think that you 5 could vote on that proposal. 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, because we 7 talked about it now for a week. 8 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other 10 questions, comments, Commissioner McHugh? 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. I think 12 that this has been an enormously helpful discussion 13 both to us and to applicants who probably are familiar with this and to others who are watching 14 15 the progress. 16 And the success of the speed with which 17 we can actually proceed to a shovel in the ground 18 stage depends not only on our moving as quickly as 19 we responsibly can, but also coordinating with the 20 other agencies and with the energy that the 21 applicant puts into the filings designed to give the 22 agencies the information they need in order to make 23 their decisions for which they are responsible. 24 So, it's a network of decision-making

and teamwork and coordination that's got a great

foundation here that we need to make sure works well

and continue to tinker with if we run into bumps,

both on our side and through the ombudsman to the

applicants and the cities and towns to make this

thing work as quickly as we responsibly can.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree. I will say just for the record the Governor's office and the executive branch of representatives, they have been very clear that they take the Governor's priority. That this is something they want to move as quickly as they possibly can, and clearly are going to do everything possible, like us, within responsible parameters to move this along. And we appreciate that.

Does somebody want to put that into the form of a motion?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I sure can. I move that we accept the recommendations from Ombudsman Ziemba relative to requiring the filing of an ENF but not requiring further processes in the MEPA process as part of our application for Phase II.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What question

number is it? 1 2 MR. ZIEMBA: Question 12. 3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, to nominate the 4 recommendation pursuant to the question 12 as 5 contained in his written memorandum. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think that's 6 7 right. Recommendation 12 is part of the record of the last meeting. And that has a number of 9 subparts. 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: For packaging 12 around 12. Second? 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further 15 discussion? All in favor, aye. 16 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 18 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 19 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes 21 have it. 22 Thank you all very much. Thanks a lot 23 Maeve and Dave. We appreciate it. 24 John, you're going to stay up here and are you going to come back and do this or are you going to leave us in the lurch?

So, we've got community disbursement issue and the surrounding communities' questions, right?

MR. ZIEMBA: I think what we have, the surrounding community is slightly tied to the community disbursement issue, but f I could be joined by Mr. Grossman?

MR. GROSSMAN: Good afternoon.

MR. ZIEMBA: So, what we'd like to do is just to provide you some further information of where we are with the grant agreement. As I've reported previously, we've been working on the grant agreement. We've been talking to the Department of --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to be clear for the public. This is the ability to access some of the \$400,000 deposit, nonrefundable deposit not less than \$50,000 which is go to the communities for the sake of planning the community mitigation.

That's the disbursement that we're talking about.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right. And we've been working with the Department of Revenue,

Division of Local Services in order to address any sort of municipal finance concerns, specifically with communities that are not allowed to spend monies outside of a local appropriation.

But they are allowed to proceed with grants that are provided by the state. Our grant would be very similar to grants that are provided throughout the range of state government.

So, we are likely to have the grant agreement before you next week together with a memo of how communities can take advantage of the grants. This will dovetail with the receipt of the applications next week as well.

There are a couple of issues that we'd like to talk to you about, and I'll let Mr. Grossman take over in a second. Two issues, one item related to what funds can be utilized for. Involving the issues of reimbursement, there's certain questions under the regulation. But we think a commonsense reading is that we can utilize these funds to be reimburse communities for costs.

Then the second issue relates to something that we would like to present to the Commission next week. What funds can be utilized

for and was communities can receive these funds.

Technically, there are no surrounding communities yet. Surrounding communities pursuant to the regulation and pursuant to the statute are defined as surrounding communities that are included in the application that is submitted before the Commission.

So, if an applicant goes out and breaches an agreement with a community and submits that as part of their application, they are deemed a surrounding community pursuant to the regulations.

However, since we are in the pre-RFA-2 application process, they do not have the benefit of that designation. So, we would like to recommend that communities that are not specifically a surrounding community could still take advantage of technical assistance funds regardless of the nicety of that declaration of surrounding community status.

And why we are recommending that is because we would like to make sure that applicants are encouraged to provide technical assistance to communities that may be experiencing impacts,

regardless of whether or not they may eventually find their way to the Commission as part of an application that is submitted by them.

So, some communities may be experiencing impacts but perhaps those impacts don't rise to the level whereby they would be deemed a surrounding community by the definition that we define in our regulations that will be promulgated later this year.

But still it might be in the best interest of both the applicant and that particular impacted community to have some funds available to evaluate impacts. And by evaluating those impacts, perhaps some of the concerns might be alleviated or there just might be a more realistic understanding of what those impacts may be.

Currently, under our standards if one were to receive a grant of technical assistance, potentially there is a question of whether or not by receipt of those funds does one actually automatically become a surrounding community for the purposes of our application? And if you receive funds and you're designated as a surrounding community, does that mean that the applicant has to

sign a full impact agreement with that community?

We don't believe that that really was

what was intended. And we would like to enable both applicants and impacted communities to fully

5 understand what those impacts may be without a fear

6 by an applicant or by parties that by providing

7 technical assistance funding that you might

8 automatically become a surrounding community for

9 the purposes of the full application and the

10 attendant rights.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, the early money ought to be -- It's designed, basically to give you the tools to figure out whether you're going to be a surrounding community.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct.

16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. That makes

17 sense.

11

12

13

14

15

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. GROSSMAN: The primary issue right now is that the law provides for these monies to be designated to the municipalities. We need to come up with a mechanism to get it there. And that's what we are going to develop.

We've been working with Commissioner Zuniga and have been working with John as well in

conjunction with DOR to come up with a protocol that will satisfy municipal finance laws as well as our own statutes and provide a clear manner in which the funds can be provided.

Essentially, there'll be two ways.

You can either do it by way of straight reimbursement in which a municipality expends appropriated funds for these designated purposes. And we reimburse them for those, upon the determination that they meet the requirements of our statute and our regulations.

Or secondly, that we provide them with what they refer to as a gift grant, which is a mechanism by which municipalities can receive funds that are unappropriated and spend them.

So, we just need to detail who will be eligible for these funds, how they will apply for them and what decision-making goes into distributing the funds.

As John mentioned, we have drafted a grant agreement that should be ready for your review shortly. We are also in the process of putting together an advisory that we intend to have DOR take a look at. First to make sure that they are in

agreement with it as well. They have preliminarily agreed to enter or issue some type of advisory as well to municipalities as to how to deal with these monies.

So, this is just kind of a preview of what I think you will be hearing, whether it's next week or the week after depending on how quickly we can have this all tied up. But we are very close, I think, to having this process in place.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Informally, do you have the process by which you'll vet a proposal?

Basically, the question is going to be how do we know who gets how much for what is not a finite resource but it's got to be a resource that we deal with carefully. So, how do you anticipate doing that?

MR. GROSSMAN: I think the Commission to some degree has envisioned this process already. In its section 114.03, the community disbursement section of the regulation, it references letters of authorization. This is what we will have to flush out in the advisories, of course, subject to the review of the Commission.

Whereby an applicant discusses the specific needs of the municipality with the

municipality and essentially signs off on it and
presents it to us. So, that would be the trigger
that we would look at.

So, our review may be in some respects perfunctory. We get this letter of authorization. We say yes, that's okay. Here you go.

The issue that we'll have to address will be what happens if the applicant refuses to sign off on certain things that we think that are legitimate expenses. We can, I think, get to that point once we've had a chance to put some language together.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I had forgotten that. We talked about this before.

They can decide and we should be happy with it, right? If they can agree, we should be happy.

Okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Even option two, the gift grant as you have described, which is something that will be part of the agreement, the Commission will retain the ability, not necessarily exercise it, but will retain the ability to audit the, if we chose, records, etc. given that this effectively is a grant that goes up front.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think this is 1 2 something that I think we've talked about but we have the ability -- if the \$400,000 is insufficient for 3 4 background checks, we have the authority to assess 5 further expenses on the bidder. If the \$50,000 goes to \$100,000 and therefore the \$400,000 isn't enough, 6 7 are we clear that we have the authority to assess 8 them for further community mitigation studies? that clear in there too? 9 10 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. It's how our regs 11 are written. That if you need further community disbursements then that is added to the total. 12 13 MR. GROSSMAN: And the statute is 14 clear on that point as well. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Was it clear? 16 didn't know that. Okay. 17 Do you want to segue into surrounding 18 communities or where are you going with that point? 19 MR. ZIEMBA: No. Surrounding 20 communities was only mentioned in respect to the 21 fact that we would like to provide additional 22 technical assistance and flexibility so that the full surrounding communities would be --23 24 And then I submitted earlier this week

Page 68

my draft of surrounding communities regulation. 1 2 And that I plan to bring that to the Commission next week. What my hope is that that regulation will 3 then be submitted far and wide for comment before 4 the Commission votes on that. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's your answer to 7 question one as well as a proposed reg. 8 MR. ZIEMBA: What I submitted was just 9 the reg., which was based on my previous 10 recommendation regarding surrounding community, recommendation one. I took that recommendation and 11 12 boiled it down into the form of a regulation. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But this is for next week to consider? 14 15 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. I don't think that 16 is actually part of the public docket. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, fine. 18 think that's it. Thank you. 19 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. 20 MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Item four, Director Driscoll, I thought you might want to -- Pardon? 22 23 MS. GLOVSKY: I'm Glovsky. 24 Driscoll, Glovsky, CHAIRMAN CROSBY:

you might want to introduce our externs. 1 2 MS. GLOVSKY: Yes, I would very much 3 like to. We have two externs from MIT working with 4 us during independent activity period. Would you 5 guys stand up in the background? We have Jamila Smith-Dell who is 6 7 working with me. I'm looking at technology in the gaming sector. And Anthony Yu is working with the 9 Racing Division on allocations. Director 10 Durenberger can discuss that a little bit more. 11 They've been with us just since Monday 12 and they're really doing spectacular work. We are 13 really thrilled to have them here. Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You should know that 15 your praises are already being sung. People are 16 saying, wow, it's so great to have these guys. 17 are so smart and cooperative. Thank you very much. 18 MS. GLOVSKY: And given how busy we all 19 are, having people who are motivated and inner 20 directed and you can hand then a task and go off and 21 do it, it really is a thrill to work with them. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's great. 23 thank you, you guys. Great.

I don't think there is much to really

look at on the chart. I just think maybe scroll up just a little bit, Eileen.

MS. GLOVSKY: Scroll down you mean?

talking now, we are about to finish the background.

The applications everybody knows are due on the

15th. On the 15th or a day or two thereafter, we'll
have a comprehensive list of who are for sure in the

We are working on moving this process as fast as we possibly can. We'll talk more about this when we get to the IEB report. But we are working with our Investigations and Enforcement Bureau and our consultants to streamline this background process as much as we possibly can.

We have decided to hone in on the slots applications assuming we get all of the information from the various slot applicants. Try to get that done quickly, maybe even quicker than we have it here on the chart.

In parallel we need to make sure that the drafting of the regs. for the application process is in particular, is done in time to start the application -- the RFA-2 process when the

game.

Page 71

background checks are done. So, the same thing is happening here that we are going through this entire process.

I think we talked last week about on the chart the way it says a three-month process for RFA-1 -- sorry, RFA-2. It was a two-month process for RFA-1. We think we can save some time in here. And Attorney (SIC) Glovsky and some others, the consultants are working on this -- I'm sorry, Grossman, Attorney Grossman. It was a hard day today.

So, any way but we are really in the guts of our work right now. And when we get -- We've been talking about having, I think we said we have 11 people, organizations in process. There may be now a few more than that, but somewhere between 11, 12, 13, 14 organizations. We will be moving through this background check pipeline as we are also moving as quickly as we can to get the RFA-2 regs all ready to go.

Meanwhile, there's a lot going on with the Racing Commission and so on and so forth. This is really I think the guts of the process. And where we are hopeful that we can move the process along

really expeditiously.

I don't think there are any other material changes or issues other than things we'll talk about when we get to them on the agenda. Okay. Thanks.

MS. GLOVSKY: I had a couple of other things that I just wanted to noted. There has been some question about the application fee submittal. We are going to put some additional instructions on the website either later this evening or early tomorrow morning to facilitate that. So, if any of the applicants have questions on that they can look at that information.

Two procurements that we had out, one for equine testing, one for the research agenda came in on Monday. We did have good response for proceeding through phase 1 and hope to get to phase 2, which will be distributing the responses to the procurement teams probably tomorrow.

I know on the research agenda, we have a scoring meeting scheduled for next week. So, we are going to be moving through that pretty quickly. We hope to have the audit services procurement for Racing posted tomorrow afternoon.

Page 73

And I think that's about all that I have 1 2 unless there are any questions from the Commissioners. 3 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We talked a lot 5 about the increasing need for cash management, 6 record keeping, the \$400,000. Now we're talking 7 about this process of disbursing the \$50,000. \$50,000 could go to four, five, six, seven, eight 9 different communities. So, there's going to be a 10 lot of paperwork processing, financial 11 recordkeeping. 12 MS. GLOVSKY: Yes. And I am working 13 with the Comptroller on setting up sort of the 14 independent budgets for each of the applications so 15 that we can keep good track of that. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And you have some 17 personnel to help, right. 18 MS. GLOVSKY: Yes. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If we get that right now, we're fine. If we fall behind, we'll never 20 21 catch up --22 MS. GLOVSKY: Right. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- because it'll be 24 so complicated. Okay. Great. Thank you.

Commissioner Zuniga, employee manual chapter six.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. Thank

you, Mr. Chairman. I've included a revised version

of the last chapter in the manual, one that no longer

contains the public records section, as that will

be incorporated as part of another handout that I

have here in the packet on chapter two.

I just wanted to stay with chapter six that would complete all of the chapters. This revision also includes your comments from last week. They have been incorporated here and clarified.

So, I can take any comments. And if there aren't any, I would move that the Commission adopts or votes on employee manual chapter six.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would just raise one small correction that I noticed. Under press relations, it says when the Director of Communications is absent that inquiries be referred to the Chair. But I think we should also include our Executive Director when that person comes on board at such point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's easy enough.

	Page 75
1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So moved with
2	that motion.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there a second?
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
6	discussion, any other questions, issues? All in
7	favor, aye.
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
10	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
13	have it.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, this
15	completes now Commissioner Zuniga's excellent work
16	on the handbook. We have a handbook. We have one
17	more minor item, but basically the employee handbook
18	is in place. Terrific.
19	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This does and it
20	now begs the question of what I will be shortly
21	moving to incorporate. Any additions or
22	modifications to the manual or any other policies,
23	I recommend that we then only vote on that addition
24	or that modification not necessarily chapters or

each of the chapters like we did, because we all realize that this will be likely a living document.

So, in that venue, I have for you what Attorney Grossman drafted for us, which would be an update to section two of the manual that enhances the public records request policy. It's being submitted here for consideration. It effectively is a more detailed procedure than what we have currently. And it centralizes the response and the handling of records with the legal department as it was always the intention.

I am just submitting this for the first time. So, we could not vote and vote on it next week to conform with some of the procedures we said we would set for ourselves, or take any questions if anybody has any.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We really need to have -- Filling the void here. We really need to have a centralized uniform procedure for dealing with this. We've been dealing with these requests as best we can up to this point.

The public is entitled to these documents. And the requests likely are going to increase as we move forward. So, we need a uniform

process for handling them and responding to them.

We need to have some body or some people who are trained in looking for exemptions and the like to make certain that we are not responding by delivering information that in fact contains privacy implications for individuals or the like.

So, we need to devil up a comprehensive plan and then train people to do this. And this is the first step for doing that.

about going forward was whether you wanted to put any music at the beginning of this. Because we have talked about it and there are different public agencies respond in different ways. And some tend to wait as long as possible and others respond promptly.

And we've tried to establish a precedent of responding promptly even though sometimes it's a pain. But I don't think there's any need to -- What we say here clearly that we will respond as soon as practicable within 10 days and I don't think there's any need to add anything more than that.

It is clearly our intent to as part of

being participatory, transparent and fair, to

respond as promptly as we possibly can to these

things. They are occasionally abusive and

excessive and we look out for our own interests as

well. But we do intend to be as forthcoming as we

possibly can be on these. But I think that's fine.

And this leaves up to the discretion of the legal department basically the method for assessing costs, right -- within the Secretary of State's parameters?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Within the
Secretary of State's parameters. And our
regulations talk about, I think they talk about
publishing a schedule of fees. And if they don't,
we can certainly do that at some point so that people
know what costs we're going to charge if we charge
costs. There may be situations where we waive them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we talked about this, I think, Commissioner Zuniga and I talked about this. There was a draft that had fees in it. And I wasn't sure that that draft conformed with -- so, we can talk about that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's no

I mean this is good.

longer in the employee manual. That was one of the updates that you had.

3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where does this go 4 in the employee manual?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This updates a section in chapter two. I forget the exact section, but it's in 2.14 or something like that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I guess we need to adopt this. But as to the employee manual in general, we've talked about this, but lots of times it gets written and then they sit on the shelf and nobody even knows they exist. And we don't want to do that.

MS. GLOVSKY: My intent is now that we have completed it, is to over the next several weeks send out a chapter a week to the employees. And then ultimately we'll an intranet and have it available to people and publish updates as appropriate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I think we ought to package it -- I think we talked about this having our vision, our mission statement on the front of it. There is some language in the front about what this means. And I think new employees ought to have some kind of -- Again, we talked about this too --

some kind of orientation process where they get this 1 and other stuff. 2 3 Does somebody want to move on this, the 4 adoption of this? 5 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I sure can. Ιf 6 there are no further questions, I move that the 7 Commission adopt the public records request policy as presented and incorporate it as part of the 9 procedures and policy manual. 10 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further 12 discussion? All in favor, aye. 13 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 15 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes 18 have it. MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman? 19 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. 21 There is one item that I MR. ZIEMBA: 22 was supposed to mention during my report that after 23 talking with our Counsel, I should bring up. 24 regard to the MEPA process, there's a requirement

under the MEPA regulations that entities that file for a state permit within 10 days after filing for a state permit they have to file an ENF form.

It was always anticipated that our license, which is a state permit under the state definition that that is at the RFA-2 application.

People cannot act on an RFA-1 application. But in case any of our colleagues are scrambling to do the ENF form within 10 days, I was just hoping to recommend that we clarify that in our regulations.

And I think that is the intent.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right, it is.

The RFA-2 is the application for purposes of filing the ENF form.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great, thank you.

Finance update, is that the next one?

18 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I can

19 | speak to that Mr. Chairman.

20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, please do.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In your packets there is a report. I have included a report of a budget to actual expenditure report given that the second guarter ended December 31. And the costs

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

21

22

23

incurred on a cash basis as of that time are now incorporated in this report.

The detail report from MMARS is the second page to the attachment. This represents all of fiscal year '13 expenses. And the summary report that I have here on the first pages is a comparison against the budget.

What I do in the second column is do a quick prorated budget. In this case that would be half the amount of the budget and compare that to the expenditures that I was just talking about to get a sense as to a rate of burn, if you will, or a rate of expenditures.

Worthy of note is that because I report on a cash basis, there are costs that are incurred and not yet reflected because we abide by the Commonwealth terms for payment. And in many instances, it's within 45 days. Sometimes if there's prompt payment discounts, we take advantage of those. But in instances, it's 45 days.

So, on any given month, we are currently spending about \$290,000 or \$300,000 of non-salaries expenditures that would not be reflected here. So, that figure of \$2.4 million of

expenditures is probably closer on an accrual basis 1 2 to about \$2.7 or \$2.8 million, which is on track in 3 my estimation to be within our approved budget at 4 the end of the year. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why don't we do this 6 -- I'm sure we've talked about this. Why don't we 7 do it on an accrual basis? 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Once we get more 9 staff, which we are, we will be doing that. 10 requires encumbering many of the expenditures. 11 Director Glovsky and I are stretched thin on other 12 things, but we will. 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Consequence of 14 the current cash basis means that some of the 15 expenditures here were actually FY'12 expenses. 16 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That is correct 17 as well. Some of the expenditures here notably 18 from May and June of 2012 hit 2013 and are reflected 19 there. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I can take 22 any questions or observations. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the statewide 24 allocation percentage, we're not going to have to

1 do?

I keep it here because that was part of the budgeted amount. But since that budget -- I confirmed that that is done in arrears on the two years prior. It's assessed of agencies in arrears. So, we will begin noticing a statewide allocation percentage effectively a year from now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But that is also something we can talk about. We'll have to discuss that because it's not clear that was anticipated that we would have that at all.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's correct.

If there's no other questions, this is not meant as a vote, of course. This is just meant as a report that we do periodically because we are effectively the financial overseers of our own.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Was this your --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, I have one last item as part of the finance update. We continue to grow. And we need additional space and some technical voice and data technology requirements.

I am presenting for your consideration
a proposal to execute a contract with Future
Technologies Group, FTG to enhance and expound our
voice and data technology. I have included that in
this short memo.

FTG is a state approved vendor and part
of the state vendor list. So, its procurement is

of the state vendor list. So, its procurement is very straightforward. The system will allow additional functionality that will be especially useful given that we have two and potentially three spaces within the same building.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What's encompassed within the term data services? Is that transmission and receipt or is it something else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it

includes wiring that is now anticipated to be done but also network services.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's not software? It's not the document management stuff, the filing, the electronic filing that kind of stuff. It's just the transmission and receipt infrastructure?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. It's our ability to connect to the Web and be connected and

	Page 86
1	get phone over the Web. We have voice over IP.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
3	MS. GLOVSKY: It's largely enhancing
4	the phone system.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So, if there is
6	no further questions or comments, I would move that
7	the Gaming Commission execute a contract with Future
8	Technologies Group for \$25,000 to enhance the voice
9	and data services that the Commission currently has.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye.
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
18	have it.
19	We've got a couple of fairly big topics
20	coming up. Let's take a five-minute break.
21	
22	(A recess was taken)
23	
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will reconvene

meeting number 45 on January 10, 2013. And we will go to item five, the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau report, Acting Director Colonel Commissioner Cameron

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. I don't have any more names for you at this present time. Scope of licensing, first of all, all of the interested parties who have requested scope of licensing meetings have had those meetings. All of our determination letters are out.

There are some additional people who are asking questions, but we don't know at this late date whether or not they'll A - choose to have a scope of licensing meeting or B - submit an application, which they can do without that scope of licensing meeting.

We do have some meetings, in fact, I am going to have to leave here early today to go to two, I'll a call them clarification meetings. In other words, they sent us their information, which was requested so we can determine in conjunction with our consultants who is required to qualify.

Some of our potential applicants have further information/questions about those letters,

1 two of whom have requested a meeting this afternoon.

2 So, in trying to do this before the deadline on

Tuesday, we have a lot of last-minute questions and

4 we are being as accommodating as possible.

5 Frankly, that's what we should do to make sure

6 everyone has the correct information in moving

7 forward in preparing their applications.

Everyone is aware that the deadline is Tuesday. We do have three applications, which have been submitted, two of which have been deemed substantially sufficient so that they have now gone to our contract background investigations to begin those investigations.

One is in the review process now. It will be completed by tomorrow. And if it is deemed sufficient that will be shipped immediately for the beginning of a background.

And a couple of the applicants have advised us that they will submit tomorrow. So, we are anticipating those. And of course, we are anticipating all of those by Tuesday who really are serious about going forth in the process.

So, we will be busy with investigations in determining the status of those applications.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

So, that's my report for scope of licensing and investigations at this time.

Now Sir, I would like to move onto the IEB Director search update. I'd like to report that we have completed that search. We had 54 applicants in all working in conjunction with the search firm, Juristaff. Fifty-four resumes and letters expressing an interest in the position.

Eight of those applicants were interviewed informally. Four then moved onto a formal interview with an interview panel comprised of law enforcement executives including me.

There was a unanimous decision by that panel to move one candidate forward before the full Commission. I'm pleased to announce that we have that candidate here today. And I'd just like to briefly outline some of the attributes why I believe this a superb candidate for the position of Investigations and Enforcement Bureau Director.

That candidate, before I ask her to step forward and answer any of your questions, if I may say a few things. This candidate is presently and the Undersecretary for Law-Enforcement at the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety.

That is Karen Wells.

With a wealth of law-enforcement experience, nearly two decades of experience, which includes investigating, prosecuting high-level criminal cases, narcotics, corruption, organized crime and fraudulent schemes to name a few. She also has regulatory experience overseeing regulatory agencies and a long-term relationship with the local, state and federal law-enforcement agencies. I believe those three skill sets make her uniquely qualified for the position.

Just to name a couple of the responsibilities over at the Department of Public Safety, has regulatory and licensing, inspection experience with the Department of Public Safety.

Ms. Wells directs the functions and administration of the Massachusetts State Police as well as municipal training experience. Also, she took the lead on gaming enforcement, gaming related issues. She served as the secretary to lead those issues. So, she really for the last couple of years been taking lead when it comes to all of the law-enforcement partners with gaming related

issues. In fact, that's how I was first acquainted with Undersecretary Wells in her capacity there.

Previous experience, she was the

Deputy Chief of Public Protection, Anti
Terrorism, Corruption, Technology this is all at the

Middlesex District Attorney's Office where she also

prosecuted high-level narcotics and white-collar

crimes.

She was an assistant attorney general in the criminal Bureau in the Massachusetts Attorney General's office where she led special investigations in the narcotics division. She's a graduate of Boston University Law School and Colgate University.

Again, I think that those three skill sets, the prosecutorial, the regulatory and the investigative skill sets, the relationships which are critical to this new endeavor, her relationships at the AG's office with our federal partners, with our local partners, with the State Police are invaluable to us.

And the other thing I've come to know is that she really has the problem-solving skills as well as her collaborative work style, which I

Page 92

think again is equally as important as the 1 2 experience. The ability to work collaboratively 3 4 with our law-enforcement partners, with the 5 Commission, with our applicants, I think those skill 6 sets will make her -- I am proud to recommend her 7 for this position. And I'd like to ask her to step up now and please answer some questions from the 9 Commission. 10 MS. WELLS: Good afternoon, Mr. 11 Chairman, members of the Commission. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome, Ms. Wells. 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Welcome. 14 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Welcome. 15 MS. WELLS: Thank you. It's a 16 pleasure to be here. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You've heard 18 Commissioner Cameron sing her praises. 19 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I don't do 20 that easily, do I, Mr. Chair? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, you sure don't. 21 22 You can sing my praises a little. 23 Some of you have not met her at all. 24 I've had a chance to get to know her a little bit,

1 but fire away.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I can volunteer to start asking. Very nice to meet you, Ms. Wells. I go back to when I first read the Gaming Act when I was first applying to be a Commissioner. And since then and especially afterwards in the Act I've come to appreciate this notion of balance.

There's a lot of competing priorities, if you will, very broadly. And as I think of the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau, one in particular really is one I would like you to speak and share your thoughts with us.

For example, one in which we have this very heavy front-loaded activity relative to investigations, prior awards of licenses. Then maybe this bump, if you will. That's something that's is really starting on Tuesday in rapid form. And is likely one that will taper off, perhaps with a real ramp-up towards opening day wherever those establishments -- whenever those establishments will open, etc. But then again a steady state in the future.

So, if you could share with us perhaps your thoughts around resources and ramp-up period

1 and just your view of the tasks ahead for the Bureau.

MS. WELLS: Yes. I think that is part of what I find interesting about this job is that it is going to evolve over time. Gaming is new in Massachusetts. We are starting a new industry, if you will, in the state.

And from the perspective of the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau you're correct. The first part of its job is really to do the investigations, the background investigations for the licensing. Once those licenses are granted, the job will somewhat change because I see the Investigation and Enforcement Bureau being more of a regulatory body.

So, there is the regulatory component of that scope of work for that part of the Commission. I think that the experience in learning about the companies that are applying and going through that background process only helps with that regulatory process. So, that background information and that knowledge about the industry and who's going to be in Massachusetts and who's going to do this kind of work in Massachusetts is going to be critical to that regulatory piece. So,

I think you're building on that once you get into the regulatory piece.

Then I also see that the IEB is really going to have to work hand-in-hand with the Attorney General's office on enforcement issues and also with other state, federal and local partners. So, I think, as Commissioner Cameron mentioned that atmosphere of collaboration is going to be very important.

Information sharing is critical in any kind of enforcement operation. So, I see the IEB as working with the other law-enforcement entities in Massachusetts. As we go from sort of the licensing phase into the regulatory phase into the enforcement phase, we'll be working hand-in-hand with those partners, particularly the Attorney General's office, because there will be regulatory pieces and there will be criminal pieces that will probably emerge. And we'll have to share information and share resources and work together.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yesterday the

Attorney General announced her director of

something somewhat similar. What is the

distinction between what you'll be doing and that

1 person will be doing?

MS. WELLS: Pat Hanley from the
Attorney General's office, he will be assigned to
the division at the AG's office. That's more of a
criminal enforcement piece.

So, I expect that I would work very closely with AAG Hanley on issues and information that we glean as we go through sort of the enforcement and regulatory process from the Commission's perspective.

But the IEB is more of a regulatory piece of gaming making sure that everything is happening properly as it should in the casinos, ensuring integrity for the process and ensuring integrity for the operations.

I think there is going to be overlap because anyone who has done criminal investigations knows you start down one path, and you don't know where that's going to lead. And you get information, and you have to be ready to move in different direction.

And I think that the IEB is going to be working very close with State Police, local police. We may get information that may end up resulting in

a criminal case, it may not. They may have information that they may think is going to be a criminal matter, but it turns out it may actually be more of a regulatory matter.

So, I think interaction between the two is going to be very important. But the IEB is more on the regulatory side and then the Attorney

General's office is more on the criminal enforcement side.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Prosecution side.

MS. WELLS: Correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think this certainly to me from the outside looking in, there are a lot of fingers in this pie. And it appears that the Legislature did a pretty good job of empowering different agencies to do their piece of the puzzle, funding them.

But it's going to take some organizational and administrative and personal skills to make sure that we are not overlapping that we're not paying two agencies to do the same thing. That we don't get into turf wars and so forth. I think that'll be as a big a challenge probably as you have.

1 Do you feel ready to deal with that one?

MS. WELLS: I absolutely do. I think
one of the strengths I bring to this job is my ability
to collaborate and to really get to know people that
are working in this business. And I think that
being able to pick up the phone, talk to people,
share information and work together, and realize
where you're overlapping and being able to come up
with a plan as a team and say okay, this is where
it makes sense for person A to do this or person B
to do this, and one agency to take the lead in one
area and maybe my agency to take the lead in another

That communication is critical in any kind of enforcement operation so that you're not duplicating efforts. You're being efficient. And you're doing the work that you need to do.

area is very important.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: One of the things, Madame Secretary, that I have been concerned about from the outset is the fact that in the regulatory sense there is a disciplinary piece.

There are license revocation kinds of hearings.

There are investigations that lead to administrative charges. We're already looking at

1 that on the racing side of things.

And that means that we have within a single entity an investigative unit, a prosecutorial unit and a fact-finding unit, which sets up a potential set of issues unless carefully addressed.

Do you have any ideas as to how that could best be made to work?

MS. WELLS: I think that from the get-go, any kind of -- beginning of any kind of investigation that each piece of the IEB and each role as you described has to know what their role is. And I think that as director, it's my responsibility to oversee that and to make sure that we're not going to delve into any kind of conflict.

So, I think it would be helpful for the director, for me to be able to manage those -- the interviews, manage the evidence gathering and make sure that there's no cross purposes. That if something is a regulatory investigation that we see that. If it becomes criminal, we have to be mindful of different constitutional protections and things like that.

So, I think that as far as managing that

kind of work, it's important that there is someone overseeing it so that different individuals are not going in different directions.

And I think that as far as the structure, I think that having investigators that know what they're doing that are educated that are familiar with this business is the way to prevent problems in that area. And I think that where we are starting off now, we're in a good spot for that. And I would be bringing people in that are educated in that area and know how to do that.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's certainly a helpful approach. In addition to the care that goes into the investigation piece and the care that goes into the prosecution piece, the adjudicatory piece can either be sent over to the Division of Administrative Law Judges, but may well be something we want to keep at home because it involves a certain amount of background expertise.

If we keep it home, we've got to make certain that both in the reality and the appearance it is truly an independent fact finder.

MS. WELLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, I just

wondered if you had had any time to think about that piece. We're not likely to need to get involved in it right away, although once the racing season starts we will be.

MS. WELLS: And I think that when you have someone -- We've dealt with hearings at the Department of Public Safety where you have an issue and even though the hearings officer was an employee there, that hearings officer had to remain separate and had to not be privy to some of the information before the hearing.

So, I think you are 100 percent correct. It's not only the reality of the integrity of the process but also the perception. So, I think having a policy in place about keeping fact finders separate from the information until that information is provided is critical. Also, the process by which that information is provided, the hearing, the rules for the hearing and the setup we have for the hearing is critical.

I think having a designated hearings officer, having the information provided in a public setting and having that process outlined in public and having a policy set up for how that's going to

be done so there is faith and belief in the process,

I think that's very important. So, as we discuss

that further, I think that's very helpful.

question about, it's our intention and we've been diligent in searching and Commissioner Stebbins is leading that search to bring in an Executive Director who has significant gaming experience, casino gaming experience, which means, obviously, we need to -- we are in the process of recruiting an individual from another state.

So, they would have that gaming experience, which we all think is critical but they would not have that Massachusetts state government experience. Do you think you could be helpful to an Executive Director with that?

MS. WELLS: I think I see going forward I hope that the Director of the IEB, if that's me, and the Executive Director would have that kind partnership.

I think that we do need gaming experience in the Gaming Commission. However, because it's a new industry for Massachusetts, people from Massachusetts just don't have that

1 experience. And that's just how it is right now.

So, I think that from the

3 law-enforcement perspective it is very helpful to

4 have the contacts, to have the relationships, to

5 know the judicial process here in Massachusetts, to

6 know the administrative process here in

7 Massachusetts.

2

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

So, I hope that I can be helpful to the Executive Director, and bring that person up to speed on what's going on Massachusetts. And then work in tandem with that Executive Director on the gaming issues. So, we would complement each other. So, given these are two high-level positions, I think that that combination will serve the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the best.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The legislation probably isn't more clear and definitive about any other Bureau or position within the Commission than this one. It clearly lays out the responsibilities of the IEB and the responsibilities of the Deputy Director.

In that sense, you're going to be hiring other staff. I appreciate knowing your experience in hiring staff that have to have

responsibilities and skills related to these
functions. And what kind of people are you looking

for to help fill a lot of these positions?

MS. WELLS: I do have a significant amount of experience in hiring. Particularly as

6 Undersecretary at the Executive Office of Public 7 Safety and Security, I was involved in not only the

8 search process for -- the selection process I should

9 say for the last two Colonels. For Colonel

10 McGovern, I was heavily involved in. And I led the

11 process for the current Colonel, Timothy Alben.

And in addition, we've had many executive positions within the Executive Office that I've been involved in that search and very pleased with how that's turned out. So, I think that I've demonstrated some good judgment as far as the quality of people to bring in.

I think that as far as personnel for the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau, I think that experience and knowledge about financial investigations is going to be critical. This is a money business. And I think that having that background, that financial background is going to be very helpful in that area.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

I think complementing that with the staff we're looking to -- that we have and that we're looking to have from the State Police, who have a lot of investigative background, is going to be very productive for that Bureau.

So, I'm looking for people that are extremely intelligent, extremely diligent and most importantly extremely ethical. I think that integrity of this division is the most important thing to me. I think as you've said over and over we have one chance to get this right and there is nothing more important than the integrity people that work in the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A little bit of following up on Commissioner Stebbins' question.

The legislation clearly identified, as he said, this as the sort of first among equals among the deputies, the next tier under ED. To the extent that the legislation actually had the Director of the IEB reporting to the Chair not to the ED.

We have discussed that and we've decided that we thought that that responsibility should be delegated to the ED. What do you think of that distinction?

1 MS. WELLS: I think that the

Legislature having that be a direct report shows the significance that it places on the IEB. And I think that is tied very heavily into the integrity of the Gaming Commission, and the importance they place on being able to investigate things that are going wrong. That we want to get on top of that at the get-go and we want to make sure that this industry in Massachusetts is second to none.

I think though, however, that just operations wise it is going to be easier to report directly to the Executive Director. There's issues with open meeting law and your ability to meet and communicate. Having to do that in an open meeting session, I think administratively it's going to be a lot more efficient to have that report be to the Executive Director. So, I think that'll work very well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To a great degree you've already sort of answered this question. But I want to talk about a question that the Chairman was asking relative to coordination among contacts the state police, the Attorney General. And that was in the context of the state.

Could you share your thoughts relative to the country and the world really. Because now it's a global economy and all of our licensees are national but also probably global operators. What can you share?

MS. WELLS: I've always been a believer that none of us are as smart as all of us. And that we can always gather better information. We can always learn about best practices in other areas.

So, I think having contacts with other jurisdictions that are doing gaming with other operations, learning from their mistakes, learning from what they do well and developing those relationships is extremely helpful in any kind of industry, but particularly helpful where we're an emerging industry here in Massachusetts.

And I think that I would be remiss if
I did not take that opportunity and try to learn from
people who know what they're doing. You don't need
to reinvent the wheel. Someone already knows how
to do something very well, I want to go learn from
that person and I want to educate myself and just
bring that to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a question

that we have talked to people in the gaming industry

and that would be a nice database to have. But I'd

be interested on your instinct on this. Some people

have said to us when you start the regulatory

environment start as tough as you can get, because

you can always back down from rigorous.

Others have said that's not fair.

This is an industry like any other industry. It sort of needs a shakedown cruise. You don't want to have people held to the highest standards before they've had a chance to get organized. So, sort of start out by cutting some slack. Do you have an instinct on those two approaches?

MS. WELLS: Well, I think hearken back to my days as a prosecutor, I think tough but reasonable is sort of a good mantra for that.

I think that I would lean towards having very strict standards in Massachusetts. I think that the people of Massachusetts expect that this will be an honest and above-aboard process.

But I think that the way to be reasonable and the way to work that out with the industry is open communication, information flow

and being able to let people know what the expectations are beforehand. It doesn't help the industry -- We're here to not only to do enforcement but we have an interest in having this be economically successful for the Commonwealth.

So, we don't want to dampen that unnecessarily. And I think that sort of managing expectations and informing parties that are going to be involved in this industry ahead of time, setting it up so nothing comes as a surprise and being very open with the process and being very transparent about what the expectations are well ahead of time so that the parties that are involved can easily live up to that, I think that's the way to manage it. That would be my instinct, but I'm certainly up for more discussion on that.

regulation of an industry rather than police work in the purest sense of the word. Following up on the events of the last question, which I think I understood, how do you see the difference between industrial regulation and sort of a law-enforcement approach to a body of procedures and practices, purely law enforcement?

1 MS. WELLS: Yes. I see the

2 difference, because as the Undersecretary I not only

3 oversee the State Police, I understand the

4 | law-enforcement world. But I also oversee the

5 Department of Public Safety, which deals with

6 building practices, the elevator industry, the

7 hoisting licenses, that whole construction world,

8 which is more of a business world.

And I think that experience is going to be very helpful to me in this capacity because in some ways this is much more like that. Where there are people that have jobs, there are people that are working their businesses. And they have that interest, and we all have an interest in having that develop.

So, that sort of regulatory piece and my experience in that sort of regulatory piece, I understand it is a different world than law enforcement itself. It's coming to resolutions. It's solving problems.

We would come to issues with construction projects and what are we going to do here. And we'd work together. The Commissioner at DPS is fantastic and we would work with the industry

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Page 111

and solve problems, not just come in there with a hammer and lay down the law.

It's a matter in that capacity of making sure things are safe. Making sure that there were not problems with elevators or escalators or buildings. And that people could have confidence in their structures.

And similarly in the gaming industry, we want the industry to develop, but we want people to not only have faith that things are going properly but that they know that if there is a problem there is an enforcement agency that's going to step up.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: What was your motivation to apply for this position?

MS. WELLS: I think that my interest -In my background, I did a lot of proactive
investigations as a prosecutor. I was in a special
investigations unit both in the District Attorney's
Office and the Attorney General's office. And then
I also worked at EEOP and that was more of a policy
administrative side.

So, what really appealed to me about this job was that there was a combination. It wasn't just administrative. There really is an

operational piece to this. Even right off the bat,
getting involved in looking at the applications,
doing the background investigations and actually

doing the actual work as opposed to just overseeing

5 it from way up at the top.

So, getting to do both sides of things really appeals to me. And I find that that would be a very good fit for my personality and for my skill set.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
Well, now we have the interesting process of
discussing the candidate in public. And I guess
with her present, because if she sits out there, she
could watch it on her Smartphone.

So, the hiring manager, Commissioner Cameron has recommended Ms. Wells. What do you think?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it's a tremendous combination of experience. As she states, brings two pieces that are very important, this administrative oversight of certain departments but also the prosecutorial and investigative side. It's good to meet her and hear her respond to the questions very well. So, I'm in

1 full support of your recommendation.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. I would just like to add the third piece, which I think is as important as the experience, which is the respect she commands among the law-enforcement leaders in the Commonwealth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Detail that because you haven't mentioned that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: One of the things I do in vetting any candidates is do some back channel work. Obviously, I expected references to say positive things about the candidate.

But I certainly went beyond references and talked to many, many people about Undersecretary Wells, and people that didn't expect a call from me, frankly. And just example after example of problem solving, not leaving anyone bloody on the floor, frankly, which is common in law enforcement.

Solve the problem, work together,

collaborate. Sometimes, and I speak from my own

experience, federal government, state government,

local government, county government do not always

-- some of them skipped kindergarten. And they

don't always work well together.

And that's the skill set I felt was critical to this job. And that's what I heard a resounding overall -- that's the style and that's -- but also can make a tough decision. But do it in a way that people understand and the respect is already there so that they will follow out. I heard that over and over again. And I all along in evaluating this position thought that's what we needed in someone was the ability to collaborate effectively.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I pick up on that point as well. I know establishing a Gaming Commission without having a previous history of the industry in Massachusetts, we've been having our eye towards people with commission experience.

But I think that this particular

position and how clear the statute lays out that you

need to work with the State Police. You need to work

with the Attorney General's office. You need to

work with the Alcoholic Beverage Control

Commission. I think it's somewhat appropriate for

us to find a person who has inside state government

experience in Massachusetts.

It would be great to have partnerships

with these people. You have to have partnerships with these people. And I think having someone who has the background already of having worked with some of these groups, I think that's important.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well I too, I know Secretary Wells by reputation. I think we had some prior contact in my former life, maybe not.

But her reputation is terrific.

And the answers to the questions she gave today, I think, exemplify why it is terrific. The difference between a pure law-enforcement approach to things, which is an important part of this job, and a regulatory approach is really important to understand not only intellectually but viscerally.

And I sense from the answers Secretary
Wells gave, because we are trying to make our
businesses grow and we're trying to make them grow
in a way that hews to lines that we all expect. But
they are businesses we are trying to grow.

At the same time, there are going to be problems that need law-enforcement approach, a pure law-enforcement investigatory, prosecutorial approach. So, I think in Secretary Wells, we really

have somebody who is ready to take over this important position and advance the interests embodied in the legislation and advance the interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth. I am delighted that she has agreed to come on board and join us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I am very mindful of the learning curve that is going to be there. We all, I think, are mindful of the fact.

We're now doing a stage of this process, which we do have experience that is relevant to it. That is the choosing of the licensees and the citing of the licensees. I think we all bring something to the table.

The actual regulation of the industry once they get up and running is something about which we know very little. And about which you know very little, but about which you're going to need to know a lot. And I'm mindful of that challenge. And you like us, I think, are going to need to immerse yourself in the meat and potatoes of the running of casinos, because that's what you're going to be regulating.

Having said that, I agree with you

about we will have an ED who has those kinds of skills. And coupling such an ED with a first among equals deputy who knows the local law-enforcement world and brings the skills that you bring, I think makes all the sense in the world. Nevertheless, there is going to be that learning curve.

I had a chance to talk to
Undersecretary Wells for a little while. And I
don't pretend to be a good enough interviewer to be
able to know for sure. I do have a lot of confidence
in Commissioner Cameron and the two other people,
Kathy O'Toole, who has a tremendous background
relative to this as well as being one of our
consultants now who is part of the hiring review
team. And a very senior member of the State Police
who is also a part of the team.

And to have those three people feel unequivocally that this is a very strong candidate that gives me a lot of comfort. So, I'm certainly with the program.

Would you like to make a motion?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would, Mr.

Chair. I would move that we vote to appoint

Secretary Wells as our first Director of

	Page 118	;
1	Investigations and Enforcement.	
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have a second?	
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second.	
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any last minute	
5	discussions or forever hold your peace. You're	
6	sure?	
7	MS. WELLS: I'm sure, Sir.	
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. All in	
9	favor, aye.	
10	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.	
11	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.	
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.	
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.	
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? Welcome	
15	aboard.	
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Welcome aboard.	
17	MS. WELLS: Thank you, very much.	
18		
19	(Applause)	
20		
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I am	
22	going to also have to excuse myself to make these	
23	meetings.	
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, good, thank	

Page 119 1 you. 2 3 (3:25 p.m. Commissioner Cameron exits 4 meeting room) 5 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Director Wells, you 7 have big shoes to fill. MS. WELLS: I know. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The interim 9 10 director is a force to be reckoned with. 11 Okay. Racing Division report, 12 Director Durenberger and associated teammates. 13 DR. DURENBERGER: Good afternoon, Mr. 14 Chair, Commissioners. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Bring your mic over, 16 you can introduce your guests. 17 DR. DURENBERGER: I shall as soon as 18 we've decided how cozy we're going to be. Director 19 Durenberger, Director of Racing. This is Danielle 20 Holmes, she's a staff attorney and Mr. David Murray, 21 a project consultant with us.

can't promise that it will be, but it should be.

that this should be my last transition update. I

First and foremost, I just want to say

22

23

physical move involving four different locations,
four different buildings yesterday was completed.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: For the record, this is the move of the former State Racing Commission, which now is the Racing Division of the Mass. Gaming Commission is physically in the process of being completed.

DR. DURENBERGER: Yes. And the majority of the electronic files have been transferred over to the proper domains. There's just a few outstanding ticket items that should be completed by tomorrow. And at that point, I think it's 100 percent us.

But we have, as I mentioned in the meeting last week, operations we took over at the racetracks on December 31, 2012. And that activity is ongoing.

I think the meat and potatoes of today's update is going to be this pari-mutuel and simulcast statute review. And then just a reminder to everybody, the Gaming Act in section 104 required to Commission to review the simulcast and pari-mutuel laws for efficacy and for need to change.

Page 121

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did it require a 1 2 report? DR. DURENBERGER: It did require a 3 4 report to the Legislature as well. Thank you. 5 What we thought we would do today is have a policy discussion based on what we feel are 6 7 the important issues that we've discovered, unearthed and researched. And then to come back to 9 you next week with some firm recommendations on how 10 to go forward. But we figured the policy 11 discussions starting out today would be the best way 12 to proceed. 13 I'm going to have David Murray start with these and Danielle and I will chime in as 14 15 appropriate. And then I will summarize at the end. 16 MR. MURRAY: Mr. Chairman, the three issues that we would like to present to the 17 18 Commission as a policy matter are the issues that affect simulcasting. Since both the pari-mutuel 19 20 statutes and the Gaming Act have things to say about 21 simulcasting. 22 And then there is an issue regarding 23 rebating and pari-mutuel wagering on credit, and 24 some talk about the capital improvements and

promotional trust funds and the process by which those funds are collected and spent and the regulatory process going from one to the other.

So, if we could start with simulcasting. And I think to understand what the issues are and to inform the policy approach to these issues, I should take us back prior to the passage of the Gaming Act.

And before the Gaming Act was enacted, in order to simulcast you had to have a racing license. And you had to conduct a minimum number of live races over a prescribed or a minimum number of days. And you had to comply with rules related to carrying local racing signals if you were bringing in signals from outside of Massachusetts. And you had to comply with an elaborate statutory takeout system, which funded a great many aspects of the racing industry.

So, at the point that the Gaming Act becomes law, a racing license is essential to the right to simulcast. And the Gaming Act acknowledges the continuation of the vitality of the racing statutes. That's to say chapters 128A and 128C even in a gaming context where you have a racing

licensee acquiring a gaming license.

Indeed sections 19 and 20 of the Gaming Act actually make compliance with the requirements of 128A and 128C, the requirement for continued rights under your gaming license. Because if you don't do the things that you're supposed to do under 128A and 128C, the Gaming Act provides for the mandatory suspension of the gaming license.

There's also the fact though that the Gaming Act in section 7 creates two new potential simulcasting licensees. In section 7b, the Commission is authorized to issue a simulcasting license to a gaming establishment and if appropriate to entities that were formerly licensed under the racing statutes.

But the Act is if not totally silent at least doesn't say much about, expressly say what the regulatory framework is to be for these new categories of simulcasting licensing.

But the Act isn't utterly silent,
because there are a couple of provisions of the Act
that point at least in our view to the legislative
intent with respect to the idea of licensing
non-racing licensees to simulcast.

And I'll just take two examples. In

Section 92 of the Session Law, which addresses the

question of whether or not the former greyhound

racing tracks should be able to simulcast had a

choice before it, the Legislature did. It could say

that these ex-greyhound tracks could proceed under

section 7 that's come to the Commission and say give

us a simulcasting license or do something else. In

fact, it did do something else.

What it did was to make sure that that permission to those former greyhound tracks was located right in the heart of the racing statutes. And section 92 specifically says that they continue to be licensed as racing meeting licensees. Of course, because greyhound licensing was band here, all days of the year had to be dark days, days where no racing could take place.

But it is significant, at least in our view, that the Legislature went through that exercise in order to locate the permission to simulcast for a non-racing applicant within chapters 128A and particularly 128C.

And we take that to mean that the Legislature had made a decision that no simulcasting

or permission to simulcast could not be granted to a non-racing licensee outside of the regulatory framework of the gaming statute or 128A and 128C.

So, when we look at the question of how to harmonize the gaming statute with 128A and 128C, we have come to the conclusion, I think, or we are very close to coming to the conclusion that section 7b licensees should be subject to the same regulatory regime, if I can call it that, as the racing licensees.

What does that mean? That means that we need to craft a regulatory model that preserves the obligations to carry the local signal, if you are bringing in from out of Massachusetts a signal that is authorized or a race meeting that's authorized here that's licensed here. So, if Plainridge is bringing in a Firebred signal, it would have an obligation to carry the Suffolk signal and vice versa.

There are obviously some regulations
that are going to need to be written or amendments
to the statute that would make that system
applicable to a non-racing licensee. How are the
fees that are going to be chargeable for compulsory

carrying of these signals are going to be assessed?

That's something that we are still working on.

But that model, refined as we're going to refine it during the next week or so, is what we're going to bring to you.

Because clearly if you issue gaming licenses to current racing licensees in Massachusetts, you're going to have a mix that's not at least at first blush going to have the same competitive characteristics one for the other. It's not as if you have all non-racing or all racing licensees that are going to be simulcasting. So these rules we think, are going to have to be -- are going to have to address that difference in the character of the licensees.

So, then we come to the rebating and wagering on credit aspect. We have looked at the issue of whether there is some articulable, quantifiable difference in the nature of the risk that's being wagered on as between games of chance with cards, dice, roulette wheels and wagering on the speed of a horse or a harness race. We are unable to have come up with some articulable difference in that risk.

DR. DURENBERGER: If I could just stop you there. I think the only reason we see that we can find to treat the pari-mutuel customer differently than the casino customer is that the casino customer is betting against the house. The pari-mutuel customer is betting against other pari-mutuel customers.

So, there are some differences. And I like to use the efficiencies of the market argument in that the pari-mutuel customer does need some protection in terms of us insuring the efficiency of the market. And that's our regulatory structure in the simulcast and in the pari-mutuel regulations does that very zealously, I think, and will continue to do so. We're going to tighten that up a little bit.

But to the extent that other than the fact that they are facing the house versus facing each other, we don't see any distinction especially when you're looking at a premise where somebody may walk in the door and may come over here and play some slot machines. And then go to that side of the room and place a pari-mutuel wager. Now, they're even the same customer even in the same room per se.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You might make some interesting differences in the nature of the betting or something, but it certainly doesn't seem to have any logical relationship to whether you can bet on credit or not. That seems like --

DR. DURENBERGER: And so to that extent I like to contextualize things and I like to go back to the fact that the initial pari-mutuel wagering statutes were from the 1930s and they were conceived in a time when the state was interested in protecting the gambler from himself.

And I think we've come a long way now.

And it's reflected in the Gaming Act that we understand that there are some people that do have compulsive gambling problems and that that is a social entity and craft careful regulations to take care of that group of people. But we no longer try to protect people from themselves. So, I think modernizing this aspect of the statute is certainly important.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't quite agree with that characterization. We don't worry about protecting people from themselves. Having an aggressive self-exclusion law, for example, in

- 1 casinos. So, I take your. 2 DR. DURENBERGER: I could refine my 3 point. 4 MR. MURRAY: But I think, Mr. 5 Chairman, that her point that that's in the 6 regulation already. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As a separate 8 matter, right. 9 MR. MURRAY: Correct. And so we don't 10 need these prohibitions as added protection. 11 12
 - COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, the bottom line there is whatever credit policy we create for casino gaming ought to be the same credit regulations we apply to pari-mutuel wagering. that where you come out? DR. DURENBERGER: I think that's fair

to say. And incidentally, we were not able to find other states. Most states are very permissive. They don't have an exclusive prohibition. But the other states, the other structures that we looked at in terms of the pari-mutuel customer are permissive for these issues.

MR. MURRAY: I think that Danielle may have found one state in which the only prohibition

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

was against the licensee providing the credit to the gaming customer.

So, to the last topic, revisiting the capital improvements and promotional activities trust funds. The business model as we understand it as such that there is no longer any need that we can see in the Commission providing supervision over licensees' utilization of its own money for promotional activities and for capital improvement funds.

It's not that there is no regulatory reason for requiring certain levels of capital improvements but just in the question of how is that funding.

The current system is -- it's expensive and it's cumbersome as a regulatory procedure where the tracks -- There are a number of different kinds of takeout mechanisms, but essentially the tracks put the money in these funds. And in order to get it out, there are requirements that they hire lawyers and engineers.

They produce an elaborate proposal to the Commission. And the Commission then has to go through this proposal and decide whether or not this

is an appropriate way to spend these funds.

And we have looked at this and I think we're very close to recommending that we scrap that system. Give back the so-called breaks to the tracks. And set up a fund for capital improvements where we think they are really needed, which is for the backside folks who need, in our view, targeted earmarked takeouts.

And as the Director will tell you, this is a movement that is catching some wind in the country. And we think that Massachusetts ought to be out in front of this.

DR. DURENBERGER: And so just to clarify, it would be some small percentage of the total amounts. Certainly, the monies that go into the capital improvement and the promotional trust funds are the breaks. The breaks are these odd cents.

Again, this is a racing history lesson.

So, if you were the pari-mutuel customer and you wager two dollars on a horse, and the actual mathematical calculation is \$2.17 is what you win, mutuel tellers, they don't deal in pennies historically. So, there had to be some way to deal

1 with that.

The way that it's been dealt with is those odd cents over some multiple of either five or 10, depending if they dealt in nickels, was basically kept by the house.

Now different states have approached that differently. Sometimes it goes into various funds. Sometimes it goes to the track. Sometimes it actually goes to the Commission. In Massachusetts, it goes into this fund here. And then there is some additional small percentages depending on whether, I think, whether or not it's a live race or a simulcast race, some additional small percentages that go in there.

So, I think what we're proposing is not to take away, not to abolish the funds and then take all that money and put it into this backside improvement fund, but to take some small percentage. The reason for that --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Take some small percentage of what?

DR. DURENBERGER: Of the breaks and put them in this, what we would propose would be a backside improvement fund, which would go towards

improving say dormitory areas. For example, at Suffolk, we have people that live on the backside protecting the safety and welfare of the horses through improving the barn structure.

There are some differences between our current licensees in terms of the barn area, the size, the number of horses that are housed there and whether or not there are dormitories. So, we need to look at what would be fair for the two licensees.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What's their reaction to this idea?

DR. DURENBERGER: So far, it's been positive. Obviously, they want to know what the number is because that's important. But I think the industry is watching. And I think that as business operators, I think they're aware of the fact that the industry is watching.

And we found two states that have gaming that have started to go down this route and have similar funds. And that has been very well-received in the industry. People are watching and the horse players are watching as well.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Who has control over these funds, typically?

Page 134

DR. DURENBERGER: I think that you 1 2 could -- The Commission could in their regulation as part of their license application process be very 3 4 clear in their regulations that we would need to see 5 -- Again, we have to refine the recommendation. I think you could handle it via regulation. And I 6 7 think you put it either in the licensee's obligations section or in the application section. 9 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That the 10 licensee would have control of the funds subject to 11 constraints as to how they are spent. 12 DR. DURENBERGER: 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Can I go back 14 for a second? 15 DR. DURENBERGER: Sure. 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Where are the 17 breaks -- Where do the breaks go now? 18 DR. DURENBERGER: They currently go into these funds. 19 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Into the funds 21 directly. Why would we not put the entirety of the 22 breaks into the funds under this new scheme but only 23 a portion of them? DR. DURENBERGER: Because I think that 24

when you look at the business model, the 100 1 2 percent of this pot, which is for capital improvements and also promotional trusts, which was 3 4 advertising, lowering cost of admission and parking 5 fees and things like that, which again is from rather an antiquated business model, I think if you're a 6 7 business operator, you do still have some capital improvement needs.

And I do think that is in the interest of the horse player. So, in other words, for us to make sure that facilities that the pari-mutuel customer go to be maintained. I don't think that we should take it all and put it towards improving the life of the occupational licensees.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The advertising, the promotion piece of the breaks would still be available to the operators?

DR. DURENBERGER: To the tracks to use as they see fit.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Do the breaks always favor the house? I mean I think that's a silly question.

DR. DURENBERGER: Well, do they favor the house, they are rounded down.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Page 136

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: They're rounded down. That's what I meant. That's what I meant it's a silly question.

DR. DURENBERGER: I think you've heard the term, them's the breaks, right? That's a negative term, correct? That's a negative term, right?

The pushback of course is from the pari-mutuel customer. And I think they're very sensitive to where those breaks go, because for them it operates as a tax. Because the net pool that is distributed to the pari-mutuel customer is exclusive of those breaks.

So in other words, those come out. And then what's left gets distributed. So, it operates like a tax to them. However, having said that, they are watching where they go. So, if the track just keeps it wholeheartedly, it's less savory than if some of it is being earmarked to improve the industry.

Having a better life for the horses and the people back there improves the product that they're gambling on. So, there is support for this backside improvement fund among the pari-mutuel

1 customers as well

MR. MURRAY: And just to pick up

Commissioner on the question that you asked about

for the size, why not the whole lot. As originally

conceived, these breaks were to go to the capital

improvements for the entire track. So, we're

talking about a relatively large sum of money for

a relatively large --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's an earmark essentially that's saying carve out a little bit and be sure it goes to the backside.

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And take the Commission out of the administration of it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's the second point.

DR. DURENBERGER: Right. So, you currently operate as trustees for these funds. And then you have a statutory requirement to consult with -- to hire third-party services. So, an architectural firm or an engineering firm. So, there's a statutory burden on you as well to review these proposals before we give the money back. And

we think we can craft savory regulation that will 1 2 effectuate the purpose that we're using here. 3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can I go back to the first one? 4 The bigger issue is the first one. 5 And let me just make sure if I sort of vaguely get 6 this. 7 There are -- 7b of the Gaming Act creates two new categories of simulcast licensees. 8 9 DR. DURENBERGER: Potential. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Potential, right. 11 One is a recipient of a gaming license and another 12 is anybody who used to have a racing license. 13 there is no accompanying regs. and rules about how 14 they should be managed. There's not similar rules 15 about the revenue sharing and so forth. 16 DR. DURENBERGER: There is 10 percent 17 takeout. 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, but it's not 19 similar. It's different. 20 DR. DURENBERGER: No, yes. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So, what you're suggesting is that people licensed under 7b 22 23 ought to adhere to the same basic operating rules 24 and standards and revenue-sharing as the existing

1 licensees.

Mr. MURRAY: Or some iteration, some mutation of the current system.

DR. DURENBERGER: But with the revenue-sharing piece though, this racehorse development fund, this gets to another layer of issues, which is monies that are targeted for purse accounts versus monies that are going to the operator. And that was sort of touched upon in the introduction. And we maybe didn't get into it in the same depth that we treated the others.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: At the moment, I don't care about where the money goes. I'm just trying to figure who are all of these licensees that are floating around.

So, when 128A and C sunset, which is
July 31, 2014, at that point do I understand
correctly that the only possible racing licensees
-- sorry, simulcast licensees will be people who
have a gaming license or people who used to have a
simulcast license -- I'm sorry, used to have a racing
license?

MR. MURRAY: Unless on or before that date the Legislature does as it's always been

1 doing --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That's true of everything. So, who who has a simulcast license now, would not be able to have a simulcast license after 2014?

MR. MURRAY: If the question is question of qualification, so who is disqualified and who is not disqualified? Everyone would be qualified because they would be former --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, everybody today who has a simulcast license would have a right to have a simulcast license in August of 2014?

MR. MURRAY: No, they would not, Mr.

14 Chairman. They wouldn't have a right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not a right to have it. They would have the right to apply for one.

MR. MURRAY: Yes, they would.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They would have the option at our discretion. Sorry, I misspoke.

Okay.

And then we have -- Well, do we have under 7b or anywhere else in our statute the ability to regulate those folks? It sounds like you said we could deal with harmonizing the rules and regs.

under which various simulcast licensees operate
now. We could manage that.

So, I'm sure we can manage that in
August 2014. Is there anything we can't do to

August 2014. Is there anything we can't do to manage the simulcast industry just with our own authority from here on out?

MR. MURRAY: That's a somewhat complicated question, because the Commission has an administrative law issue, only has regulatory powers with respect to what it's authorized to regulate. So, that is the background.

If the question is whether the

Commission has or would have after the sunset date

a regulatory power with respect to licenses issued

under Chapter 23K, which obviously 7b is in, I think

the answer to that question is, at least in our view,

yes. It would have.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree with that.

What's the but clause? So, that means yes, we would have the ability to license anybody, the entire simulcast industry?

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

23 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Not only

24 license, but regulate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Regulate, license and regulate appropriately, right.

MR. MURRAY: Correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, the answer as you're understanding it is whether the Legislature wants to do something or not is a whole other question. But in terms of whether we have the tools to regulate the industry, it sounds like you think we go do without legislative intervention?

MR. MURRAY: Yes, bearing in mind that if nothing happened, there is no legislative action at the end of July 2014, those simulcasting licenses that derived from 128A and 128C obviously would lapse. And they would have the current licensees --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Well, I understand that. That's a legislative matter. But at the moment, the Legislature has given us our marching orders. And as you pursue this thought process and as you make the recommendations to us any by way of us to the Legislature, we have on repeated occasions gotten the message that the Legislature constructed a very complicated, very nuanced bill.

And it is not interested in reopening that bill but for the very best of reasons. And what they consider the best of reasons is for them to decide. It's not up to us to decide. But they have been clear in saying to us we gave you the tools to do this job. And we want you to do the job.

If you really need us to intervene or if for some reason on their own for whatever reason we chose to intervene, they can obviously to that. But they're not anxious to do our job for us if we have the tools to do it.

MR. MURRAY: We understand that, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As we look into this, having that in mind and making sure that we're not asking the Legislature -- Again, the Legislature can do whatever it wants. That's not our business that but we're not asking them to do anything that we don't need to ask them to do is important, I think.

MR. MURRAY: Yes. Just to remind you that they actually have in our mandate to file a report, they have indeed asked us for recommended statutory language if we think it's appropriate.

But that obviously is in the context of what you just

said. And we're fully aware of that and sensitive to that.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We have even a bigger -- pursuant to this discussion and this is a helpful thing, because the mandate is the analysis that we are required to provide shall include a review of the efficacy of the laws. That's 128A and C that were in effect on the date of the statute. And the need to replace those laws pursuant to the continuation of chapters 128A and 128C of the general laws in this Act.

Pursuant to the continuation sort of doesn't make sense, pursuant to. But let's put that to one side.

So, we have the power if we so choose to recommend that there is no need to replace those laws. That we through our regulatory powers have the power to create a sound regulatory environment for pari-mutuel and simulcast racing. Because pursuant to the regulatory powers we could reinstate those portions of 128A and 128C that were necessary to carry that on. Right or wrong?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or such other rules and regs. as appropriate.

1 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. Is that 2 not the path down which you --MR. MURRAY: I need to think about 3 4 that, Commissioner, for the following reason. I said before, the Commission is authorized or can 5 regulate only what it's authorized to regulate. 6 7 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 8 MR. MURRAY: So, it would have to 9 purport to regulate under 23K and only under 23K. 10 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 11 MR. MURRAY: So, then the question 12 would arise --13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Which is a 14 licensed granting enabling act, a licensed granting 15 enabling section. 16 MR. MURRAY: Right. So, the question 17 would then become following your question what would 18 be the statutory authority for example to require 19 simulcast licensees to carry local signals? 20 I'm not suggesting that it's an open and shut answer 21 one way or the other. But the answer is 22 complicated. 23 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But section 5a 24 says that the Commission shall promulgate

regulations for the implementation, administration and enforcement of this chapter --

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: -- including without limitation and then it goes onto list a bunch of stuff. That's pretty broad.

MR. MURRAY: It is broad. I agree with you. But the question is whether it's broad enough to withstand a challenge based on the following proposition: If you are not specifically authorized to regulate some particular aspect of simulcasting -- And when I say specifically authorized, I mean statutory authorization. -- then arguable if the Commission were to attempt to regulate that they may be a challenge based on the fact that either the Commission has no authority to do that or if it does that the Legislature has in effect delegated its legislative authority with respect to the particular issue.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, the delegation is there, right? I agree with you.

And that goes back to law school, fascinating law school discussions and some real world problems.

So, I am with you there.

But suppose the Legislature really

meant to repeal 128A and 128C effective July 31, 2014

and leave 7b and 5a in its wake, i.e., leave the

licensing power and the regulatory power in the

hands of the Commission? And suppose we get to

January 31 (SIC) and there is no 128A or C? Then

we are thrust into say for the delegation argument,

the requirement to promulgate a series of

regulations, right?

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, that may or may not happen. But how do we deal with this issue, the 7b issue that you just described, in an environment where that might be the legislative intent and for all that is written on paper that's really all we have except precedent?

MR. MURRAY: The pragmatic answer is that I think the Commission would have to issue, promulgate regulations. And one of the positive things about that is to argue that the Legislature would end simulcasting in that way by simply failing to act.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They didn't fail to

act.

MR. MURRAY: No, no. I'm saying that
if the Legislature did nothing to --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 128A?

MR. MURRAY: -- repeal the repeal of 128A and C then certainly simulcasting under those statutes would end because of legislative failure to act, I mean factually.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. The reason I raise this question, and you've done a thoughtful job of weaving us through these rather torturous provisions, is that the specific question is tell us about the efficacy of the current laws and the need to replace them. And it is open to us therefore, is it not, to say the laws were efficacious but there is no need to replace them.

We can handle it.

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Particularly in the context of what I was saying earlier. We're going to have this conversation -- As you know, we're going to have this conversation and leave it open for a week or two while we think further and while our friends in the industry and so forth comment. And we're interested to hear what other people have to

say and the Legislature comment too.

And we will, as we have in other similar issues, we will talk with them and get their advice. But I do know there is this overriding parameter that it took 20 or 30 years to build this bill. And it is not a bill that they want to mess with unless they have to or choose for their own reasons to. So, that I think fits with your bottom line point.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well except that they could go into 128A and 128C and not touch --

 $\label{thman} \mbox{ CROSBY: I understand that} $$ \mbox{they think of them as } --$

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I hear you, but I would really welcome and perhaps we could put that up on the website and invite comments as to what people generally thought of an answer that said there's no need to replace 128A and 128C. We've got the regulatory authority we need, and we've got best practices and we can take it.

I mean it may be that we wind up not going down that route, but I would like to know what people said about that before we make the final decision.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, and when we 1 2 post this -- Janice, are you following this? 3 MS. REILLY: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When we post this 5 for discussion, let's add --6 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That might 7 provoke a firestorm. I don't know. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It won't be the 9 first time. Okay. Well, this is fascinating. 10 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This is really a 11 very thoughtful job. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And there's more of 13 an understanding at this point. 14 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And very 15 helpful. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we will look forward to people's comments. And we will talk to 17 18 the Legislature. And if there's anything else left 19 for you to run to ground, feel comfortable to give 20 us your fine recommendations. MR. MURRAY: We're going to try to come 21 22 back next week, Mr. Chairman, with something. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well we should say 24 -- Let's say it's going to be a week. If it turns

out we take two, we'll take two. But let's say a 1 2 week comment period. Okay. Great. Thank you. 3 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does anybody need a 5 break or are you ready to keep rolling? 6 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We don't have a 7 lot more, do we? 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have the 9 regulation promulgation process, right -- and a 10 little bit of the key policy. 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Which is just a 12 stage setting. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, right. So, 14 let's keep going. Hello, Attorney Glovsky --15 Grossman, one of those G attorneys. 16 MR. GROSSMAN: I respond to either. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're here to talk 18 about your memorandum on regulation promulgation 19 strategy. 20 MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. I've submitted 21 for your consideration a memorandum detailing a plan 22 for which the comprehensive gaming regulations can 23 be adopted. We're certainly at a point where of 24 course the application deadline is impending and the certain investigations are already underway. It's of course important that we get these comprehensive regulations in place and get a writing process together.

So, in order to ensure that we're able to do it at once efficiently and thoughtfully, I've made the following recommendations to you. This has been reviewed by the gaming consultancy and the legal consultants who will play a role in this process. And certainly, the Commissioners will play a critical role in the process as well, undoubtedly.

I'll just quickly hit some of the highlights for you. And the end goal I think would be to make any adjustments necessary and seek approval of this plan so we can commence the drafting process.

The first thing that I'm suggesting is that we put together a comprehensive outline of what the regulations will ultimately look like.

Essentially, it would be an index that lays out all of the subject areas that regulations will be required in, with the understanding that at this point we won't be able to draft regulations in all

1 of those areas.

That being said, in order to ensure that we don't end up with a patchwork of regulations, we will be able to plug in the priority regulations into the appropriate area.

After discussion of this with the gaming consultants, they have agreed to provide us with that by the end of this week. And we intend to discuss this further with them early next week, Monday, to highlight some priority areas and to make some assignments as I'll get into in a moment.

But as I noted in the memo, some of the areas, regulations already exist in. Others regulations will be necessary.

There are certainly some on this list that we can identify as not being a priority. And those will have to be done shortly after we finish this essentially second phase. So, there'll be a third phase of regulations as well.

But of course, we need regulations in the area of the Phase II regulations and the slots and some other issues dealing with surrounding communities, things of that nature that we'd like to be able to get to you as soon as possible.

So, there are certain areas like the rules of some of the games, the ABCC regulations, the problem-gaming regulations, things of that nature that aren't of imminent importance that we wouldn't intend to focus on at first. Those would likely be in the second phase of this process.

Once we get an outline together, which hopefully we would have to you for review at your next meeting, which would include highlighting of priority areas. It would include assignments of the different areas. We would bring it to you for consideration.

At that point, if any individual Commissioner expresses an interest in either drafting regulations in a particular area or being involved in drafting of regulations in a particular area, we would identify that on the outline at that point.

At that point, we would start drafting the regulations in earnest. The legal department would serve as the point of contact for the gaming consultants, for Anderson and Kreiger, for any Commissioners to ensure that there is a uniform process in place and that everyone knows where to

go with any inquiries.

At that point, we would also work to weave in the intricacies of the General Laws, primarily chapter 23K. We would have an outline of all of the policy decisions that the Commission has made to date, and make efforts to the extent that they implicate any of the priority areas, to weave those into the initial draft regulations.

Once we have a draft of the priority regulations, I will take a look at that with our legal staff in consultation with Anderson and Kreiger. They will be circulated to all of the Commissioners for review. At that point, any Commissioner who has any issues with any of the language can come consult with the legal staff. We'll make any adjustments if they are of more of an administrative nature.

If they're more substantive, we'll have to look at them. The legal staff will compile a list of areas that will need review.

That list will be circulated to the Commissioners. So, when you sit down at a meeting to discuss the draft regulations, you won't be presented with potential issues for the first time.

You'll have had an issue to consider what some of the issues are.

At that point, you will sit down. You will make an initial deliberation over the regulations, approve them for purposes of commencing the 30A process. We will at that point make all of the required notifications to both the Secretary of State, local government advisory committee and to the newspapers.

Allow for public comment. We will schedule a public hearing, take in any public comment on any of the regulations. We will make any changes that come from that. And finally file them with the Secretary of State.

We are in the process of working on timing for all of these things and we hope to be able to hammer that out in the near future. And then we can review the Commission's chart where it lays out some of these dates and hopefully be able to revise some of those timelines to make it a little quicker.

So, those are the highlights of this memo. If there are any specific areas that you'd like to discuss, I'd certainly be happy to answer any questions.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just my own thoughts. In reviewing this, this is pretty thorough. It's pretty concise. It's an appropriate process to lay out without having us hopscotch around a bunch of different issues.

Do you look at the outline particular when it talks about the area of regulations - And obviously, there are going to be some that are going to be pretty hearty, thoughtful discussion in laying out of regs. Phase II is going to be huge.

But was you get further down the list,

I would hope that there are going to be some that

we're going to be able to maybe pull from best

practices from other jurisdictions. Even though it

might be low-hanging fruit, I think that it does make

sense to keep these all in the timeline that you laid

out so we don't kind of -- Let's not hopscotch and

go around and do say training schools because we have

a version that we can use based on another

jurisdiction. It helps to kind of keep it all in

focus and in line with how you've laid these out in

terms of priorities.

MR. GROSSMAN: Well, I think the possibility certainly exists that things will move

quicker than anticipated. And that we will be able to fill in more than we thought.

In order though to move the priority regulations as quickly as possible, my sense is that we won't be able necessarily to get to all of even the low-hanging fruit, which is why we've kind of set this up so there aren't any expectations that we can't realistically meet.

And I think once the licensing process is in place or the regulations governing that, some of these other things will be able to easily be filled in. And we won't miss a beat at all. We won't slow the process down whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's not really responsive to your point, was it? Weren't you just saying that you want to make sure we don't reinvent the wheel where we can avoid reinventing the wheel and that will save us a bunch of time.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. I agree with the process. I agree with how you've prioritized these other issues.

And I do like the fact that there are probably as you look down this list some topics where we could easily go out and say for sense of

accomplishing them that we just grab regs. from another jurisdiction and say boom.

But instead of doing the cherry picking, I think it makes sense to stick with the schedule and stick with the priorities as he has them laid out, knowing that some aren't going to take as long as obviously the bulk of the work --

MR. GROSSMAN: I agree with not reinventing the wheel. We certainly don't want to reinvent the wheel. I think what I just found in just my preliminary review when we looked at the gaming schools, for example, is that there are a number of different approaches that are taken by different jurisdictions.

So, even though we wouldn't have to reinvent the wheel, you would have to look at three or four different models and figure out which one you want to go with. That could certainly slow down the process of getting the RFA-2 regs. in place.

That's all I'm suggesting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I get that. Ιt seemed to me that you sort of brought the calendar in at the last minute. And I just think that it's very important that you have that calendar in front

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 of you now.

First of all, that calendar establishes an outside date and with we hope, we've already talked about a month in fact in that public process. So, just be as aggressive from the get-go as you can rather than going through it all and then coming back and looking at the chart.

I know it's not really quite what you meant, but it's what you said was then we'll come and look at the chart and see whether we can fit it in there and pick up a little time. You just want to be sensitive to the time issue right from the start and push the envelope as hard as you can. That's all.

MR. GROSSMAN: I think that'll certainly be the approach we'll look to take realistically speaking.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As you know, we are moving the background checks as aggressively as we can. If we get the background checks before the regs are ready, it doesn't do anything for us. So, we need to those two moving forward as fast as we can in parallel.

MR. GROSSMAN: Right. And certainly

we will have to discuss dates and the like in the near future. We are just in the process of trying to hammer those out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Anything else? Thank you. Key policy questions item number eight is just a -- I'm going to throw the ball to you. I've forgotten what we talked about here just to clarify the schedules.

MS. REILLY: We just wanted to let people know that meetings are scheduled for Tuesday, January 22 and Wednesday, January 23 from 1:00 to 5:00 here in this room.

We'll be reposting the questions that we'll be covering during those two meetings.

They've been posted previously when we did the first round. And people have submitted comments. We welcome additional comments. But if you've already sent comments and have no changes, there's no reason to resubmit at this point. We've already taken note of those.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that is all she wrote, unless there's anything else. Anybody else? Motion to adjourn?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So moved.

Page 162 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're adjourned. Thank you. (Meeting adjourned at 4:21 p.m.)

		Page 163
1	ATTACH	MENTS:
2	1.	Agenda
3	2.	Massachusetts Gaming Commission January 3,
4		2013 Meeting Minutes
5	3.	MAPC Response to Policy Question 12 Analysis
6	4.	MMA January 9, 2013 Response to Policy
7		Question 12 Analysis
8	5.	DLA Piper January 9, 2013 Response to Policy
9		Question 12 Analysis
10	6.	Massachusetts Gaming Commission Section 6
11		of Employee Manual
12	7.	Massachusetts Gaming Commission Public
13		Records Request Policy
14	8.	January 10, 2013 Memorandum Regarding
15		Recommendation to Execute a Contract with
16		FTG for Expansion of Voice & Data Technology
17	9.	Massachusetts Gaming Commission 2nd Quarter
18		Budget to Actual Expenditure Report
19	10.	Racing Division Staff Update on Legislative
20		Report Review
21	11.	January 10, 2013 Memorandum Regarding
22		Regulation Promulgation Strategy
23		

Electronically signed by Laurie Jordan (201-084-588-3424)

Page 164 SPEAKERS: Dr. Durenberger, Director of Racing Eileen Glovsky, Director of Administration Todd Grossman, Staff Attorney David Mohler, DOT Executive Director, Office of Transportation Planning David Murray, Racing Consultant Maeve Vallely-Bartlett, MEPA Director John Ziemba, Ombudsman

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurie J. Jordan, an Approved Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from the record of the proceedings.

I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive on Transcript Format.

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

Proceedings recorded by Verbatim means, and transcript produced from computer.

WITNESS MY HAND this 12th day of Janua

4

LAURIE J. JORDAN

IMI

My Commission expires:

24 Notary Public

May 11, 2018