## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION

## CHAIRMAN

Stephen P. Crosby

## COMMISSIONERS

James F. McHugh

Gayle Cameron

Bruce W. Stebbins

Enrique Zuniga

December 13, 2013 9:34 a.m.

BOSTON CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTER

415 Summer Street, Room 151A & B

Boston, Massachusetts 02210

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3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Ladies and
4	gentlemen, I'm pleased to call to order the
5	public hearing to be held on licensing
6	regulations. We're at the convention center
7	Friday, December 13 at 9:30 a.m. or so. And
8	we only have one item on the agenda, which is
9	the conversations about the licensing
10	regulations. And we will start with our own
11	staff and its report and presentation.
12	Executive Director Day, please begin.
13	MR. DAY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman
14	and Commissioners. Good morning.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
19	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: First, as we
20	started into this set of regulations I would
21	like to just take a minute and acknowledge
22	Director Acosta and his team, and Deputy
23	Counsel Grossman and his team, and Jill
24	Griffin as well, who did a lot of outreach for

1	us on	this	set	of	regulations	so	we	could
2	bring	them	to	you	today.			

As we move forward with our discussion, though, I just want to take a couple of minutes and emphasize a few points that may clarify areas that has significantly changed since our first draft, or have been subject of some misunderstanding.

First is, we are not generally proposing to license or register employees that do not work in the gaming establishments. Examples would be employees of the construction firms building the facility, employees of the vendors that supply services to the gaming establishment, like linen and food products. As we've continued our discussions in outreach, it seems like there's been some confusion regarding exactly who and how far our reach is in licensing registration.

The vendors, though, of course nongaming vendors, will be registered as nongaming vendors, but their employees would not be registered and licensed.

1	There are exceptions, of course,
2	like many things in government, there are
3 .	there are always some what ifs. There are
4	exceptions, which would include services like
5	installation and maintenance of gaming
6	equipment on site. Obviously, we'll want to
7	have those that personnel registered and
8	have have the vendors, of course, will
9	be licensed.

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We're also -- it's important to clarify that we're proposing regulations that implement the licensing and registration of all employees of the gaming licensee, and all employees in a gaming establishment. So there's been a little exchange of information back and forth on which model we -- which model, which state. And, actually, the Massachusetts Law in 23K, Section 30A and C describes, particularly, how that's going to And it does refer to all employees in occur. a gaming establishment, working in a gaming establishment. So we think that is an important clarification as we start, because it helps us -- anybody who wants to frame

1 their comments.

2	We are also proposing two
3	significant changes that directly relate to
4	comments and suggestions received by the
5	commission. One is regarding subcontractors
6	of a vendor. They would not be required to be
7	licensed or registered. The idea here is,
8	instead, the vendor, course will need to
9	include required information about its
10	subcontractors in its application. That
11	information that's in the application with the
12	vendor will be part of their investigation
13	relative to their qualification to do
L4	business. Our investigation of the vendor
15	then would would include, and the vendor
16	would also be responsible for cost relative to
L7	those subcontractors. That will give us
18	discretion to look, in particular, about who
19	those subcontractors might be, as the vendors
20	are required to submit the information we
21	would need. Of course, though, no fee would
22	be charged to the vendor themselves.
23	The other significant change is
24	we've established a second or proposed to

establish a second level of gaming of gaming vendor that requires a lower initial fee, and less paperwork and less investigation than the gaming vendor primary. So we think that will also provide some flexibility in the regulations and with those that want to get involved in the -- supplying the gaming establishments. 

The statute itself also seems to have some conflicting, confusing language concerning how we receive, process, investigate and issue licenses and regulations. So to reconcile the statute, we are proposing to insert the commission's division of licensing in the process. And we think that will be helpful.

From here Todd will lead our discussion and focus on major changes or areas that we have previously discussed, and then the three of us will do our best to answer any questions that you might have as you go on through -- through the discussion. With that, if there's no questions of me, we'll refer to Todd.

1	MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you and good
2	morning.
3	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
4	MR. GROSSMAN: Now, in addition to
5	the individuals Mr. Day mentioned, I'd also
6	like to just acknowledge that we received a
7	great deal of input from our gaming
8	consultants at both Spectrum Gaming and
9	Michael and Carroll. We're fortunate enough
10	to have Mr. Michael and Mr. Carroll here this
11	morning to offer any further guidance, as we
12	go through the discussion here this morning.
13	And from our legal consultants, I should add,
14	at Anderson and Kreiger.
15	So we can just take it right from
16	the top. And I think there were a couple of
17	key principals that some of them Rick just
18	mentioned that we use to help bring us to this
19	point. And the first was that we needed to
20	make sure that we recognized and implemented
21	all of the provisions of the general laws that
22	apply to the licensure and registration of
23	employees and vendors. Those are largely

contained in Sections 30 and 31 of Chapter

1 23K, as well as in Section 12 and 16.

And, secondly, after conversations with had with a number of stakeholders, we felt like it was important to ensure that we strike a balance between attempting to ensure that no unsuitable individuals were able to become part of the process, but at the same time making sure that we don't create any unnecessary barriers to deserving individuals from being able to become part of the process.

So with that, we've created what you have before you here today. And we think it does a pretty good job, or a good job, I should say, of achieving that. So with that backdrop, we can just start at the beginning. And the first note I would just make is relative to key gaming employees where we start.

The first thing we did was we renamed the two types of key gaming employees where there was some confusion. And we named them key gaming employee executive and key gaming employee standard. And the significance of that, essentially, is just the

level -- or the process for approval that the 1 applications would go through. The executive 2 arm would have to come before the commission, 3 ultimately, after a full investigation by the 4 IEB and the division of licensing prior to 5 having a license issued. The standard version would be able to be issued by the division of 7 licensing after investigation and approval by the IEB. So those are the two types of key 10 gaming employee licenses that are provided for. 11

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We made a number of other adjustments to the classification of certain positions with the consultation of our gaming consultants, as well as Mr. Acosta's experience in the industry as well. And I should add, Mr. Day's experience in the industry as well.

Then we -- we move on to gaming employee licensees, same type situation. There is just one area of note that we'd like to make with reference to the gaming employee licensees. And that is that it captures -and this is -- I should also note - I'm sorry

I didn't cover this at the beginning - that we carefully considered all of the written comments we've received to date relative to these regulations and incorporated where we thought possible and where we thought advisable those recommendations into this draft. So on top of the consultants and what have you, we also, of course, made note and listened to the written comments from the members of public and the stakeholders.

And one of the areas that was referenced and that we incorporated here into the regulations is in the arena of gaming employee licensees. Ordinarily, those licenses would go to those individuals who were employed, essentially, by the gaming establishment. And that is true except for three exceptions.

And one pertains to individuals who are directly connected to the operation and maintenance of slot machine or other games taking place in the gaming establishment. So individuals will come in to repair slot machines or what have you, are employed by

1	vendors who generally wouldn't require to be
2	licensed as a gaming employee, but in this
3 .	respect the regulations provide for, subject
4	to your approval, of course, that those
5	individuals of the vendor who perform those
6	services would have to be licensed as a gaming
7	employee. And that was actually at the
8	recommendation of the commenter.

The second area includes surveillance personnel. Same type issue. Those would see be employees of a vendor who would, though, come into the gaming establishment to work on the surveillance equipment, or even work on it remotely electronically. So even though those wouldn't be employees of the gaming establishment, the individuals who work for the vendor, who perform that function, would have to be licensed as a gaming employee.

And the third category in that section applies to junket representatives. So employees of the junket enterprise, who work as junket representatives, even though they wouldn't be employed by the gaming

1	establishment, would have to be licensed as
2	gaming employees.
3	So those are the three exceptions we
4	have called out in the gaming employee
5	section.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Explain that third
7	category again, the junket the somebody
8	related to junket operators.
9	MR. GROSSMAN: Sure. We have not
10	fully called out or set out regulations
11	governing junkets yet. There is a general law
12	that governs junket junkets generally. And
13	in the next phase we'll we'll break that up
14	even further. But what we do know is that
15	there are two categories, essentially, of
16	entities and individuals that would have to be
17	licensed by the commission. And they're known
18	as junket enterprises and junket
19	representatives. And they're called different
20	things in different jurisdictions, but here
21	those terms are actually used in the general
22	laws.
23	So a junket enterprise is,
24	essentially, the entity that oversees the

1	the junket operation. They're what were
2	they called in the they were called
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The gaming
4	promoter.
5	MR. GROSSMAN: The gaming promoters.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yep. They're
7	called the gaming promoters
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
9	MR. GROSSMAN: in some of the
10	reports you've read recently. Here they're
11	called junket enterprises. And so that's not
12	necessarily it could be an individual, but
13	it doesn't have to be. It's the entity that
14	oversees it.
15	The individuals who work as the
16	representatives are known as junket
17	representatives. And those folks could either
18	be employed by the casino, or they can be
19	employed by the junket enterprise. And what
20	we're saying here is that regardless of
21	whether they're employed by the casino or the
22	junket enterprise, that they would have to be
23	licensed as a gaming employee. That is that
24	we would know who they are and what their

1	background	ls.	And	that's	 that'	s	the
2	significanc	e of	that				

So that is an exception to the general rule, that we're only licensing individuals who are employed by the casino or the gaming establishment.

7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. That's 8 helpful. Thank you.

MR. GROSSMAN: On the next page,
page four, we get into gaming service
employees. And there's just once quick
distinction I would make there from the
previous version.

After careful review of the statute, we recognize that the law requires that all individuals who are employed in the gaming establishment be registered as a gaming service employee. So what that means is that even individuals who aren't employed directly by the gaming establishment, but who are employed in the gaming establishment, would need to be registered as a gaming service employee. And, for example, what that means is, if there's a restaurant that is leasing

1	space at a gaming establishment, the
2	restaurant would be a vendor. All of
3 .	employees of the restaurant would be employees
4	of the vendor. So, typically, they wouldn't
5	have to be licensed or registered by the
6	commission. But here, they're working in the
7	gaming establishment. And for that reason
8	under the statute, according to our read, they
9	would have to be registered as gaming service
LO	employees. And that's an important
11	distinction, so I wanted to bring that to your
L2	attention. We think that's what the law
L3	requires. Because, initially, we had written
L4	it the other way, which would be to exempt
15	individuals, essentially, who work for a
L6	vendor, who are employed by a vendor from
L7	having to be registered. And it actually
18	created a little bit of a disparity between
19	folks who would both be employed in the gaming
20	establishment, some would have to be
21	registered, some wouldn't. But after we
22	looked at the statute, it appears they both
23	have to be registered. And we clarified that
24	point here. That's what the red language in

134.03 at the bottom says, just so there's no uncertainty that even employees of the vendor who work in the gaming establishment have to be registered.

vendors. And there are two kinds of vendors.

There are gaming vendors and nongaming vendors. And we -- there was -- there were a number of comments we received on certain types of the gaming vendors. So we took steps to try to clarify what we meant by the gaming vendor moniker.

And I think the cause for some of the confusion is the fact that the statute provides for, and we referenced and reflected in the regulations, that certain vendors who may be, by their nature, nongaming vendors, meaning they don't engage in any provision of goods or services that relates in any way to gaming, but who do over a certain amount of business with the casino, may be designated as a gaming vendor. And in other jurisdictions they're called other things. But the statute here in Massachusetts says that the commission

may designate them as a gaming vendor. So the source of the confusion was the fact that you have individuals who aren't engaged in gaming in any way, who are now going to be called gaming vendors.

So in effort to try to smooth that over, we created two categories of gaming vendors, much like we did with the key gaming employees. And we called them gaming vendor primary and gaming vendor secondary.

The gaming vendors primary are your classic gaming vendors who you would think of as a gaming vendor. Folks who sell, manufacture slot machines, table games and all of that type of business.

The gaming vendors secondary are the individuals who become gaming vendors by virtue two of the fact that they conduct over a certainly threshold of business. And by statute, it's over \$250,000 within a 12-month period or 100,000 in a three-month period.

And we clarified the statute in a few points. I think there's a typo in the statute that we remedy here in the regulations that the

1	commission should be aware of. It talks about
2	hundred thousand of business within a three
3	is it a three-year period? So here we make it
4	a three-month period. It doesn't really work
5	the other way, and we assumed it had to be a
6	typo. So you should certainly be aware of the
7	fact that this is not what the statute says,
8	but this is what we're saying because it
9	doesn't work the other way.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Keep that in mind for our legislative fix list, right?

MR. GROSSMAN: It's on the list. 12

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 13

It's on the list.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. And then the other thing is, we -- we quantify it as gross sales, just so we have some way to measure what the number is. And the other important thing to point out is that it applies to that amount of sales with one gaming licensee. if you're doing under the threshold with each of the, however many it is, three or four casinos, you won't necessarily be classified as a gaming vendor. It's only when you reach that threshold with one gaming establishment

1 that you may be classified as a gaming vendor.

2 And that is in order to allow the commission

3 to monitor the flow of money that comes

4 through a casino and ensure that we place the

5 proper level of scrutiny on the individuals

doing business with a casino. So that's what

7 the genesis of that rule is.

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And we also added in here, the process that the gaming vendors secondary would -- would go through to be designated as a gaming vendor secondary. What we basically say is that they can either essentially self-designate at -- when they're applying for licensure and say, essentially, look, we have a contract for a million dollars over the course of the next year so here's my gaming vendor secondary application. Or that, through the monitoring of the contracts that the division and the bureau will perform in regulations that we haven't yet developed, that the division will notify those -- what will be nongaming vendors of their obligation to file an application to become a gaming vendor secondary. And then it gives them 45

days to either file the application, to cease
the business engagement, or to seek
clarification or reconsideration of the
designation. So those are all new rules that
we've added in there.

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And now, one of the bigger issues that we added in here and sought to clarify, based upon comments we received, pertains to subcontractors. So there was a question as to whether subcontractors, through a vendor, A, had to be licensed at all, and if so, what category they would fall into. And after much discussion, what we've recommended to you here, and what these regulations reflect are the following, essentially, subcontractors, and we define what a subcontractor is, do not have to be licensed or registered directly with the commission. They do, however, have to be identified by the vendor in their licensing process. And the vendor will have to provide certain information about all of the subcontractors. Such that, the commission will still be able to monitor and issue discretionary determinations as to the

1	suitability, if you will, of certain
2	subcontractors, depending upon their level of
3	involvement with the vendor, the type of
4	business they're engaged in and what have you.
5	And it's an important distinction.
6	It as I said, it gives the commission
7	discretion which is important here, but at the
8	same time it doesn't unnecessarily create a
9	barrier to certain, perhaps, capable and
10	competent subcontractors from being involved
11	in the process. What it does do, though, is
12	it creates a level of accountability to to
13	the vendor themselves, to ensure that they are

take any action against any vendor who is involved with any unsuitable type individuals.

So that's essentially -- that that's the nuts and bolts of the subcontractor plan that we've set forth for you here. And that was one that garnered a lot of attention from the stakeholders so we thought it was important to point that out. And as we kind of go through a little further I can point out

doing business with suitable individuals.

the regulations provide for the commission to

1 some other areas.

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COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Could you just 2 tease out a little bit more, the 3 considerations that went into that? 4 means the effect of that is, for example, if 5 there's a general contractor for the casino 6 that general contractor has to be registered 7 or licensed, but the steel erection company 8 doesn't, and the curtain wall company doesn't. 9 10 And those contracts can be millions and millions and millions of dollars, so I just 11 wonder if there's -- if you touch on the 12 considerations that led to this approach a 13 little bit more. 14 MR. GROSSMAN: There were -- we 15 looked at a number of different scenarios. 16 The one that comes up first, always, is the 17 18 construction scenario, where you have a general contractor and then subcontractors. 19 But there are also scenarios where you could 20 have -- and the one I keep coming back to is, 21 perhaps, a wedding-cake baker and a small 22

bakery that's providing cakes to the casino,

perhaps. And so the -- the rule has to work

1	for everybody.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
3	MR. GROSSMAN: It's easy to create
4	a
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It could scale.
6	It could do it at break points. It doesn't
7	have to work for everybody.
8	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, that's right,
9	of course. And I think, though, the rule
10	we're created will work for everybody. And
11	the reason it works is that all of the vendors
12	still have to be identified.
13	But to come back to your question,
14	Commissioner McHugh, as to where we came up
15	with this, part of the issue would be in
16	determining who the subcontractors even are
17	and how far out you go, and to some degree we
18	still will have that issue and that onuses
19	will be placed on the vendor in the first
20	instance to tell us who the subcontractor is.
21	But one of the problems we will
22	have, and we'll get to this in in a
23	different section, is are some of the
24	automatic disqualifiers that the law sets

forth for those who are seeking licensure or registration. And if we were to require that subcontractors be licensed or registered, if those folks have certain convictions or other issues in their past, they would be automatically disqualified from involvement.

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Whereas, doing it this way, it provides a level of discretion in the hands of the bureau and the division of licensing, and ultimately the commission, to allow certain individuals to participate in the process as a subcontractor. And when he come to the bakery situation, an individual who provides boxes for the cakes, for example, may have a very small contract with the bakery, and ultimately the bakery's contract may be, itself, relatively small comparatively speaking. But if the box manufacturer has some issues in their past, or even a felony conviction within the past four years, they would be precluded by law from having any involvement in the process, even though they have such a small role, if they were required to be registered.

Whereas here, this will provide the

commission with the discretion to look at the situation and say, well, we see that this subcontractor has this issue, but that only have this \$2,000 contract, they never set foot into the gaming establishment. Here's what they do. So we're aware of it, we're okay with it. And that's -- that was part of the consideration that went into taking this approach. 

Now, when it comes to the construction companies, the reason why I think it still works is that the general contractor will have to file an application for licensure. Based upon the value of the contract, there'll likely be the gaming vendor secondary category. So they will, as part of application, have to file a form that we've identified in here. It's a new form that I'll point out to you in the form section, called the subcontractor, I think, identification form, is what it's called. Whereby they -- they identify all the subcontractors, including little steel erection company. They identify all the players in the steel erection

<b>±</b>	Subconcractor. And the Subconcractor provides
2	us with any releases necessary and information
3	about the principals so that we can conduct
4	whatever investigation is necessary to ensure
5	that there are no unsuitable people involved.
6	And in a situation where you have a company
7	that's doing multimillion dollars worth of
8	business with the vendor, more scrutiny will
9	likely be paid to that type of subcontractor
10	versus the other type. But, ultimately, the
11	process is the same. And the flexibility is
12	still built in here for the bureau and the
13	division of licensure to call upon the vendor
14	to justify the suitability of any of its
15	associates, and subcontractors in this case.
16	So those were, essentially, all of
17	the considerations that that went into it.
18	And this was is kind of a measured
19	compromise, almost, between the two ways
20	the two polar potential approaches.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I get it, and
22	that's very helpful. Was any thought given to
23	the possibility of having that regime, i.e.

the discretionary regime, applied to

1	subcontracts worth X dollars or less X
2	dollars or less, and subcontracts worth X
3	dollars or more would require closer scrutiny?
4	MR. DAY: I might weigh in, because
5	yes, we did. As as you get to that process
6	it leads you naturally to the discussion about
7	level.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

MR. DAY: And, essentially, we decided that wouldn't be as efficient. It wouldn't provide us as much -- us particularly as much flexibility. So we're leaning more to the concept of risk assessment.

So the vendor advises us who their subcontractors are, whatever the level is, and then from there we can investigate, as we need to do, to make sure the vendor is qualified themselves and they're not associating with unsuitable people. Because it could vary. You know, the level could vary with the amount of record and involvement. And rather than cut it off at some particular point, it seemed more appropriate to provide the complete information.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yean. I
2	wasn't thinking of it cutting it off. Maybe
3	my question was unclear. I was thinking of
4	having the discretionary call kick in at,
5	hypothetically, a contract worth \$5 million or
6	less. If it's \$5 million or less, then this
7	discretionary regime that we just outlined,
8	that would apply. If it were more than
9	5 million, then suitability would have to be
10	shown. Was that was that what you were
11	talking about, Director?
12	MR. DAY: I was actually talking
13	about the I think the reverse. What you're
14	suggesting is a level would apply to those
15	that have to be actually licensed
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
17	MR. DAY: or registered.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
19	MR. DAY: We did not focus on that
20	as at least I'm not aware. No. We were
21	concerned about the consistency with the
22	with that part of the process.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yeah. The
24	the underlying concern that I have here is

whether we're opening ourselves up to claims of inconsistent application. You have -- you have five contracts worth \$10 million or more, you required -- you required suitability to be shown in connection with three of them, and the other six you -- you said that's fine and then we find one of the four unsuitable.

Are we opening ourselves up to litigation about the consistent application of our processes and -- it's unlikely to arise if we're talking about the box supplier for the wedding cakes, because we're likely to have a consistent application there and the dollar amounts we would want to get those small people in and the like. Just -- just a thought.

MR. DAY: Well, I'm certainly sure that, as far as the inconsistent process, or legally there's much more qualified people here, but I think what we're looking at is -- is, in fact, we would be handling everybody -- each vendor in that process the same requiring them to file --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, no.

1	MR. DAY: the subcontractor
2	information, and we would be investigating in
3	that fashion. So every contractor, every
4	vendor would be with us would go through the
5	same procedure and every subcontractor would
6	have the same. So that would be consistent,
7	at least from my impression.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yeah. But how
9	we acted on them. Did we require a proof
10	suitability or did we let them slide? Okay.
11	I've made by point. I offer it for
12	consideration.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well and I
14	second the point, and I think it makes some
15	sense. I just want to add another I don't
16	know whether this fits in this with this or
17	not, but I wonder whether, is there a way to
18	either in lieu of this, or in addition to
19	this, to put some kind of accountability on
20	on the vendor? In other words
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There is.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that already
23	done?
24	MR. DAY: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So
2	you're if you bring in a bad person it's
3	going to be your problem
4	MR. DAY: Exactly.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: as well as the
6	bad person's problem.
7	MR. DAY: So it would it would
8	affect your qualification
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Correct.
LO	MR. DAY: in the business as a
L1	vendor.
L2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So you're
13	putting the burden back on them to make sure
L4	that they have done their own due diligence
15	process.
L6	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, that's the
L7	focus of, essentially the process. Is that
18	the accountability's on the vendor. Now
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
20	MR. GROSSMAN: they may not be
21	able to do the the diligence that we're
22	able to do, and that's recognized.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
24	MR. GROSSMAN: So we may certainly

1	have to approach whoever and and kind of
2	point out
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
4	MR. GROSSMAN: certain issues.
5	MR. DAY: Comparatively, the process
6	is a lot like what the commission has
7	experienced through
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
9	MR. DAY: the qualifier process,
LO	the licensing qualifier.
L1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, fine. Good.
L2	That's clear.
13	MR. DAY: It's kind of the same
L4	thing.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. We had
16	long discussions about this very subject
L7	yesterday because I was uncomfortable with
18	or I had to understand it better, let me say,
19	because I know about I have knowledge of
20	issues in New Jersey where it was through
21	subcontractors that there was a real risk, and
22	issues around unsuitable people.
23	So I really needed to understand the
24	process better and and Director Acosta

1	explained to me that he felt comfortable
2	because of this form with all the identifiers,
3	so we would be able to, we had the information
4	we needed to take a quick look at all of those
5	individuals, and then, of course, a harder
6	look, if necessary. Is that am I
7	characterizing our conversation David?
8	MR. ACOSTA: Yeah. That is correct.
9	I mean, obviously, coming from New Jersey I am
10	aware of a number of stories with
11	subcontractors that raise some serious
12	eyebrows. I think this process must take
13	those issues under consideration.
14	I want to go back to Commissioner
15	McHugh's point. To some degree we did
16	consider the to a small point, consider the
17	level of business. One of the stakeholders,
18	in their comment, indicated that there'd be an
19	exception, in particular to subcontractors in
20	the construction, preconstruction phases,
21	because that is when you're going to have the
22	real big, you know, \$10 million contract.
23	Once the construction phase is completed,
24	you're not going to have that many contracts

L	where subcontractors will be, you know,
2	getting 10, 12, 13 million. In fact, they
3	they suggest the language to be exempt supply
4	less than \$8 million goods and service, you
5	know, or \$16 million when it's combined, and
5	that's through the construction phase.

These regulations, one of the things we talked about is drafting these regulations for the long-term, not just for the initial phase when you are going to have these massive contracts, because a lot of it is dealing with the construction aspect of it.

And, yeah, we -- we do recognize that there are going to be some -- some really big subcontractors that are going to get a nice piece of change. But allowing the process to identify who they are, the commission can, if they wish, they may, require these individuals to be licensed at anytime, should we have concerns that we need to determine suitability for these individuals.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know that, Bob and Guy, you had a chance to weigh in.

1	Did you have a chance to consider this change
2	which is gathering information, but not
3 .	requiring registration for subcontractors?

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, we did. We're comfortable with this process. Again, we were just talking about the key here is the disclosure. That form that allows you to identify those who are going to be the subcontractors. And I understand Commissioner McHugh's concern about the standards used in applying your discretion. But, for the most, part, they -- those standards can be pretty clear. It's very hard to establish a threshold that would be efficient. For example if, say, \$5 million is the threshold, you would get an astounding amount of \$4.9 million contracts that you would be -- that would be submitted to you.

So it's -- I think the discretion is a -- is a rational and reasonable way to handle that kind of situation. And I -- we also agree that there are going to be other contracts in -- in large amounts, but not the number there will be in the construction

1 phase.

establish some kind of mandatory submission of subcontractors, you're going to be faced with situations later on in the operational phase and such. People who supply slot machines have hundreds of subcontractors for glass and for meters and for, you know, all kinds of equipment that go into the slot machine. I don't know that you want to burden yourself with all of that minutia and have to worry about whether they need licenses or don't need licenses. We're satisfied that this kind of process both covers the area and gives you the discretion to be able to make rational determinations.

MR. CARROLL: I just want to add to that, that, you know, there will be protocols put in place within the IEB for the analysis of the information that'll be supplied. So that the transparency that's going to be produced by getting that information, and the cross-checking that will be done with law enforcement, we feel will be adequate to

1	identify any unsuitable people. And,
2	particularly, companies that have, you know,
3	traditionally involved in the type of
4	unacceptable activities of an organized
5	nature. And if they can be identified
6	they're normally tracked by law enforcement
7	anyway. And those type of infiltrations and
8	so forth are looked for, particularly in this
9	industry.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thanks. I
11	forgot about the \$4.9 million contract.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They're clever
13	people. Go ahead.
14	MR. DAY: Before we do, I just want
15	to check, we could establish a level, if the
16	commission felt that was significantly
17	important that you wanted wanted us to do
18	that. So we wanted before we get too far I
19	wanted to make sure we're either in agreement
20	or not on how we want to go forward.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I am persuaded
22	by Mr. Michael's suggestion that that would
23	not be particularly efficient.
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would

Т	agree.
2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, I agree.
3	I I much rather prefer the risk-based
4	approach that reserves the discretion and
5	allows doesn't throw out the baby with
6	the the water with the the baby with the
7	the bath water. The water with the baby.
8	MR. DAY: The concept is to try to
9	be able to balance the competing demands for
10	flexibility on people being able to be a
11	subcontractor, and our need for information
12	and identity of of those who are involved
13	in the process.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm not sure I
16	understand who's the baby and which is the
17	bath water. But I'll whatever, I'll go
18	along with it.
19	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm not sure I
20	understood either.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That was the
22	cake maker.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The cake make
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The cake

1	maker. No, the box supplier.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The box
3	supplier, yes.
4	MR. DAY: Thank you.
5	MR. GROSSMAN: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Carry on, I'm just
7	going to get a cup of coffee.
8	MR. GROSSMAN: Then we move into the
9	gaming vendor qualifiers where we made a few
10	adjustments there, just to stream line that
11	review.
12	The next, I think, significant
13	change from the version you saw last would be
14	on page nine which talks we were talking
15	about exemptions. And and we discovered
16	that it was important to be able to create
17	exemptions to the requirement that certain
18	individuals be licensed or registered as
19	vendors, or mostly registered as nongaming
20	vendors. And those are the one common
21	thread to through most of these, not all of

them, are that these are individuals who are

otherwise licensed or registered through some

other governmental entity, whether it be

22

23

24

1	federal or state, or local, with a handful of
2	exceptions. So and a number of
3	jurisdictions have similar provisions
4	governing exemptions.
5	So we created on the bottom of page
6	nine, paragraph F, which deals with exemptions
7	to the requirement that these folks be
8	licensed or registered as vendors. It also
9	creates, on page 10, a means by which
10	individuals may petition to be exempt from the
11	registration requirements by demonstrating
12	that their registration's not necessary to
13	protect the public interest. Beginning on
14	page
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Todd
16	MR. GROSSMAN: Yes.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: quick
18	question. Why do you include advertising and
19	media services as one of those exempted
20	categories?
21	MR. ACOSTA: This is to cover the
22	situation in which they buy ads in the
23	newspaper to promote some type of activity.
24	That would not be a vendor that that should

1	be captured. You know, this is just a
2	one-time thing for ad to ask the New York
3	Times to come and register because they now
4	are printing and ad for a particular company,
5	I don't think that's the intent of of the
6	vendor registration process.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. It
8	might be helpful to more define that out a
9	little bit further in this.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, are you
11	talking about advertising agencies? That
12	that's what I thought you were referring to.
13	You're not talking about people who are
14	running ads, you're talking about
15	advertising
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Advertising
17	and media services. So it's broad.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Television
19	station, newspapers. Anything where you're
20	printing an ad or not the people designing
21	it, but the people the entity that is
22	publishing it or airing it, or broadcasting
23	it; is that right?
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If you hired if

1	you hired BBD & O to be your advertising
2	agency, would this count as a and they were
3	do all your advertising, would that count as a
4	a vendor?
5	MR. ACOSTA: That would most likely
6	be a gaming nongaming vendor.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
8	MR. ACOSTA: I don't think that's
9	the type of service that that's being
10	contemplated here.
11	MR. MICHAEL: I think, maybe this
12	could be worded more clearly.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. That's
14	MR. MICHAEL: But, typically, this
15	exemption is done for first amendment reasons.
16	That the licensing of newspapers, and the
17	licensing of television stations raises first
18	amendment questions. And so, in other
19	jurisdictions that that's the basis for the
20	exemption so
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That that makes
22	complete sense to me.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think I agree

1	with you. Go ahead, finish your point.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just think
3	we just need to if I was sitting here and I
4	have an advertising company, I'm thinking, oh,
5	I can do all your mock-ups on your ads and
6	artwork, and I don't need to be registered.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I
8	that's what I thought it meant.
9	MR. MICHAEL: We'll word it better.
10	MR. GROSSMAN: We'll fix that.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you,
12	Commissioner.
13	MR. GROSSMAN: The next big
14	section so the first section dealt with, of
15	course, kind of categorizing who fit into each
16	group of license or registration. The next
17	section deals with the forms that these groups
18	will be required to file, so that begins on
19	page 11. Starts with the multijurisdictional.
20	And there are a few points that we wanted to
21	raise here today for you to take a look at.
22	On page 13, for example, and this is
23	included in a number of the forms, this is an
24	issue that came up a week or two ago relative

1	to whether the commission wants to ask for
2	individuals who can attest to the qualify
3	to the person's good character and reputation,
4	or whether we should just leave what, or if
5	you'd like to remove it.
6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I understand
7	understand from our conversation why it's
8	helpful to leave it in.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why is it helpful?
LO	MR. DAY: Essentially we as we
11	analyzed this we thought it was provides
12	good, factual information that can be followed
13	up during the investigation. Also may provide
L4	ability for us to locate an individual if we
15	need it. So we we thought it it may not
L6	be the greatest information, I think,
L7	Chairman, as you have identified, but on the
L8	other hand, it could be productive so that's
19	why we thought we'd just leave it in. But we
20	can go either way as well.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just I just
22	have a personal thing. It's absurd. But I've
23	seen it in all these reports. It seems

preposterous, but it doesn't matter. It's

1	fine with me.
2	MR. DAY: Just leave it?
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It was
4	somewhat in your camp, but a thoughtful
5	explanation.
6	MR. GROSSMAN: Okay.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It shouldn't
8	be a huge, arduous task for somebody might
9	be fore me, but to find people who talk well
10	about, I think, should be easy to find.
11	MR. DAY: Yeah. I mean, that's
12	essentially what we thought would happen. You
13	know, the information should be readily
14	provided and may be of some use, and it may be
15	helpful so we thought we'll just leave it
16	there.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And if they
18	can't that's a
19	MR. CARROLL: It's a big issue.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's a big
21	predictor.
22	MR. DAY: That may be also an
23	investigative
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A threshold

1	question, right.
2	MR. CARROLL: We only have two.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you dig up
4	three.
5	MR. GROSSMAN: So right below that,
6	number 24, another issue, this runs throughout
7	the form section. The part where we ask for
8	people to consent to inspection searches and
9	seizures. There was some concern that this
10	may be some way to acquire people to waive
11	their constitutional rights as a part of the
12	licensing process where you really don't have
13	any say. It's almost coercive. So we thought
14	we would raise that issue here. We've
15	recommended taking it out.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which page is
17	that?
18	MR. GROSSMAN: It's page 13, number
19	24 on the bottom. And it's contained in a
20	number of the forms, but that's that's one
21	example.
22	MR. DAY: It's right under the
23	yellow.
24	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: What's an

example of how that would be used, or has been?

MR. GROSSMAN: Well that -- that's another good point. I mean, I don't know. I mean at least the way the language is written in the forms it seems as though you're waiving your constitutional rights that -- you know, search and seizure protection.

MR. DAY: As I was trying to think this process through, the thing that comes to mind to me most is that as we go about our -- our job of regulation and enforcement, we're going to want access to information to all parties involved and the gaming right of inspection, those kinds of things. But that's all -- will be describing that in separate regulations that make sure we have that ability with any licensee. So it didn't seem that it was particularly useful here and may raise more questions than it's worth.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I fully agree with that, striking that. I mean, one can argue that you don't have -- you may have a constitutional right to be free of a search,

1	you don't have a constitutional right to be a
2	qualifier. And and you can burden the
3	latter with with the surrender of the
4	former, but it raises too many questions and
5	permits too many abuses, it seems to me.
6	MR. MICHAEL: Would there be a
7	problem if the waiver was limited to the
8	gaming establishment, while you are on the
9	gaming establishment, while you're on the
10	gaming premises?
11	There's no intention to go into a
12	person's home or to, you know, greet them on
13	the street and go through their person. But,
14	typically, these kinds of this kind of
15	search would occur, or this requirement that
16	they be available for you know, to be
17	examined would be while they're on the gaming
18	premises.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or like if they
20	had a locker in a dressing room?
21	MR. MICHAEL: Right. Right.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That the we'd
23	have the right to go into their locker?
24	MR. MICHAEL: Right. Right.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Is that done
2	elsewhere?
3	MR. CARROLL: Yeah.
4	MR. MICHAEL: In New Jersey,
5	that's that's the limitation of the waiver
6	in New Jersey.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: If you bring
8	if you park your car in the casino garage
9	on your way to work your car is subject to
10	MR. MICHAEL: Well, the gaming
11	premises is defined as
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Oh, the gaming
13	premises.
14	MR. MICHAEL: Right. Not not the
15	entire gaming establishment, per se, but the
16	gaming premises.
17	MR. CARROLL: Usually it's like, for
18	example, an employee removing something from
19	the gaming floor or where they work, their
20	work station or something, security sometimes
21	will do checks spot checks for could be
22	anything from employees stealing food or chips
23	or, you know, a variety of different things.
24	You know, they they waive their right of

1	privacy to their personal effects. That's in
2	addition to other security measures like
3	people in count rooms having own clear bags
4	and things of that sort.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. Right
6	Right.
7	MR. CARROLL: It's part of overall
8	security protocols.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That that
10	seems, to me, like a reasonable is that
11	would that be for you?
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It does. But
13	this applies to all gaming vendors.
14	MR. GROSSMAN: It's in a couple of
15	the forms, the waivers.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Maybe it can
17	be removed any everywhere except for the -
18	the gaming.
19	MR. MICHAEL: The gaming within
20	the gaming premises.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
22	MR. CARROLL: While on while on
23	the gaming premise.
24	MR. DAY: Frankly, these people

1	aren't really even on the premises, for the
2	most part. I mean, there will be for the
3	gaming keys, but not otherwise.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So maybe that
5	would be the only place that it would be left
6	in?
7	MR. DAY: This is the
8	multijurisdictional form here. But the other
9	side of it is, at least my experience with our
10	regulations and right to inspect and those
11	kind of things, we have a full right to any
12	area, anyplace within within any kind of
13	gaming establishment. So I'm not I'm not
14	necessarily opposed, but I think the language
15	can cause more difficulty than it can be
16	helpful.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What language
18	would be more difficult than helpful?
19	MR. DAY: The inspection searches
20	and seizures waiver that's that's in here.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you're saying
22	to take it out?
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Take it out?
24	MR. DAY: I think either take it

1	out, or I guess the other side would be maybe
2	the restrict some kind of a waiver portion
3	with those employees that might be on premise.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So a separate
5	form, or a separate part of in other words,
6	it wouldn't be part of the disclosure form, it
7	would be a separate form.
8	MR. DAY: Right. It wouldn't be
9	part of these licensing forms.
LO	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That might
11	be that might be a better way to approach
12	it. Part of your employment is the waiver.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The limited the
L4	limited waiver.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The limited
16	waiver.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's right,
19	yeah.
20	MR. MICHAEL: Not all employees will
21	have contracts so, you know, it could go on
22	the license form for only those employees
23	only those persons with who would be on
24	the who have access to the gaming floor, be

1	on the gaming floor that you would have any
2	need to examine.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yeah, but
4	MR. CARROLL: The waiver we would
5	have to excuse me, Commissioner. The
6	waiver you know, if the waiver is for the
7	employer to be able to inspect their
8	employees, for example their security
9	department
LO	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. I
11	understand I understand that, yeah.
12	MR. CARROLL: Yeah, okay.
L3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the but
L4	everybody who is going to have a locker is
15	going to have an employment contract, aren't
L6	they, or are they not?
L7	MR. CARROLL: No.
18	MR. MICHAEL: No.
L9	MR. CARROLL: No.
20	MR. MICHAEL: Could be in a manual,
21	but that's not a contract.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay.
23	MR. MICHAEL: They may have a term
0.4	in a manual

1	MR. CARROLL: That's where they put
2	it, usually?
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well maybe
4	maybe, rather than right by committee, we
5	ought to ask you to come up with a
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Come up with a
7	better approach.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: a way to do
9	this. A way to limit the yes we agree with
LO	striking it, but let's figure out a way to
11	come up with a more limited application.
L2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right, right,
L3	right. I agree.
L 4	MR. GROSSMAN: You'll see on page
L5	22, 23 we added a new form for the gaming
L6	vendor secondary to reflect that new
L7	categorization. On page oh, we did want to
L8	add the social security information. Where
19	did we do that?
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's under
21	subcontractors.
22	MR. DAY: Subcontractors.
23	MR. ACOSTA: Subcontractors.
24	MR GROSSMAN: So on page 28 on

1	page 28 is where we include the form the the
2	vendors will have to file identifying the
3	subcontractors. And it's actually very
4	similar to the information that nongaming
5	vendors would have to provide. There's
6	really you can ignore the fact that some of
7	it's in green. That should all be in red.
8	MR. DAY: It's Christmas. The
9	holidays.
10	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, don't ignore
11	it.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's the
13	holidays.
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
15	MR. GROSSMAN: Don't read into it,
16	guess I should say.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You need some
18	green some red.
19	MR. GROSSMAN: We thought it was
20	important to add a requirement that social
21	security numbers be provided as well so that
22	we can adequately investigate the
23	subcontractors.
24	MR. ACOSTA: That would be added to

1	number five. That will be added to number
2	five. Excuse me. There's on page 21 and
3	page 24, this was discussion that we had with
4	Commissioner Stebbins yesterday. We're asking
5	that question 23 on page 21, and question 27
6	on page 25 be striked. We don't believe that
7	they are necessary.
8	MR. DAY: Identify those.
9	MR. ACOSTA: Question 23 on page 21
10	no, 33, 33. And question 27 on page 24.
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So the gaming
12	vendor primary would not concerned about
13	political contributions; is that it?
14	MR. ACOSTA: Correct. It was a
15	discussion that we had with Commissioner
16	Stebbins, and I think his point was well
17	taken. And I think staff agrees with
18	Mr. Stebbins' recommendation.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry.
20	MR. ACOSTA: It's not necessary.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you're
22	suggesting taking that out?
23	MR. ACOSTA: That is correct.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'd be violating

1	their fifth amendment rights to answer these
2	questions.
3	MR. MICHAEL: Is this about
4	political contributions?
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
8	MR. MICHAEL: Well, there's no
9	prohibitions against political contributions
10	by vendors that I'm aware of so I realize
11	they're not necessarily.
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I know we
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, this is more
14	about B and C are, in effect, about illegal
15	contributions but
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But they
17	but they are already reporting requirements.
18	There's already rules
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, right. I
20	agree.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: and to put
22	us in the middle of adding another layer of
23	regulation on top of that, we already got
24	enough to worry about.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. It
3	was somewhat it's been taking the
4	opportunity to work with Director Acosta and
5	looking at the actual vendor application
6	forms. And what jumped off jumped off the
7	page to me was almost a page-and-a-half was
8	listing these contributions. Obviously, you
9	know, we did have a provision where if you
10	were a applicant there was a ban on making a
11	on making political contributions during
12	that application period. But this would be
13	ongoing and I don't think necessary.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have a question.
15	On page 23 Item No. 21, that seemed that
16	seemed unnecessary to me, page 23, Item 21.
17	Partly, I'm just thinking of trying to keep
18	these things from being too onerous for
19	everybody but I'm what's the value? What's
20	the point of that one?
21	MR. MICHAEL: We don't have the
22	final version so I'm not sure what
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh. Can somebody
24	give them a copy of the final version?

1	MR. MICHAEL: Page 23, Item 21?
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
3	MR. MICHAEL: We don't see any
4	particular value in that. I mean, it's one
5	thing if you're the holding company of the
6	applicant.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
8	MR. MICHAEL: But if you're not
9	if these are other companies they have stock
10	in that have no connection to the relationship
11	they have to the casino, it doesn't seem
12	there's any investigative value to that.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was
14	thinking.
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is going
16	a little bit further up the page, number
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me just one
18	sec. Did you did you guys pick that up?
19	Did you hear?
20	MR. DAY: Yeah.
21	MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So just to
22	clarify should we remove these sections that
23	we're talking about now?
24	MR. DAY: Twenty-one.

1	MR. GROSSMAN: Twenty-one and 33 and
2	the numbers?
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I think we
4	all agreed on that one. That was your
5	recommendation, we agreed on that.
6	MR. GROSSMAN: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm now I'm now
8	raising the issue of the Section 21 on page
9	23. And guy and Bob said that they saw no
10	investigative value on that.
11	MR. DAY: So we'll delete those on
12	in this form
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, okay.
14	MR. DAY: and if we then have
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Wherever else they
16	appears, yeah.
17	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So the
18	numbers will change?
19	MR. GROSSMAN: Right.
20	MR. DAY: Yeah.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How long, about,
22	do you have to go on? We do have people here
23	who were we want to make sure we have time
24	for them to speak?

1	MR. GROSSMAN: I can move more
2	quickly, if that would be helpful. Actually,
3	this is really the bulk of the comments that
4	we had. There's a few other things we can
5	point out.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, and the
7	commissioners may have questions. But I
8	just I'm not trying to rush you. I just
9	want to make sure that we do have people
LO	give people a chance to speak. We've already
11	lost one person who wanted to speak.
12	MR. GROSSMAN: No. You know what,
13	actually that was that's a lot of that's
L4	most of the big
L5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The big the big
L6	stuff?
L7	MR. GROSSMAN: The big stuff.
L8	There's a few other
L9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do you want
20	to take a break and come back to it?
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it's a
22	hearing. We're supposed to hear it.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry. Is
24	there some reason we shouldn't take a break?

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So should you
2	not want to finish?
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no.
4	There's no reason.
5	MR. DAY: I think we can just finish
6	and it won't be much longer
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
8	MR. DAY: if that works.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. So
10	let's finish up with you guys and take a quick
11	break then we'll get speakers.
12	MR. GROSSMAN: All right. I would
13	just I would point out we beefed up the
14	reciprocity for vendors
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Page?
16	MR. GROSSMAN: Page 30, a little
17	above the middle of the page. We just
18	attempted to clarify a little bit how the
19	reciprocity for vendors section will work.
20	And then on page 30, 31, one of the only
21	changes we really made was to clarify that the
22	all licenses and and registrations, and
23	we'll just point that out real quick, will be
24	issued by the division of licensing and not by

1	the bureau. So the bureau, of course, will be
2	a critical participant in the process and do
3	all the investigations and what have you. But
4	instead of placing the burden on the bureau to
5	actually issue the licenses and the
6	registrations, we directed that that be done
7	by the division of licensing.
8	So to that end there are just two
9	places that I would like to amend the draft
10	here. So it's on that's on page 31 and 32.
11	And just to clarify that the registrations
12	will be issued by the division and not the
13	bureau.
14	I think it's just worthy of note,
15	and I I think we've had a chance to brief
16	you all on this issue individually, on the
17	rehabilitation provision of the statute when
18	certain individuals may
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Page?
20	MR. GROSSMAN: I'm sorry. 34. It's
21	on 34 for licensees and 36 for registrants.
22	The statute - this is Section 16 of Chapter
23	23K of the general laws - sets out a mechanism

by which the commission may consider the

rehabilitation of certain individuals who have been convicted of certain crimes. And that's -- that's a critical component of this whole process. And we -- we've highlighted them in here just to draw your attention to the way we've reflected it in the regulations. And we wanted to just make sure that you understood the interpretation that the staff assigned to what the statute says.

And what that is that in -- first of all, the key games employees are not afforded to the opportunity under Section 16 of the general laws, Chapter 23K, to demonstrate rehabilitation for any convictions for any felonies, or crimes involving fraud, perjury or theft. And that's -- that's our reading of the law.

It's also important to note here
that the auto -- and these are automatic
disqualifiers we're talking about. The
commission can always take into account any
other arrests and other things, and make
determinations as to someone's suitability
based upon a pattern of certain arrests or

other court involvement, but they're not automatic disqualifiers.

The key here is the automatic nature of certain convictions and the automatic disqualifying nature. And the law says that, the way we read it, if you're -- you're applying for a key gaming licenses and you have any of these convictions you're automatically disqualified from being issued a key gaming employee license.

What the law does, though, is that it allows for individuals applying for the registrations and the gaming employee license demonstrate before the bureau rehabilitation for those convictions, which are otherwise automatic disqualifiers. And it's also important to point out for everyone that the law and regulations talk about convictions for these offenses. Not charges, not pretrial disposition, not even what in Massachusetts we refer to as CWAFS, continuations without a finding. So you have to have been convicted of these crimes for them to be automatic disqualifiers. Otherwise, we can, of course,

take them into consideration. We don't ignore
them, but they're not automatic disqualifiers.

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And the way the regulations and the process will work, based upon our reading of the statute, is that, if you've been convicted of any of the automatic disqualifying offenses, you can only demonstrate rehabilitation if the offense occurred more than 10 years ago, not within the 10-year period. So if you've been convicted of a felony, or a crime involving theft, embezzlement or perjury six years ago, or eight years ago, then you're not allowed to come in and demonstrate rehabilitation. an automatic disqualifier. You'd have to wait until the 10-year period lapses. At which point, you could reapply and come in and demonstrate rehabilitation before a hearing officer or before the division.

So we thought it was important that the commission understands what our interpretation of the law was and is -- is in agreement with that because it will have a -- perhaps broad implications.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: A plea of
2	guilty is a conviction for these purposes,
3	right?
4	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, A plea of
5	guilty of course
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's what I
7	said.
8	MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. You did say.
9	You did say that.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
11	MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. Or it's a
12	conviction after trial. If you go to trial
13	and a jury or a judge find you guilty, then
14	you're guilty. Or if you plead guilty that's
15	a guilty. So when we look at your record, if
16	it has a G then that's what we would consider.
17	If there's any anything else, with certain
18	exception, perhaps, then it's not a
19	conviction. It's some other resolution of
20	your criminal matter that we will look at.
21	So, anyway, that's that was what we had to
22	say about that.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You look like you
24	were about to say something about that.

1	MR. MICHAEL: Well, I mean, that's
2	the reading of the statute. It's in
3	certain instances it could be harsh. I mean,
4	there's you have somebody who has a
5	shoplifting nine hears ago, that's a theft
6	offense, they would be prohibited from being a
7	slot mechanic. You know, that that is a
8	harsh result, but if that's the legislative
9	intent, then there's really nothing else the
LO	commission can do.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And on that case
L2	and point, that is legislative intent?
13	MR. GROSSMAN: Well that's that's
L4	the way we read it. Now, again, though, that
15	would have to be a conviction. And for
16	someone to be convicted of shoplifting in
L7	Massachusetts you either most likely there
18	are exceptions to everything. But you either
L9	have a very lengthy record or the shoplifting
20	was particularly egregious in some way.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You mean, you
22	have to shop lift a car.
23	MR. MICHAEL: I leave the
0.4	Massachusetts administration to you

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, right.
2	Okay. Thank you. I may have missed
3	something. On page 28, on the subcontractor
4	identification form, would we not want the
5	amount of the subcontractor be in the form?
6	MR. GROSSMAN: That's a good point.
7	We probably should do add that.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Okay.
9	MR. GROSSMAN: We'll add that.
LO	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Are you
L1	done your highlights?
L2	MR. DAY: You want to just do the
13	fees.
L4	MR. GROSSMAN: We'll draw your
15	attention just to page 38 and 39 where we talk
16	about fees. I made some adjustments there.
L7	For example, we added a gaming vendor
18	qualifiers. We added that there's no fee.
19	That, that fee will be wrapped into the gaming
20	vendor fee as part of the investigation.
21	We added the gaming vendor secondary
22	fee of \$5,000 as opposed to the \$15,000 gaming
23	vendor primary fee. We added in a late fee of
0.4	10 percent if you don't file on time And

1	that's that's essentially it.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do we talk
4	about the length of time for the license?
5	MR. GROSSMAN: The okay, so the
6	terms is on page 39 and 40. We didn't I
7	don't think we changed any of the term from
8	the last time you saw it.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: My only I
10	mean, my only comment about that is somebody
11	looks at \$5,000, if they're going to be a
12	small vendor, but when you realize it's over a
13	term of three years it begins to cost itself
14	out and not look like such a heavy burden to
15	pay.
16	MR. GROSSMAN: I mean, and to that
17	point, the fees are intended to ensure that
18	the commission is reimbursed for the cost of
19	any investigation. And they're that's why
20	they're priced as they are.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And and if
22	I remember correctly, our prices are not at
23	the top, are there?
24	MR. ACOSTA: No, they're not.

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They're
2	pretty much the median?
3	MR. ACOSTA: Yes. In fact, outside
4	of one particular state, they're probably
5	lower than most states.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And A gaming
7	vendor would be would that be a wedding
8	cake?
9	MR. ACOSTA: No.
LO	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, because of
L1	because of volume?
L2	MR. ACOSTA: A gaming vendor
13	secondary because now we call them a gaming
L4	vendor primary and gaming vendor secondary.
L5	So gaming vendor primary
L6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
L7	MR. ACOSTA: would be the
18	companies that manufacture slot machines. The
19	wedding cake, if they sell enough wedding
20	cakes to meet the threshold, then they they
21	would reach the
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They'd be
23	secondary.
0.4	MR GROSSMAN: Yes

1	MR. ACOSTA: Secondary in that
2	event.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But if you your
4	contract for wedding cakes might be \$4,000.
5	MR. GROSSMAN: Then you'd just be
6	registered.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just registered.
8	Okay. Fine. Okay.
9	MR. GROSSMAN: I think those are the
10	highlights. Well I should one last thing.
11	There's the second part, which were the
12	amendments to the existing regulations that
13	you have before you too. They're after the
14	green sheet in your your book. Although,
15	my book as whats a green sheet
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We have an
17	orange sheet.
18	MR. GROSSMAN: You have an orange
19	sheet. And on page three there we talk about
20	the definition of restrict the area. This
21	is is complicated. And, at this point, we
22	recognize the need to define the term. And
23	without at this point in the process,
24	without having the rest of the regulations,

the internal controls and otherwise, and even having any individuals licensed, we didn't want to set up a situation where we unnecessarily require people to be licensed or exempt other people unintentionally. So here what we've done -- the reason it's important, by the way, is because the -- the definition of the term gaming employee includes -- it says, essentially, someone who has access to a restricted area. "An employee of the gaming establishment who has access to a restricted area of a gaming establishment." So we needed to factor that in to account for the fact that that's what the statute says. 

And we actually -- we went around in circles with this definition to try to come up with one, and I think it might be one that will require attention in the future. But at that point, they way we've written it, it will allow the commission to -- to kind of call out those areas that are considered restricted when we know more about the -- the framework of these operations.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The effect of

1	what you've done one page one and two of
2	one and two of this supplemental
3	MR. GROSSMAN: Right.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: is to leave
5	those regulations where they are, right, in
6	Section back at Section 101.2 02?
7	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, these would be
8	deleted because we talk about them in the
9	in 134.
LO	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, okay.
L1	I I know we're running I have some
L2	concerns. We can come back to that later
13	after people have had an opportunity to talk.
L4	Are we are we finished now?
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you all
L6	finished?
L7	MR. GROSSMAN: Yes, we are.
L8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have
L9	before we get to speakers, are there any other
20	questions from the commissioners?
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I want to come
23	back this point, but we can come back to it
0.4	later

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well I I just
2	wanted to ask you any and all of you, is
3	it whether just sort of big picture now,
4	stepping back, are there any issues hanging
5	out there that that we should be thinking
6	about? Are there any, you know, sort of
7	cutting-edge best practices that we're not
8	accommodating? Are there new movements that
9	were are we taking into account of all the
10	good thinking that's going on out there? Is
11	there have we have we been as rigorous
12	as we can all be to make sure that we're not
13	asking questions that, really, are just
14	pushing paper and getting in the way of people
15	trying to do business? Is there anything
16	else have you looked at it from that
17	standpoint, that we're being as thought and
18	innovative and appropriate?
19	MR. MICHAEL: From our point of
20	view, I think this this certainly meets the
21	challenge that you have to establish these
22	initial licensing requirements. As time goes
22	on there will be other developments that

you know, commission like any -- any agency

1	would need to adapt to Internet and those
2	technological advancements that raise all
3	kinds of new issues regarding, you know, where
4	the gaming is conducted, what's the gaming
5	establishment, who needs to be licensed and
6	all of that. But
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
8	MR. MICHAEL: since there is no
9	Internet or there the other kinds of gaming
10	that might come about in the future isn't
11	something you'll have to deal with at the
12	present time, this call seems adequate to us.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And, Jill,
14	have have we and everybody, have we
15	thought through as carefully as we can about
16	removing the impediments to minority and
17	and other sort of underutilized resources?
18	MS. GRIFFIN: I think so. We
19	brought these draft regulations out to
20	multiple community groups and chambers
21	chambers of commerce, our vendor advisory
22	group, Workforce Professionals, and
23	association that represents the career
24	centers. So a lot of the feedback and change

1	that is you see here were informed by remarks
2	and comments within the community so
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Good. And
4	the issue of the impacts of CORI, credit and
5	drug testing and you know, have we
6	modulated that as much as thoroughly as you
7	think we can?
8	MS. GRIFFIN: Well, you know, the
9	the comment about the statute, you know, I
10	I share concerns about someone who has a
11	shoplifting conviction from nine years ago,
12	but that is the statute so
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
14	MS. GRIFFIN: So I I think the
15	commission has done as much as possible.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We might
17	think I don't know exactly where
18	which you know, where the various lines are
19	drawn, but that might be something that if we
20	got did we get push back; was there a lot
21	of constructive comment that said this is
22	this is onerous and, what, we couldn't do
23	anything about it because of the law?
24	MS. GRIFFIN: So there were some

1	concerns about CORI check, specifically for
2	gaming service employees. You know, for
3	example, employees who work in the restaurants
4	in the gaming establishment. You know, so I
5	guess the interpretation of the gaming
6	establishment of it. And there were concerns
7	about the licensing fee and you know, so
8	those are some of the concerns. I think folks
9	were pleased that the credit check was not
10	going to be a barrier so but I think some
11	of the people in comments, they're here today
12	so you can hear directly from them.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.

Good. Well, and on the issue of CORI for service workers is a really good example. You know, it may be, if that's one that the law imposes on us then we're stuck with that. But you might want to file this away too. We will be talking some day with the legislature about whether or not there — there are things we want to address in the law, and that might be one we may want to think about.

MS. GRIFFIN: The other concern, which is directly in the statute was the

1	threshold for the secondary what do we call
2	it, secondary vendors, that simply that the
3	dollar amounts were low, but that is directly
4	from the statute. And I think Director Acosta
5	and and others really have come up with an
6	interesting solution creating the secondary
7	vendor category
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
9	MS. GRIFFIN: where the licensing
10	fee is not as onerous. So I think that was a
11	really great solution based on feedback from
12	the I believe it was from the Minority
13	Contractors Association so
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Good.
15	Thank you. Anybody else? Okay.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I just have
17	one thing I wanted to say, my clever quip
18	about shoplifting a car, which was clever, but
19	like many clever quips, it was wrong. And I
20	apologize to mr. Michael. Mr. Michael's point
21	is exactly right. Shoplifting of any kind
22	and the point was just made by director is
23	would would trigger the 10-year
24	disqualification, and it would it would be

1	it doesn't have to be a felony theft, it's
2	any theft. And that's something we might
3 .	think about when we go back to the
4	legislature.
5	MR. MICHAEL: It's perfectly okay.
6	In New Jersey, shoplifting of cars is not that
7	unusual.
8	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Still one of
9	the highest in the nation, yes.
LO	MR. CARROLL: I lost one, I know.
11	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's why
12	they take the train.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We have a
L4	list of people who have asked to speak. Thank
L5	you very much. This is a lot of really great
16	work, and we appreciate it.
L7	We lost, I believe,
18	Mr. Steve O'Neill who had to leave. He was
L9	first on the list is he go? Then Sunni Ali,
20	from BWA in Boston.
21	THE FLOOR: He was not able to make
22	it.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Hakim

Cunningham from the same organization. Yes,

1	sir. Why don't you come over here? Welcome.
2	MR. CUNNINGHAM: Welcome. Good
3	morning
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
9	morning.
10	MR. CUNNINGHAM: from the Mass
11	Gaming Commission. I was actually on my way
12	out but I was like, you know, what this is a
13	strong very strong reason to stay, once I
14	heard a lot of what came from the left.
15	My name is Hakim Cunningham. I'm
16	actually a director of labor and human rights
17	organizer for Boston Worker's Alliance. And
18	we represent 4,000 underemployed and
19	unemployed workers from the Boston area. We
20	also represent a citywide neighborhood
21	coalition that's focused on construction jobs
22	and also permanent jobs.
23	One of the main things is I want
24	to talk about economic opportunity in relation

to the casino as a whole. This is such a pivotal situation right now in relation to Massachusetts and poverty, and economic opportunity, I don't really think people have deeply looked at the gravity of how this can impact families, who are going to be affected by thousands of jobs created from this. is such a magnitude, that if properly understood, this casino, if done right, it can be positive impacts on thousands of families that have been waiting for some opportunity like this to come. 

I've listened to a lot. Some of the regulations have class discrimination. Poor people, credit checks, if you're poor what is -- a credit check really doesn't matter. If you're surviving off of \$300 a month, government assistance, what does a credit check really do for you. Right? So we have to start to think critically, like you were saying earlier, about impediments to economic opportunity. Where the casino can actually provide permanent jobs, construction jobs, vendor and contractor services. But, also,

Τ	you should have human rights provisions. It
2	should be a human right for individuals who
3	live in the state of Massachusetts to actually
4	deal to be able to be impacted in a way
5	where what takes place at these casinos
6	actually helps their families also. People
7	have been waiting for casinos to come to
8	Massachusetts. Not for the fact that they
9	want to spend their 401k, not at all, not for
10	the fact that they want to raid the piggy
11	bank. They actually want job that they can go
12	to, they can be proud of, they can tell their
13	children about, they can go to their wife or
14	husband and say, hey, I got a job at the
15	casino. I think we're going to be okay. We
16	can get away from food stamps. We can get
17	away from WIC, and we can get away from all
18	these government subsidies because I've got a
19	decent job that's going to pay me a decent
20	wage, and it's going to impact our family in a
21	way where we might be able to send our first
22	or second to college.
23	I'm pretty sure you all have
24	children and grandchildren that you put

1	through school, right, and now they have
2	economic opportunities and they bring back
3 .	wealth and energy, and vitality to the family
4	at holiday parties and, you know, dinners
5	where you're like, wow, I had that job for 15
6	or 20 years, my child when to college. They
7	have a bachelor's and masters degree, and they
8	have all types of opportunities and options
9	that were given to them by me working hard.
10	And I think we have to look at the
11	family structure and how these casinos can
12	impact families in a way that people remember
13	that you're employing not only a person, but a
14	person that belongs to the household. And you
15	should look at the regulations around CORI
16	background checks and everything in a way
17	where you start to put a human rights lens to
18	it people have that opportunity.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I appreciate this,
20	and I want to be sure that we're specific
21	about your the points. You mentioned both
22	CORI and credit.
23	MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we talked

1	about	credi	Lt.	Would y	you just	exp	olair	n where	
2	where	does	the	credit	status	sit	for	levels	of
3 .	employ	yee?							

MR. GROSSMAN: Well, it may be that we will check credit histories. But it's important to understand that there is no reason to suspect that it will necessarily be any kind of disqualifier, depending upon the nature of the position you're applying for a license for. The only automatic disqualifier are for certain crimes and those are in the law. So it's really just a piece of the puzzle, I would submit.

CORI is different. The law, I believe, requires us to check CORI. But I think it's important to understand with the exception of the crimes that are listed in the statute, the ones I mentioned, which are felonies, crimes for embezzlement, theft or perjury. Everything else is wholly discretionary.

So we have spoken to individuals who share your outlook, and I can tell you that -- that we share that outlook, and we have looked

at all these issues. And there is absolutely
no intention to unnecessarily or artificially
exclude individuals from this process. I
think the commission has recognized from the
beginning, the importance to offering
opportunity to individuals who don't otherwise
have them now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. We've clearly established this as the wish of the folks sitting up here. But sometimes translating the wish down to the real lives of people that are struggling figuring out how to get a \$15 to \$20 an hour job is different.

And I just want to make sure that we're doing everything that we can to bridge from what I think is a policy intention that you would agree with, to bridge from that to the reality of the application of the real people that a person like Mr. Cunningham works with, and figuring out how to facilitate their chance to get these jobs.

And, you know, that's your job,

Jill, is to make sure that bridging from our

policy to the reality of the people he lives

with happens. And so that's why I wanted to clarify. Go ahead.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Thank you. I just feel like a certain population is going to be isolated altogether from the casino movement in Massachusetts.

And there are thousands of people who have voiced concern over our citywide meetings about, you know, immigrant population, African-American minorities, people of color, who are just not going to be able to be in a position of opportunity when the casino comes to Massachusetts.

So I think for us we would ask for a little bit more deeply-looked-at analysis of the regulations, CORI, background checks. And just to see in that works for people who are not affected adversely from economic -- you know, if you -- you're making a hundred thousand, 200, 300, \$400,000 a year you're not affected. But if you're making under \$13,000 a year to survive, like, think about it, right? A person has to survive for 12 months off of less than \$13,000 in America.

1 So we need to look at how the

2 Mass Gaming Commission and this it casino

3 opportunity can actually help families that

4 are suffering in one of the richest states in

5 the world. Let's just be honest.

6 Massachusetts is one of the richest states in

7 the world. You know, we have old, old, old

8 money here. So we need to figure out how the

casino can address the population issues, deal

10 with the isolation of certain classes and

11 races.

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I understand the tier classification process, I get it. But at the same time, you have to say to yourself, how can this help populations. And it's a good PR move, right? Mass Gaming Commission is brand new, casinos want to come to Massachusetts, a lot of developers want to come here and build. So if you positively look at the diversity issues in relation to permanent jobs, construction jobs and contracts, and I think you'll -- you'll attract more individuals to the -- to the state of Massachusetts from saying that, yes, we do address, you know, the diversity and

people of color issue in relation to permanent jobs, construction jobs, contracts. And they're like, okay, you know, Massachusetts has a good grasp on what it is for people of, you know, excluded population.

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And I'll end on the fact that everyone here is not really affected by the economic downturn that took place in '08 and '09. People are -- lost their homes, they lost their will to fight. And I think if we start to look at this casino in a way where the casino is going to be a catalyst for thousands of families to get back on the right track after being on welfare and food stamps for three or four years because they've lost jobs and they've lost the will to fight in America, I think everyone here will be in a position where they can leave feeling like they did a good thing, and people feel like the casino is a good thing. So I'll end on that note.

22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Thank you.

24 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very
2	much. I appreciate your your perspective.
3	And I don't know how much of this you've
4	already done, but I hope you can follow
5	through with Mr. Cunningham to be looking for
6	practical ways to to get through this.
7	Thank you very much.
8	MR. CUNNINGHAM: I'm going to make
9	sure that everyone gets my contact info,
LO	because my organization is willing to work to,
11	like, think through these things.
L2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
13	MR. CUNNINGHAM: Because I feel
14	like, you know, if we can help from a
15	grassroots level, we can have a happy medium.
L6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. That's
L7	what that's what we're looking for. So why
18	don't you and Jill exchange information right
L9	now. Thank you very much, Mr. Cunningham.
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
21	MR. DAY: Mr. Chairman I just wanted
22	to you point out that you mentioned a
23	practical example.
0.4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yen

1	MR. DAY: And I think the the
2	whole concept around the subcontractor is
3 .	is an example of that kind of thinking that
4	we're trying to move forward, because it it
5	removes some of the mandatory elements but
6	provide the ability for us to take a more
7	global look and still get the information we
8	need to protect the
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, that's
10	great. And I I know that a lot of efforts
11	have been made to try to deal with these kinds
12	of issues. And we've talked about this a lot.
13	We need to make sure that the various
14	communities we're trying to affect know that
15	these efforts are being made and know how it's
16	being done. So it's got to be a lot of
17	proactive outreach. But also there's still,
18	you know, identifying the companies and the
19	folks that might be interested in talking more

Mr. Watkins from the Urban League.

on it.

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and more about practical steps is worth

continuing to do. But I know you've worked

hard on this, but I want to keep working hard

1	THE FLOOR: He also sends his
2	regrets. Last minute he got called to another
3	meeting, but he's going to submit via e-mail,
4	his comments.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great.
6	Lisa Clauson. Welcome.
7	MS. CLAUSON: Thank you. Good
8	morning. Thank you for hearing from me. So
9	my name is Lisa Clauson. I'm a resident of
10	Dorchester of Massachusetts, and I'm a
11	director at Unite Here, Local 26 here in
12	Boston. I'll be offering comments today on
13	behalf of Unite Here. And we're the largest
14	union representing gaming service workers
15	across the country, and I've also submitted
16	written comments prior to the hearing.
17	Our primary concern is that some of
18	the proposed regulations concerning the
19	registration and licensing of casino workers
20	would creates barriers to access for the jobs
21	that will be created with the introduction of
22	casinos. And the a primary goal of the
23	gaming legislation was job creation. Our

union's experience representing gaming workers

L	snows that these can we good, full-time jobs,
2	and many of the jobs do not require a high
3	school diploma or college degree, and provide
4	economic opportunity, especially to
5	communities that have experienced, as
5	Mr. Cunningham said, high rates of
7	unemployment and underemployment.

Our concern, however, is that the registration and licensing process may prevent many people from accessing the casino jobs that will be created, and that low income communities and communities of color will be disproportionately cut off.

We're particularly concerned about the handling of CORI checks. And the requirement of a CORI check and a list of arrests and charges for all workers, especially gaming service employees, prevents a barrier to gaining access to those jobs.

Even if the commission intends to take into account rehabilitation when considering whether to register an applicant, the requirement to run a CORI check may cause some employers to screen job applicants and

avoid hiring workers with an open CORI of any kind. The CORI reform law of 2010 bans questions about criminal history from initial written job application, unless the absence of a conviction is required from a particular job.

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And Massachusetts appears to be following the model of New Jersey. in other long-established gaming jurisdictions, including Nevada and Mississippi, service workers are not required to be licensed or registered by the state. understand that Massachusetts requires some form of registration for service workers, but following the Nevada or Mississippi models, we encourage the commission to -- to follow those and minimize the impact of the registration requirement investigations upon service workers, and to ensure that the establishment of gaming in Massachusetts has the intended outcome of expanding economic opportunity to the unemployed and underemployed.

If it is necessary to conduct some sort of CORI check on all workers in order to

be compliant with the gaming statute, we caution the gaming commission that it needs to work closely with employers to ensure that they don't use CORI checks to screen out applicants.

Without clear directions and oversight, employers are likely to avoid hiring workers with a CORI to avoid the uncertainty of whether the person will meet the commission's registration requirements.

There is some additional areas of concern for us, in addition to the CORI requirement. One is fees. And the fee of \$300 for gaming employees and \$75 for gaming service employees have been proposed. And these fees prevent a real barrier for people from lower-income communities seeking to apply for gaming jobs. Particularly for job seekers who are currently out of work.

We encourage the commission to consider whether these fees exceed the cost of licensing or registering the worker. And if that's the case, the fees should be reduced, particularly for service workers so that the

applicant doe not prevent an unnecessary barrier to employment.

We also encourage the commission to consider requiring that the employer, not the employee, pay the fee, or at least requiring employers to offer payroll deductions for those fees to allow workers to pay for the fees after they begin earning wages, and to divide the payment over multiple pay periods.

We're also concerned about the financial suitability. We're encouraged to see that a federal check -- that a -- I'm sorry, a credit check is not required as part of the employee licensing and registration process. However, we note that all applicants must provide a list of all financial liens or judgments. And we hope that owing money for child support or student loans will not be a barrier to working in the gaming industry.

For individuals who had been unemployed or underemployed, again, a job in the gaming industry could provide stable income needed to repay back debt.

We're also concerned about the

1	definition the draft regulations defining
2	restricted area area as part of the gaming
3	establishment in which gaming operations are
4	conducted. We interpret this definition to
5	include the gaming floor containing slot
6	machines and table games. And we believe this
7	definition is problematic because certain
8	service workers working on the gaming floor do
9	not participate or over gaming operations.
10	For example, an EVS worker, a janitor, vacuums
11	around the slot machines, a cocktail server
12	delivers drinks to customers playing slot
13	machines or table games, or a bar bar back
14	walks bottles of champagne or other beverages
15	over to a VIP area. And, therefore, the
16	definition of restricted area is so broad that
17	it would have the consequence of requiring
18	that many service workers have to hold gaming
19	employee licenses, rather than just register.
20	We understand the need for security
21	in a casino. However, we also note that
22	customers have similar access to these areas
23	but are not licensed by the commission.
24	We appreciate that the commission

1 has taken a thoughtful approach to

2 implementing the gaming commission statute.

3 We hope that the commission will approach the

4 licensing and registration of workers in a

5 manner that maximizes access to job

6 opportunities that will be created.

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And we also ask that there be an opportunity that there'll be a second hearing on this issue, perhaps, in January. We have heard from different people who wanted to speak today, but weren't able to on the short notice. Steve O'Neill from EPOCA, who had to leave early, came from western Mass. He knew, because he had to leave early, there was a good chance he wouldn't have an opportunity speak. But it was still important enough to make the trek out from there this morning. We believe that there are legislators and other organizations, who would also be interested in speaking, if they had more opportunity in which to do so. There are a lot of people at the state house who were involved in the CORI legislation in 2010, who we would like to have an opportunity to weigh in on this. Thank

1	you.
<b>上</b>	you.

2	)	CHAIRMAN	CROSBY:	Thank '	you.

3 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.

4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I was going to say that -- that your comments echo those of Mr. Cunningham, particularly with respect to the CORIs and credit checks. And I wonder if part of the solution on the one hand it'd be good to know if a housekeeper had seven theft convictions of one kind or another. That -- that would be a helpful kind of thing to know.

On the other hand, as Mr. Grossman said, it's not an automatic disqualifier. And I wonder if the regulations couldn't, with respect to both CORI and credit, have some further statement about how we're going to use that stuff. And -- that would be reassuring so that the minor shoplifting conviction, if we could get around the statutory barrier, is not the kind of thing that's going to be a disqualifier. And so the employers would know that, and so that respected employees would know that. And that's something we can

1	address i the regulations themselves. We've
2	already focused on the restricted area issue.
3	We need to think more about that. But I think
4	we ought to do more to restrict the
5	commission's discretion with respect to those
6	kinds of things.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, to restrict
8	the hiring from organizations discretion.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. But I
10	was tieing the two together. May that too.
11	But I was thinking that if we indicated in our
12	regulations that only serious financial
13	problems for example, hundreds of thousands
14	of dollars in debt, you're not going to be
15	employed in the counting room. Maybe you can
16	be employed someplace else. That's just an
17	example.
18	If we if we say that in our
19	regulations, then it seems to me the employers
20	are given a heads-up upfront, that if the
21	person's otherwise desirable, that isn't going
22	to be a barrier.
23	MS. CLAUSON: We would welcome you

taking a -- you know, really working on this

1	issue and taking a look at where there are
2	wastes to address it. We do continue to worry
3	that having any CORI requirements for service
4	employees just means that many times employers
5	just don't look at the nuances of what what
6	is on the CORI. And, immediately, if someone
7	has one, they're kind of put into a different
8	category. And as long as they have, and they
9	will have plenty of people who are also
L 0	applying
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we'll be doing
12	the CORI, right?
13	MR. GROSSMAN: We do do the CORI.
L4	And I think the law requires us to do the
15	CORI.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And employer won't
L7	know what's on the CORI, necessarily?
18	MS. CLAUSON: Will they know that
19	there's an employee with a CORI versus an
20	applicant without one?
21	MR. GROSSMAN: Not necessarily,
22	because the way the system was set up to
23	work we didn't actually discuss this. We
24	should discuss this too. The as part of

1	application, the applicant would have to get
2	some letter or acknowledgment from the
3	employer that if they become registered that
4	they will be employed. So that's still in
5	here, and we should actually talk about that.
6	But, otherwise, the application
7	comes to the commission, the commission will
8	run the person's CORI and make a decision as
9	to whether to issue the well, the
10	registration will be issued, but whether to
11	rescind the registration based upon a
12	conviction.
13	So there's no reason to suspect that
14	the employer the employer won't have access
15	to the CORI because we have restrictions
16	placed on us as to what we can do with the
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. We can't
18	disclose that information, in any event.
19	MR. GROSSMAN: So we will either
20	revoke the registration ourselves based upon
21	some conviction or pattern of conduct, which
22	we can, of course, clarify how we'll go about
23	doing that, or not.
24	So it seems unlikely that the

L	employer would get the information from us
2	anyway, or through the application process as
3	to what was on the person's CORI. But and
1	I welcome you to read it, and I'd be happy to
5	go through it with you.

In Section 16 of the general laws it talks about reasons why the commission must deny an application for registration of licensure, and it talks about these convictions. So, of course, the only way for the commission to know whether these people -- whether these convictions exist is to run somebody's CORI.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the bottom

line is, isn't it, that the prospective

employee goes to the employer. The

prospective employee is interviewed by the

employer who makes a decision yes or no.

Then, if the prospective employer makes a

decision yes, then the prospective employee is

sent over to the commission, the commission

does the background check, comes up with the

information, which it stays in the

commission's files, and either issues the

Τ	incense of doesn't. So the screening-out
2	function.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is taken by the
4	commission not the employer.
5	MS. CLAUSON: I think it would be
6	very useful to spell out the extent of what
7	what is acceptable and what's not around CORI
8	so that people know whether it's worth their
9	time and energy
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. No. 1
11	agree with that.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Totally.
13	MS. CLAUSON: And so, the \$75 fee,
14	does that only happen if they've been approved
15	by the employer to be hired and then have to
16	have the check done?
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't know.
18	MR. GROSSMAN: Well, that would be
19	part of the application. So they would have
20	gone assuming we keep that provision in
21	here, they would have gone to the employer,
22	the employer sends them a letter or whatever,
23	saying we will hire you, if you get
24	registered. And then we will have to file

1	that letter with the filing fee and the other
2	application materials with the commission.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So it's only
4	if the employer's promised them a job.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But even with that
6	in mind, I'm not sure about the 300 and the 75
7	bucks. I mean it's hard for people like us to
8	realize that some people don't have \$75.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, suppose
10	you allow them to to pay that fee within 30
11	days?
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, I'm
13	that's what I'm saying. So if you get the job
14	but even if you don't get the job then
15	you've paid 75 bucks from what and you don't
16	have the job.
17	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: There are
18	provisions. Director Acosta, we've talked
19	about this.
20	MR. ACOSTA: There is nothing that
21	says that the casino cannot enter into payroll
22	deduction. There's nothing that says the
23	casino cannot agree to pay that fee at time of
24	application on behalf of the individual and

1 recoup that fee later.

One of the main reasons why we recommended -- staff recommended to have the casino promise employment before we accept an application is to avoid a situation in which an individual files an application, pays \$300 and then doesn't get a job and then they're out of \$300 when they rally can't afford that.

It's my experience, that most casinos are much more interested in the employment and will enter into agreement that they've done in other states with some type of payroll deduction over a period of time. I mean, that's standard practice that I don't foresee not having here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, if it's standard practice, I mean, I would say -- I don't see a reason why we shouldn't codify that. We don have the time to work -- to work all these things out. But I would like to see the 75 and the 300 thought through some more. Maybe it is standard practice, but we ought to say that's the standard practice we want, if we have to have it at all. And I, for one,

1	would like to think about that a little bit.
2	And some of the these other nuances,
3	these are, again, the kinds of things that
4	bridge the theory to the practice. And if you
5	could follow-up, maybe, with Ms. Clauson on
6	some of these issues, and make sure that she's
7	read this stuff right, and that she
8	understands, really, what we've said and what
9	we're dealing with in terms of the law. But
10	where she does, make sure that we're trying to
11	accommodate the realities that she's raising
12	as much as possible.
13	MR. DAY: Mr. Chairman, too, I think
14	it's important for us to note that the \$75 is
15	once every five years, and the 300 is once
16	every three years.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand that,
18	but it's still you know, \$75 is a lot of
19	money for someone
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's
21	initial not initial payment.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm not
24	worried about subsequent years but

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If it could be
2	taken out in five
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, like
4	the idea of codifying some place, it gives the
5	employer the flexibility to do what she you
6	know, suggests, do the you the payroll
7	withdrawal or paying on behalf of the
8	applicant up front.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And there's also
10	the person that does get promised a job, does
11	apply, puts up their money and we don't
12	approve them and they're out \$75 or \$300.
13	So we have to move on, but I do want
14	to have this thought about more. I think this
15	is really important points.
16	MS. CLAUSON: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very
18	much. Aaron Tanaka. Hello. Welcome.
19	MR. TANAKA: Morning.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
21	MR. TANAKA: Thanks for having me
22	here. My name's Aaron Tanaka, I'm actually
23	the former director at the Boston Worker's
24	Alliance with Hakim's organization. I was

1	also the cochair of the Commonwealth CORI
2	Coalition, which was the statewide coalition
3	that was responsible for helping pass the 2010
4	CORI form legislation. And so, in that
5	capacity, I worked with over 135
6	organizations, labor groups, community, youth,
7	faith organizations across the state on the
8	issue of CORI. So I'm very happy to be here
9	and to see the attention that's being given to
10	this issue. I'm not going to go on too long
11	because I think Hakim and Lisa addressed
12	issues that I was concerned about. But I did
13	just want to say a few things.
14	I really would encourage so just
15	to put it out there from the beginning, I
16	think there's the timeline to really
17	understand and wrap our heads around what the
18	regulations are saying and also what's
19	required by law has been short. And so, from
20	our standpoint it would just be beneficial for
21	the state as a whole to have some more time to

process this information. And, actually, I

would be able to help draft documents and some

would really ask to see if the commission

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understand what they're saying. And, also, give us some time so that, as Lisa mentioned perhaps in later later in January we could have a opportunity where people and stakeholders can come and speak to this issue So just from more of a transparency and processing standpoint, if possible to give	1	information that could really help simplify
give us some time so that, as Lisa mentioned  perhaps in later later in January we could  have a opportunity where people and  stakeholders can come and speak to this issue  So just from more of a transparency and  processing standpoint, if possible to give  communities more time and try to, you know,	2	the regulations so that everyday persons can
perhaps in later later in January we could have a opportunity where people and stakeholders can come and speak to this issue So just from more of a transparency and processing standpoint, if possible to give communities more time and try to, you know,	3	understand what they're saying. And, also, to
have a opportunity where people and  stakeholders can come and speak to this issue  So just from more of a transparency and  processing standpoint, if possible to give  communities more time and try to, you know,	4	give us some time so that, as Lisa mentioned,
stakeholders can come and speak to this issue  So just from more of a transparency and  processing standpoint, if possible to give  communities more time and try to, you know, a	5	perhaps in later later in January we could
So just from more of a transparency and processing standpoint, if possible to give communities more time and try to, you know,	6	have a opportunity where people and
processing standpoint, if possible to give  communities more time and try to, you know, a	7	stakeholders can come and speak to this issue.
10 communities more time and try to, you know,	8	So just from more of a transparency and
	9	processing standpoint, if possible to give
11 much as possible, make this information	10	communities more time and try to, you know, as
	11	much as possible, make this information
available. That's the first thing.	12	available. That's the first thing.

Beyond that, I did want to just speak a little bit to the issue of this notion of sort of automatic disqualification, and sort of what -- what crimes fall under that category. And, also, the discretion that the commission will have in reviewing those who are -- the third level tiers, those who are not licensed but are trying to get registered.

To be honest, after you were doing your comments in -- earlier in the morning, it sort of changed my understanding of what the regulations were saying. So now I'm a little

1	finding a little trouble to sort of speak
2	precisely onto what my concerns are,
3	whether because I'm not sure if I've
4	interpreted the regulations incorrectly.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me just
6	interrupt here for one sec., because this may
7	be helpful.
8	MR. TANAKA: Yeah.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The rest of the
10	process here is on these regs is what?
11	Explain what the next steps are.
12	MR. TANAKA: Yeah. That would be
13	great. Thank you.
14	MR. GROSSMAN: At some point,
15	whether it's today or next week, or next
16	month, the commission will have to vote to
17	approve the final language. Now, with the
18	understanding that regulations can be amended
19	at any point if they need to be changed, but,
20	essentially, the commission will have to vote
21	on the final version of the regulations.
22	There Beebe an accompanying impact statement
23	that doesn't really affect what you're talking
24	about, that will have to be filed with the

1	Secretary of State's office. And when that's
2	done, the regulations become effective two
3	weeks after that filing. At that point,
4	obviously, the applications will become, you
5	know, official and we'll start looking at
6	those and make those public?
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So there's no more
8	public hearings at the moment scheduled?
9	MR. GROSSMAN: None required. But
10	certainly
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: None
12	scheduled.
13	MR. GROSSMAN: None scheduled. And
14	it's up to the commission to decide, kind of,
15	when the final the end date is.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Well,
17	since Mr. Tanaka's candid enough to say right
18	at the moment he's not exactly sure what the
19	regs say, what the issues are, rather than do
20	this in public, what I would like to suggest,
21	if you'd be willing, to have you talk with
22	Todd or others, and make sure that you've got
23	that you see exactly where we are and give
24	us what feedback you've got. And if it looks

1	look there are significant unresolved issues
2	that we need more people to weigh in on, then
3	we'll think about doing that.
4	MR. TANAKA: I would be happy to do
5	that. And my sense is that I mean, there
6	seem to be a reinterpretation to some of these
7	regulations just this morning, so my
8	assumption is that everybody is sort of
9	recalibrating their understanding.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what this
11	is about. You know, these are draft and these
12	are discussions. And you
13	MR. TANAKA: I would be happy
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. That
15	would be great.
16	MR. TANAKA: and would appreciate
17	the opportunity to communicate. If I could
18	just briefly share a couple of thoughts that
19	are more broad.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
21	MR. TANAKA: So, I mean, one thing
22	that I wanted to share is just to offer the
23	models of hiring standards that have been
24	modeled in the city of Boston and have been

1	replicated in Cambridge and Worcester. We
2	have all passed CORI ordinances. And in those
3	circumstances just from a philosophic or
4	ideological standpoint, those cities do not
5	require CORI checks for positions that are not
6	sensitive in nature.

So not only do they say -- not only -- not only do they not sort of say this allows you to be hired, this does not allow you to be hired. If you don't have a sensitive position, then, actually, the city says we're not going to do a CORI check period.

So I just want to contrast that model to what's being spoken about here. I understand that obviously a casino's a different situation. But in a lot of ways the question is -- and this speaks to the very question of the requirement of registration and CORI checks, as Lisa was speaking about earlier. Again, I'm speaking about the registrations not the licensing positions. Right.

And in those circumstance, I again

1	would submit that I think it's in the interest
2	of inclusivity [sic], as far as the workforce,
3	to not have requirements around CORI, per se.
4	Particularly around things that would
5	automatically disqualify people for those
6	types of positions. I do think that it makes
7	sense for people to have CORI checks, or I'm
8	sure that's going to happen either way. But
9	sort of saying across the board, for example,
10	that having a felony would necessarily
11	would presumptively prevent somebody from
12	getting that job, even if there is space for
13	discretion I think is problematic. That I
14	would just really encourage you to rethink,
15	sort of, that piece. And, again, I recognize
16	that I don't know what the statute actually
17	requires. And so from that standpoint, I'd be
18	curious to understand a little bit more finely
19	what the requirement are.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's why it's
21	important.
22	MR. TANAKA: And, also, I would
23	just I would echo the concern around the
24	fees. I think that's a I mean, honestly I

1	don't think I don't know what what other
2	states do and how typical this is. Sounds
3 .	like it is fairly typical. But I would
4	encourage the commission to consider not
5	having fees for working-class workers. These
6	are not people who are going to be making a
7	lot of money. Even if you allowed them to
8	spread it across a few paychecks, 75 bucks,
9	300 bucks for working-class people, you know,
LO	is a difference between a couple weeks of
11	food.
12	So that's that's a real
13	consideration and I encourage you as much as
14	possible, assuming that the finances allow
15	this to bear out, that you just remove the
16	fees all together. So I'll leave it at that.
L7	I'll definitely appreciate the opportunity to
18	speak more with the staff. I appreciate all
19	the hard thinking and work that's gone into it

21 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You
22 mentioned the CORI ordinances in Boston,
23 Cambridge and Worcester. Are those for
24 municipal hires?

thus far. Thank you.

1	MR. TANAKA: They're for municipal
2	hires, as well as actually for vendors of the
3	city. So in the city of Boston, there's
4	several thousand vendors for their own
5	positions, if they're not sensitive jobs, then
6	they actually do not do CORI checks. In fact,
7	they're not supposed to do CORI checks at
8	those circumstances.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Maybe
10	you guys can exchange cards before you go.
11	Bill Messner. Another visitor from western
12	Mass.
13	MR. MESSNER: Thank you very much.
14	Good morning.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
16	MR. MESSNER: Good to see members of
17	commission again.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
19	MR. MESSNER: I appreciate the
20	opportunity to offer testimony relative to the
21	draft regulations on licensure. You may be
22	aware that we provided the specific
23	recommendations on December 5th, which you may
24	have had an opportunity to look at.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have all of
that. It's right here.
MR. MESSNER: I, this morning, just
look to highing light certain items in that
input that we provided you with.
We appreciate, very much, the hard
work that the commission has done,
particularly in the area of licensure and
workforce. Particularly appreciative of
Commissioner Stebbins and the interest and
time he's put in to working with our
consortium. Jill Griffin, members of your
staff have been wonderful to with.
Insofar as the draft regulations
that have been put forth, we would
respectfully suggest that there are two areas
that we are recommending for the development
needs to be put into. Those two areas were
grow out of Chapter 23K, which state that the
commission shall promulgate regulations that
all gaming establishment employees be properly
trained in their respective professions. And
go on to state that the commission may

establish certification procedures for any

training schools.

We would recommend that growing out of both that statement that the commission has a requirement to see to the proper training of all employees within the casinos, and that you may establish certification procedures for training schools, that, in fact, specifics need to be built into the regulations regarding the certification for tranning schools.

We believe that to be the case, number one, because of the emphasis that this commission as has put upon the integrity of the gaming industry in Massachusetts. We would further suggest that the history of the casino industry in this country, and of the training for that industry in this country, would suggest that there have been abuses, abuses by training providers that have been widespread, abuses that we've seen, even in the last several months right here in the state of Massachusetts. And that, without those requirements, the integrity of the gaming industry, and the integrity of the

1	training upon which that industry, at least in
2	part, will be predicated, is going to be
3	called into question.

And so, we've given you, in our written testimony, the specific recommendations in that regard. The specifics of those recommendations, candidly, are less important than the -- our firm belief that some requirements need to be made for training institutions. And if they are not made, we're going to see the same kinds of abuses here in Massachusetts that other states have seen.

Similarly, the requirement that the commission see to the proper training of all employees, number one, is predicated on the quality and integrity of the training providers. Further reason for stipulating specifics in terms of who can do that training.

We have also provided you with recommendations in terms of the specifics of that training. Now, there will be some who will suggest, well, shouldn't we leave the specifics of the training to the employers

1	themselves? And we certainly recognize that a
2	large share of the specifics of the training
3	need to be driven by the employer. And, in
4	fact, our consortium has been working for over
5	a year with all of the potential casino
6	developers in terms of developing job
7	specifics, and we will continue to work with
8	them.

But based on precedent from other states, as well as, again, the emphasis that this commission has placed on the integrity of the gaming enterprise, we believe that there are elements of that training that may well not be emphasized or even touched upon by the casino employers themselves.

In particular, areas such as problem gaming. Areas such as ethical behavior.

Areas such as knowledge of the Massachusetts gaming law we believe should be required as part of the training of all casino employees.

And we don't believe it should be left up to the casinos themselves to see to it that that training is provided.

So again, we've given you some

Τ	specific suggestions along those lines. The
2	specifics, again, are less important than the
3	specific point that we believe training
4	requirements need to be made part of these
5	regulations.
6	Let me simply close by saying,
7	irrespective of what your determination is
8	along these lines, we will continue to
9	enthusiastically work the the commission and
LO	your staff in terms of providing a quality
L1	workforce for this new industry.
L2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you
L3	Mr. Messner.
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you very
15	much.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
L7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
L9	Stebbins, you've probably been wrestling with
20	this issue. Do you want to bring to us a
21	recommendation on where you come down on this,
22	or do you or do you already sort of, got a
23	position?
0.4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'd be happy

to. I think I wanted -- one of the specific points that President Messner raises, it's one we've talked about before, but it's raised its head recently is over the conduct of these individual private schools that seem to pop up. And we are wrestling, just as much as you alluded to, the DPL over it, how to license these schools. 

We actually had a meeting over there the other day that we had to reschedule because a couple of the people from the DPL side weren't there. So it's not something we've lost track of. It's something that we -- we know we want to protect the consumer. And I think to your broader point, we want to get back to making sure that, you know, we follow the statute, making sure everybody on the gaming floor is properly trained.

And, certainly, course requirements, curriculum requirements, are relatively consistent across other jurisdictions, and they are requirements that both operators and regulators have all signed off on. So that's the direction we continue to work towards.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. And this is
2	an issue we've been talking about this off
3	and on for many months, I think, this of
4	our role in this. And if you'd be willing to
5	sort of take this on as a project, these
6	particular suggestions
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: and tee it up
9	for us whenever you can.
10	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Happy to do
11	that.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll take that
13	under consideration again. Thank you very
14	much.
15	MR. MESSNER: Thank you.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And last on our
18	sign-up sheet is I think it's Bill Kelley.
19	Welcome.
20	MR. KELLEY: Good morning.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
24	morning.

1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
3	MR. KELLEY: My name is bill Kelly,
4	and I am now the president of the Beer
5	Distributors of Massachusetts Incorporated.
6	The remarks I'm going to share with you this
7	morning I have sent by e-mail for ease of
8	reference. But I was late and that just went
9	out this morning, so it should be waiting for
10	you back at the office.
11	The Beer Distributors of
12	Massachusetts Inc. is the leading trade
13	association advocating in Massachusetts on
14	behalf of family-owned businesses in the beer
15	distribution industry in working to promote
16	the responsible use of its alcoholic beverage
17	products.
18	The beer distributors also represent
19	distributors in Massachusetts that are second,
20	third and even fourth generation family-owned
21	businesses that employ over 2200 people in the
22	commonwealth.
23	The members of the beer distributors
24	association offer union jobs and are active

participants at community activities as well as charitable endeavors. As the trade association representing 12 beer distribution companies across Massachusetts the beer distributor serves -- the association serves as a resource to policymakers and the public on alcohol regulation and educational programs designed to combat underage drinking and drunk driving. 

Each member of The Beer Distributors

Association is licensed by both the federal
government and the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, to engage in the distribution,
importation storage, sale and transportation
of alcoholic beverages. Each member currently
holds a lawful permission from the Federal
Alcohol Tax and Tobacco trade bureau, commonly
referred to as the TTB, who as a Web site at
ttb.org, as well as that is an agency within
the United States Department of the Treasury.
And they also hold a lawful permission from
the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission
here in Massachusetts, the ABCC, who's Web
site is at mass.gov/abcc.

1	The Beer Distributors Association
2	understands the commission's general purpose
3	of requiring the registration of any vendor of
4	alcoholic beverages to a gaming licensee
5	within the jurisdiction of this commission.

Yet, the association is concerned about an administrative process that might be duplicative of at least to prior administrative processes. One, an agency of the federal government, the TTB, and the second, an agency of the commonwealth, the ABCC.

The concern is that a third duplicative government process would be a barrier to business, impede the orderly conduct of business, and negatively impact the performance, growth and success of both the distributor and the gaming licensee within the jurisdiction of this commission.

Now I understand and I heard this morning that, in fact, there is a proposal to create a process by which a vendor could petition for exemption from registration. And that is a good development. And the BDM, the

Beer Distributors of Massachusetts, welcome
the opportunity to work with the commission
members and the commission staff to develop
and further devine -- devise an alternative to
eliminate any duplication of government
processes.

The Beer Distributor Association's grateful for the time already given to us by the commissions's director of licensing, his licensing supervisor and its deputy general counsel.

There are a number of options the members of the beer distributors have considered to avoid that unnecessary duplication. One option would be to insert language that created a provision that any person who's required to hold and in fact does hold a license or other permission from both the federal government and the state government here in Massachusetts to engage in the business of offering or selling the products, and specifically alcoholic beverages to a gaming licensee, shall be registered as a nongaming vendor.

A second option would be to increase
the volume of business required to be done in
alcohol beverage sales before the commission
exercised its discretion to require more than
a vendor registration, and to require the next

level, a more formal licensing.

I thank the commission and its staff for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft regulations. And on behalf of the Beer Distributors of Massachusetts and its members and over 2,000 employees, thank you for your attention to these matters and my comments.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much, Mr. Kelley. I'm very much in favor of not having folks have to do multiple things -- the same thing multiple times. Obviously, they're not -- the background checks aren't necessarily the same, I understand that. But as a matter of -- I'm sure everybody here would agree on this, and we've talked about it, that if it is possible to either use other poem's certifications or to swap our certifications, if ours are the more rigorous

1	or whatever. But anything that we can do to
2	minimize I mean, eliminate duplication of
3	effort and streamline these kinds of
4	regulatory hurdles for folks, particularly
5	smaller business, it's really high priority.
6	And I think we all agree with that. I'm sure
7	you do too. So and if they have
8	suggestions that are good ones, let's try to
9	accommodate them.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I
11	haven't looked at this particular section
12	lately. But the statute specifically mentions
13	the ABCC and coordination of certain things,
14	so we should really look at that.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Right.
16	Thank you. Any other comments, questions,
17	anything on licensing?
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. I
19	think are we finished the speakers? I just
20	have one brief comment, and that was the
21	regulations the hearing regulations that
22	we're talking out of Section 1 and putting in
23	Section 134. My question really was a
24	collateral question. And that is, we have a

1	number of hearings that we hold for racing
2	employees, for example. We'll have a number
3 .	of others. We need someplace someplace
4	provisions for those. And I quickly checked
5	back in Section 101 and we never had them. We
6	only had them for these.

So I agree with moving these, but at some point I think we need to look at another set of regulations that deal with other things that could happen before the bureau and -- before hearing examiners and the like. But this is not now the time to go into the details of those. I just think we need to put that on the agenda.

MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. I agree.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just yesterday we also heard from the minority council and others on this topic of waiver of fees, which -- which, of course, we heard comments from today. And I believe if we could give ourselves the flexibility by certain -- inserting in the regulations the possibly of a waiver at the discretion of either the bureau

1	the licensing division, or even the
2	commission, even if it's a temporary waiver.
3	So I think we should look at that.
4	On the flip side, I think it's very
5	important that we apportion the cost, because
6	we are spending a significant amount of money
7	on the infrastructure for licensing. So
8	it's it's something that we have to
9	consider and monitor and think carefully
10	about.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't
12	disagree with that at all, but I was thinking
13	as we were talking about that, that we really
14	should think some more about that, because if
15	this is going to be an employer-pay at
16	least system, at least or at least an
17	employer fronting the money system, for those
18	at least who are successful in getting
19	licenses, might we think about not charging
20	the fee and just having that go into our
21	operating expenses.
22	I recognize that there's a
23	difference
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're talking

1	about the 75
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The 75 and
3	300.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Right.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I recognize
6	there's a difference between an employer
7	fronting the money and then getting it back
8	over time, and the employer not paying
9	anything where the license isn't granted. But
10	maybe maybe we ought to think about how
11	much the employers ought to collectively share
12	in that part of our operations, rather than
13	having it fall on the employees. And maybe
14	use that as a way of lowering the tax, if you
15	will, that it takes to become employed. I
16	don't disagree that we've got to find the
17	money someplace.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
19	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And I don't
20	know how to allocate that, and I don't even
21	know if it's a good idea, but I think we ought
22	to talk about that.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. I
24	agree.

1	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Did you have
2	an additional question about coming to us with
3	a letter in hand or a confirmation of
4	employment prior to licensing?
5	MR. GROSSMAN: That is an issue that
6	has come up before and it remain in place.
7	And, perhaps, that something the commission
8	should discuss. Whether it's now or prior to
9	approving these regulations.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The regulation
11	requires a letter from an employer saying I'll
12	hire you if you get a license?
13	MR. GROSSMAN: Right.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's a good
15	idea, isn't it?
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think well, I
17	was just going to say, in the interest of time
18	there are there are several issues I
19	think, pretty much for the most part, we have
20	agreed with all the changes you've made.
21	There are a handful of issues, a lot of it
22	having to do with the hiring of the low-end
23	positions, low-paid positions, but others as
24	well that we've asked you to go back on.

1	I'm wondering whether we could put
2	this back put this on the agenda one more
3	time. And we can get your feedback on
4	these on these six or eight issues that
5	we've raised and try to have that be the last
6	shot.
7	In the meantime, you can talk to
8	some of the folks who have talked to us to see
9	whether or not there are more perspectives
10	that we need to hear from. And if so, we can
11	add that to the mix. If they can get it
12	directly to you, then that would do it as

well.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Are we under any time constraints here, and if so what are they? I mean, I know we have to publish and then it's two weeks. But do we need to have this in place by a drop-dead date, as it were?

MR. DAY: We were definitely trying to have these in place so we could begin licensing before there is award of the gaming license.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

MR. DAY: So we have -- now the

1	commission is looking like it's going to have
2	to postpone that so I think we have some
3	additional time.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not going to
5	be until the end of February or 1st of March
6	at this point.
7	MR. DAY: The effective
8	regulations have to be effective before the
9	first part of March.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But if we had
11	another meeting in, say, the early part of
12	January, and that was the final meeting,
13	depending on what the Secretary of State's
14	two-week schedule is, we could get them by
15	probably around effective by the end of
16	February I mean, the beginning of February
17	sometime.
18	MR. GROSSMAN: That's right. The
19	next publication date is next Friday.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
21	MR. GROSSMAN: So I don't have my
22	calendar in front of me, but it works from
23	there every two weeks.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Every two

1	weeks.
2	MR. GROSSMAN: So if the commission
3	could approve a day or two before every other
4	Friday, then that's what we're working off of.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's find a place
6	to do that.
7	MR. DAY: If we could target early
8	meeting January, that would take care of it.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. Would
10	give us all a chance one more crack at
11	this.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And if, in the
14	meantime, we can also prepare a quick
15	reference guide. I take the comment from one
16	of the speakers very as very important
17	because it's it's easy to get into the
18	weeds because we have
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you talking
20	about
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Reference of
22	the reg of the regulations. Just what
23	they quick reference guide, summary
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Somebody

1	Mr. Cunningham or Mr. Tanaka, somebody. Yeah,
2	I think that would be a great idea.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A handbook for
5	employment with casino operators or casino
6	establishments that puts this into simple
7	language. That would be a really good idea.
8	MR. DAY: We had anticipated and had
9	discussion with some of our stakeholders about
10	a communication plan, once the once the
11	regulations are adopted and be able to bring
12	forward the information as to what the
13	requirements really are.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That would be
15	great.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a motion
17	to adjourn the public hearing?
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. With
19	congratulations I think we already did
20	that, but this this is really
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great work.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good work.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Great effort,
24	so I so move.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Thank
9	you, folks.
10	
11	(Proceeding concluded at 11:52 a.m.)
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24	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:

1	Richard Day, Executive Director
2	Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
3	David Acosta, Licensing Division
4	Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce Supplier and
5	Diversity Development
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24	GUEST SPEAKERS:

1	Hakim Cunningham, Boston Worker's Alliance
2	Lisa Clauson, Unite Here, Local 126
3	Aaron Tanaka, Boston Worker's Alliance
4	William Messner, MCCTI
5	William Kelley, Beer Distributors of Massachusetts
6	Robert J. Carroll, Michael & Carroll
7	Guy S. Michael, Michael & Carroll
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C E R T I F I C A T E

2	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, Court Reporter, do
3	hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
4	accurate transcript from the record of the
5	proceedings.
6	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that
7	the foregoing is in compliance with the
8	Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive
9	of Transcript Format.
10	I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that I
11	neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed
12	by any of the parties to the action in which this
13	hearing was taken and further that I am not
14	financially nor otherwise interested in the
15	outcome of this action.
16	Proceedings recorded by verbatim means, and
17	transcript produced from computer.
18	
19	WITNESS MY HAND THIS 18th of December
20	2013.
21	
22	
23	BRENDA M. GINISI My Commission expires:
24	Notary Public July 11, 2014