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## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's 10:00 on

April 27th. We will reconvene public

meeting number 188 of the Mass Gaming

Commission back at The Shaw's Center in

Brockton. And our first order of business

is the mitigation evaluation report from

Commissioner Cameron.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning fellow Commissioners and members of the public. So, my part of this process is mitigation and we'll be talking about that at length today. The five categories, the overview of the finance, the economic development, building and design and mitigation, so this is the fourth.

As part of this section, there are 34 questions and the category is grouped into four separate criteria, community support, 19 questions. What we're talking about here is the host community agreements, the surrounding community agreements, the impact of live

entertainment venues. It's commonly referred to as the ILEVS.

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The second major category, traffic and off-site impacts will be eight questions dealing with that. Of course it's important that the applicant demonstrates their ability to measure and promote responsible gaming as well as mitigate problem gaming, and equally as important is to protect and enhance our lottery. So those will be the topics that we talk about.

The ratings, the same as all of my colleagues are using, the insufficient rating. It's just not a clear plan. Ιt didn't meet our acceptable criteria. Sufficient is comprehensible, meets minimal standards. And what's important about this is we have a number of questions that require supplying the requested information. So that also is included in the sufficient.

They required the documentation requested. They get a sufficient grade.

Very good is really credible experience and plans, excels in some areas and then outstanding rating is uniformly high quality, convincing experience, creative thinking, innovative plans, so that is how we rate all of these questions.

that assisted me very ably. With regard to responsible gaming, Director Mark Vander Linden assisted in reviewing the questions with me along with Director Jeff Morrada from problem gambling solutions, our lead consultant Rick Moore from City Point Partners and assisting him Frank Tramontozzi and Jason Sobel from Green International. So I'd like to thank them all, very, very capable and expert -- subject matter experts to assist me.

What we took a look at to evaluate it in a comprehensive way, first the Category 1 application; second, the input from the public meetings and the hearings. The applicant made presentations to the Mass Gaming Commission. We reviewed all

the environmental documents, each and every public comment, letter, e-mail, site visits to not only the Brockton site here but to at least one other location which the applicant has a casino. Experts and commissioners made those visits. And in addition to that, we conducted some web search -- website research.

So this just outlines the schedule of the evaluation. As you can see, a lot of time and effort put into these evaluations. September 30th the application was submitted. October 29th we had our first applicant presentation. Go into January of this year, and there were the site visits to Pennsylvania. I traveled to Pittsburgh, and I know others went to Philadelphia.

In February of this year, we held the surrounding community hearing. Move into March and the first day of March we had the host community hearing followed in the middle of the month by a tribal presentation. We gave MG&E a chance to

respond to some of the information from the tribal presentation. That was March 24th.

And then at the end of March, we closed the community hearing. Move into April and official site visits to Brockton with the members of the MG&E to really look at the site, where the actual buildings would be placed on the site, kind of a visual idea of exactly what the issues and some of the traffic concerns would be. And here we are the last week in April making our presentations.

Okay. This depicts in blue the host community Brockton, all of the -- all of the towns adjacent are surrounding communities. If we start from the top left, you'll see Stoughton, Avon, Holbrook, Abington, Whitman, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater and Easton. Bridgewater, by the way, is not a surrounding community. Pembroke off to the side because of an arrangement with the water. They are a surrounding community, because there is a small amount of money set aside to study

that water in Pembroke.

So, you've seen some of these pictures before. This is the project itself. The first top left is an aerial view surrounded by a lot of the City of Brockton. The site plan really where the casino and all the parking and the garage and whatnot will be located on the site itself. Frontal pictures of the casino, the hotel and the entire project are depicted on the bottom. We saw those yesterday just to refresh your memory.

Okay. So, why are we studying mitigation? Why is this important? So, first of all, it's really important that we hear the voices of the community members. Transportation issues in every single project have been a general concern of the public, so it's important that we study the issues, understand them and listen to people regarding these issues. Certainly the applicant plays a key role in promoting responsible gaming. And, certainly, it's important to protect and enhance the

lottery.

So, our first criterion, community support. And within this category, there are five groups, the host community agreement, all the election-related materials, public support and outreach, surrounding communities as well as the ILEVS, the regional venues. So, we'll be talking about each of these.

Starting with the host community agreement. Three questions dealing with the host community agreement, the community impact fee, the host community agreements themselves, the commitments that were made and the mitigation funding support for the host communities. So, these are all important questions. By law we're required to look at these matters and come up with some findings with regard to these.

Okay. So this chart really depicts all of the commitments made in the host community agreement. I'm just going to kind of walk through some of them. On the far left, it's a little hard to read I see,

are all the actual payments that will be made. And if you walk it across the top, those are the dates in which those payments will be made. The first upon receiving a license, there is a couple of payments due; in particular, study for The Shaw Center and another study for the entertainment district.

The middle row depicts all of the preopening commitments. Many of those have to do with the infrastructure, which needs to be done up front. So we're talking about traffic, 10.2 million for traffic, another million for sewer. All of those — and there is also the infrastructure payments themselves. So all of those middle row of payments are obligated for pre-opening.

And we're talking about 18 point -18 million four-and-a-half hundred thousand
dollars for those payments. And then the
annual payments for the life of the license
1 through 15 years, and those payments are
for the community itself. There is a

10 million-dollar minimum annual payment or 2.5 percent of the revenue. There is a payment earmarked for schools. There is schools and public safety, and that all depends on the revenue itself.

Let's see. There is a payment for a foundation as well as a 50,000 dollar commitment for the Rush Rewards to be used for local businesses. What is interesting about these payments the total is annually is 10.3 million. But if there is a tribal casino, that number drops to 7.05 million. So, that is what is outlined in the host community.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I ask a question about that?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Sure.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do they drop because those payments are based on percent of gaming revenues and they assume that with another casino those revenues will increase?

are not necessarily based on gaming revenue. It's a flat payment unless the revenue exceeds, and then they could go higher depending on that. But, I think, the overall -- your premise is correct, because the revenue will not be -- there will be some drop in revenue if there is another casino then thus the plan was to have a lesser payment to the city, so cut by 3 million-dollars. And that the way that could change would be if the revenues are greater.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

on to election-related materials. This is an example of those questions that I mentioned that are kind of check the box just provide us with the information requested. So there are a number of questions, election materials, advertising, you know, you have to tell us what you did for advertising. Was there any negative advertising; were there any contributions

or requests for contributions?

So, I think, the most important thing to talk about here, the most important piece of information provided was certainly to do with the election, and that was a very close vote. You know, there's 50.5 compared to 49.5 in the affirmative for this project. That is less than 150 votes that separated the folks, the residents who thought there were great benefits to this compared to those who were in opposition.

This is the closest community in which we've evaluated an application.

Others have had stronger host community, some overwhelmingly and others just strong host community support, so that is a piece of this here.

They spent about million and a half dollars to kind of get out the vote. There was no negative advertising, and there were no requests -- there were no contributions made by the applicant. There were two requests but neither one of them was

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accepted, I think, while they had the voting process going on. So, those are the points I wanted to make about the election-related materials, which plays right into this next category, which is public support and outreach.

I think our pictures show that there was, you know, support very -- enthusiastic support as well as those who had concerns about this project. So, I think, our public hearings were a good example of pretty much what the vote told us, right, that this is a community that is split as far as the benefits of this project. And we heard a lot of strong opinions on both sides at both the community and the host -- both the surrounding and host community meetings.

There were 21 letters from officials, organizations and individuals in support. And it is important to note that most of the public officials in town are supportive of this project.

So this chart tells us a little bit

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about the surrounding community agreements. All of the surrounding communities are listed on the left-hand column. All of them -- each of them the agreements were signed ahead of time other than Easton and West Bridgewater, which did go to arbitration and MG&E was successful in each of those arbitration processes.

And, again, Pembroke as you can see in the middle, it really is just monitoring the water, so it's a side agreement with, you know, for 5,000 dollars. The others were pretty uniform. The fees were either 10,000 dollars or 5,000 dollars depending on -- most of the impacts that were talked about in all these agreements were traffic impacts.

And the annual payments are very close for every community too, either 110,000 dollars or 130,000 dollars. All of them will receive a one-time fee of 60,000 dollars. And, again, it is traffic impacts were the bulk of these and, you know, I think the studies demonstrated that the

communities would be impacted in a pretty similar fashion, a little bit more in some which makes up for the difference. But these are all pretty close.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are there reopeners in those agreements?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, there's the community mitigation fund in which there are impacts that were not anticipated the ability to go there. I don't think there are any reopeners for the agreements themselves. Am I correct about that? Just the community and mitigation fund.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner, you mentioned one arbitration.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Two arbitrations, Easton and West Bridgewater.

MG&E was successful in both those arbitration processes.

Regional venues, we're talking about the nonprofits, executed impacted live entertainment agreements, if there were any declined agreements, cross-marketing and exclusivity with entertainers. There is an

agreement in place for The Shaw Center.

We're are in The Shaw Center and the

Campanelli Stadium. If we look out to our
right, that's the stadium. There is an
agreement in place for both of these
buildings, and that agreement includes
quarterly meetings and quarterly pro bono
marketing advice for both of these
facilities.

There was a request for Mass

Performing Arts Coalition. That was denied due to location. The closest of those locations was 20-miles away, and that was the main reason that that was not accepted.

Just couldn't see the impacts at that distance.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We resolved that. That came before us.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We did that, yes. It came before us. They could not come to an agreement, so it came before us. And due to location, we did not determine that those impacts were there. Also, there were no -- there is no exclusivity intended

in their agreements with performers. Yes 20-miles was the closest venue. That was Cohasset.

So, if we look at all of the questions we just talked about, there is solid sufficient in every category. Their contents of the agreement, the host community agreement, the surrounding community, all of the election materials, the public support and outreach, the regional venues just a sufficient.

They provided us with the materials. Certainly they did enough to get the vote, and the agreements that they put together were solid agreements and most of them voluntary agreements. And, so, they were adequate and a solid sufficient ranking in this category.

Okay. Now we are going to talk about traffic and off-site impacts, a lot of modeling here. I'm going to ask Rick Moore to step up and give you some detailed explanations of the traffic and the modeling that was done with regard to this,

so Rick.

MR. MOORE: Thank you, Commissioner.

Just a little by way of background, you recall yesterday Commissioner MacDonald talked about the site in relationship to the access in the parking and the transit.

Now we are going to go off-site and look at traffic impacts off-site.

These traffic impacts were evaluated by both Commissioners, so I think the results are pretty much a consensus of both Commissioners as we went through the process.

The information we used to evaluate, there was several sources of information. The first one was the traffic study that was provided in the application. That's the same traffic study that was submitted as part of the MEPA process, the first step in the MEPA process called the Environmental Notification Form. That was sent to the secretary. The same traffic study was submitted. This was some time ago.

In the interim, the City of Brockton looked at that traffic study, had some questions. And as a result of that, the applicant provided a supplemental traffic study, which we have and looked at.

The Commissioners also asked for some clarification of the applicant, and John Ziemba recently double-backed with DOT to see if they had any other comments on the project since they provided comments normally through the MEPA process some months ago. So those are the pieces of information we used.

Before I get into the details, I would just like to echo a notion that Commissioner MacDonald made yesterday about the permitting. He said the permitting was very straightforward quite unlike the Wynn permitting. I think you could say the same thing about this project. The traffic is fairly straightforward. It's nowhere as detailed and complicated as some of the other projects that you've looked at.

So, once we got the information, the

first thing we do is we analyze some of the assumptions, the basic assumptions that were made in the traffic report. And the first assumption deals with how much traffic a casino like this would actually generate. Amy, if you could go to the next slide.

So, we call this "casino trip generation." You can see the number of vehicles to and from the casino during the peak hour. Now we have information on every hour during the day. But this particular table focuses on the peak hour.

And if you see in the left-hand side, it focuses on the Friday evening peak between 4 and 5 p.m. and the Saturday evening peak, again, between 4 and 5 p.m. And then if you move to the right, you can see the patrons' vehicles coming in and out, the employees coming in and out. It's about 10 percent of the total, a small portion and then the total.

So if you focus on the Friday p.m. peak hour, which we will see in a minute is

the most critical time, there's about 1,100 vehicles coming in and out of the casino.

Now, these numbers were based on similar types of casinos and industry standard. If you look -- and the industry standards are typically based on number of vehicles per gaming position. So if you look at the number of gaming positions, it's about 3,000. If you look at Saturday it's about -- so it's about one vehicle trip for each three gaming positions, if you look on Friday.

If you look on Saturday, it's closer to one vehicle trip per two gaming commissions. That's well within the competitive range of the industry standard for these type of casinos. So we are comfortable with --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Rick, why would they have 3,000 parking places?

MR. MOORE: That's based on another standard, which is also based on gaming positions, which says that you typically need about one parking space per each

gaming commission and that's because of the turnover.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. But -- oh, okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is the peak hours. Not everybody arrives in that hour.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, and most of them there are still people there. This is just the peak hour.

MR. MOORE: This is just the peak hour. So if somebody is going to arrive and stay for four hours, you have a multiple hour consideration.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

MR. MOORE: So, we're pretty comfortable with the -- just go back one. So we're pretty comfortable that the trip generation is accurately done. Now, once you have the trip generation, you have to distribute that around -- the roadways around the site, and that is depicted in the next slide.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm sorry,

go back one. Just looking at numbers from the patrons and share with me your experience in reviewing, you know, our other applications as well as what you know about the industry trend. It's just interesting to note there are more people leaving at that peak hour than coming in. Is that consistent with industry standards and what we have seen from our other applicants?

MR. MOORE: It's pretty close, 45, 55 percent, so it's a reasonable distribution. And keep in mind a small point, but when they did the traffic study, typically you would take those numbers and you would say some of those people would arrive by Mass Transit. We talked about transit yesterday. To be conservative, they assumed that everyone coming to the casino would arrive by vehicle, so they built in a little safety factor in their analysis.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.

MR. MOORE: So let's look at trip

distribution. Again, this is an aerial photograph. The site is right here, Route 24 north, south, Belmont Street essential east west coming into the site. These percentages are breaking down the total of 100 percent and how they come to the site.

The percentage is derived at by using what is called "the gravity model," which looks at similar to what you saw yesterday about the patrons and the revenue. The gravity model looks to where people live and how time of destination and distributes the traffic.

If you look at the combination of these three numbers towards the bottom, coming north 37 percent on 24, 36 percent coming from the south and 2 percent from the west. If you add those together, you come up to 75 percent of the traffic will enter the casino through Belmont Street.

Most of you probably drove Belmont Street today. It's a four lane essentially divided road, and we will talk a little bit more about that in a minute.

About 5 percent is projected to cut off earlier, go past the West Gate Mall down West Street and into the casino. And 15 and 5 are 20 percent are expected to come from the downtown area. A good portion of those are employees who are expected to live in the greater Brockton area.

Now, I'll point out two intersections, which we think are important and we will talk about later. If you look at this 5 percent traffic number, that comes down through an intersection right here, which is Route 27 and West Street.

That's an intersection that is of some concern because of the high number of accidents. You've heard about that in the public hearings. And, so, that is where that intersection is. Keep in mind, we will come back and talk about that a little bit more later.

The other intersection I'd like to point out is this 15 percent of the traffic. Remember, this is 15, so it's

going both directions. But if you're coming into the casino, you would be coming along Belmont Street and you'd make a left turn down what we call Kennel Worth Avenue into the casino site. And then if you're coming out of the casino site, you come up and you'd make a right turn back towards Brockton.

So that intersection, the

Belmont/Kennel Worth Avenue intersection

we're going to come back to in a minute. I

just wanted to make sure you understand

where that's located.

Now, in that supplemental review that the City of Brockton did, one of the things they brought up is they questioned this 5 percent. They thought the 5 percent was too low. So they requested that the applicant go back and look at essentially a sensitivity analysis of if that 5 percent increased to 20 percent, would that change the traffic mitigation? Would that change the analysis of the intersections? And lo and behold, it actually did. And you'll

see it created some additional mitigation along West Street and at that particular intersection. And we'll talk about that in a minute.

So, I think we're comfortable with the trip distribution, particularly based on that comment that Brockton had to look more closely at that 5 percent. So once we have the number of vehicles that the casino will generate how they will come to the site, we can overlay that on the traffic that's on the road today. And the next slide will show you what happens if we do that, and we do that for Friday and Saturday.

And what you'll see in that slide is along the bottom is hourly information throughout the day on Friday. The lighter color, the greenish color, that's existing traffic. The reddish or orangish color is the casino traffic. That includes the patrons and a small little blip for the employees. And you can see the peak occurs at 4:00 on Friday when you add both the

background traffic and the casino traffic.

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Now, typically, most projects we'd be concerned about the morning and the evening. But because the casino generates such little traffic in the morning, we're really only concerned about the evening. If you had done that same analysis for Saturday, you will find that the peak actually comes a little bit later, 6 or 7:00 in the evening.

But that peak when you add it to the background traffic is not as severe as the peak hour on Friday. So the peak hour on Friday really becomes what you analyze the intersection for. That's the critical hour of the week.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just out of curiosity, I would have guessed that the peak hour would have been maybe 5 to 6.

Typically you think of a workday being over at 5. How is it that it's 4 to 5 is the peak hour?

MR. MOORE: Because that is what the traffic data --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's real data.

MR. MOORE: When you measure it in the field, that's what it tells you. And you can see the next hour is not that much less. But that's, you know, there was a great deal of traffic data taken to determine this information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, okay.

MR. MOORE: In this case it's not an assumption. You just follow the real data. Now, so you take this -- as strange as that is, sometimes you follow the data.

So you take this information, you project it to 2025 and then you look -- you get all the data, and you analyze actually individual intersections. You see how they work in 2025 with the project without mitigation. And then if you have some problems, you overlay the mitigation and enough mitigation to bring the traffic situation into an acceptable range.

So let's look at the next slide, which actually shows you the study area locations. And this is a little bit of a

colorful slide, so bear with me and I'll bring you through the different colors.

The first color you should look at is the green. Those were the intersections that were analyzed in the initial study, not surprisingly since 75 percent of the traffic comes down Belmont Street and a lot of intersections on Belmont Street were looked at.

Forest Street, which is right in front of the site and is a main city avenue, was looked at. So, basically, the initial analysis looked at Belmont Street, Forest Street and then this little section of West Street right in front of the site.

As a result of Brockton's comments, the applicant expanded the study area into the blue areas. And you can see they expanded up to West Street to that intersection we were talking about and in front of the shopping center, and they went a little bit farther down Belmont Street.

So basically what you have now is good information and good analysis all

along Belmont Street, along West Street all the way up to the north and Forest Street.

And that's the basis for the mitigation package that we will talk about in just a minute.

But before we do that, I would just like to point out that the box in the upper right, which is a blowup of the downtown area, as part of what Brockton requested, they requested that the applicant look at the downtown intersections. And if you've gone downtown, it's a grid system, a lot of one-way streets and a lot of options. You can see there is 13 intersections downtown.

So what the applicant did is they looked, and they distributed the traffic through those intersections. And they concluded that because you had so many options, you could distribute the traffic that actually the traffic increase of any one intersection was pretty much within the normal variation of day-to-day traffic. And they took that as to be an insignificant impact, and they didn't

evaluate it any further. And we would generally agree with that.

But I would point out, and you'll hear this theme a lot in a few minutes, they still have to present that in the MEPA analysis. And you'll see there is actually three red dots in there, and then there is -- and this gets to the third round.

There are three red dots downtown, two a little bit outside of the downtown and, most importantly, the whole interchange up by the shopping center that yet has to be looked at and will be looked at in the MEPA process. So those red intersections could generate some more mitigation based on the MEPA process.

But for now let's put that aside and go back to the green and the blue, so basically Belmont, West Street and Forest Street and see what the mitigation package is for those key streets. Those are the key streets that come into the site.

So the next slide is the first set of traffic mitigation. Again, this is an

aerial photograph. This is Route 24. This is that Belmont Street section about a mile, and this is the site. This is Forest Street, and we have three colors here.

The first color in green is actually a DOT project that has been on the books for many years. They are very far along. They are about ready to start construction actually. It's in two phases. The first phase is about ready to be under construction, and the second phase shortly thereafter. And the schedule is to have that complete by the time the casino opens, and it's due to be completed in 2018.

Basically, it's a full reconstruction of the road. It will look quite nice. It will be a great entrance to the facility, four lanes, bikeways, pedestrian, pedestrian actuated signals.

And, most importantly, from a traffic point of view, they will be adding some left-hand turn lanes and extending some of the left-hand turn lanes. Because right now anybody that's driven around knows that

left-hand turns are what back up traffic unless you can isolate them.

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So this project isolates those left-hand turns and allows the through movement a better flow. And, essentially, it will significantly improve the entrance almost to the front door of the casino.

The yellow piece, which is the third phase of the DOT project, isn't due to be completed until 2024 after the casino opens.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: '24.

MR. MOORE: '24, after the casino opens. However, the applicant has taken it upon themselves to fast-track the improvement of those three signals so that the whole signal system will be coordinated. And if you actually think about it, if you're coming to the casino, you really don't have to use that section of Belmont Street.

You come down Belmont. When you get to West Street, you turn sort of right and go right into the site. So, we think

Page 35 1 that's a reasonable approach and the 2 applicant has the fast-tracking what we 3 think is critical to make the whole system 4 work. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Say again what the 6 schedule is for Belmont Street, the green 7 part of Belmont. MR. MOORE: The green part is 2018, 8 9 and the yellow part is 2024. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the 2018, John, that's been confirmed that that's 11 12 already to go at DOT. 13 MR. MOORE: We'll talk about that in 14 a minute, because that's a condition. 15 is an important, very, very important 16 point. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. 18 MR. MOORE: And we will talk about 19 that. 20 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: When I 21 drove down Belmont Street today, I saw a 22 flashing sign saying construction, you 23 know, construction about to begin along the 24 street. Is that the beginning of the DOT's

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As far MR. MOORE: That's it, yes. as I know that is, yes, yes. They have a contractor. They are about ready to go in the first phase, but we will talk in a minute about that because that's important.

Now, what the applicant is doing is primarily the blue issue, and they are rebuilding the front part of Forest Street and West Street right in front of --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just so the people of Brockton don't misunderstand this, it's Forest Avenue.

MR. MOORE: Forest Avenue, I'm Forest Avenue and then these four sorry. signals will be upgraded and the equipment replaced where appropriate to make that corridor work better in terms of signal and traffic flow.

Now -- and then further because of that supplemental study that we talked about that was required by the city, they increased the improvements on Forest or on West Street up to the north to about the

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edge of where the photograph is. And we will show that in a little bit more detail right now.

This is the casino site. You can see that's the hotel. That's the casino. That's the garage. This is Forest. This is West Street, and this is Belmont. is that new rotary that was talked about yesterday by Commissioner MacDonald. you come down West Street, which will be improved by the DOT. I'm sorry, Belmont Street into West Street down Forest and then into the site. 60 percent of the traffic is expected to enter the site at this location. And if you go into the hotel, you'd go farther north, turn right into the hotel.

Importantly, this whole system will be designed with brand-new signals, pedestrian activated sidewalks, ADA compliant. This intersection right here is the intersection to the high school. That will be improved. We were talking about pedestrian access before. That will be

more safety conscious in terms of crossing Forest at that location.

So, if we work our way a little bit farther north, one other point. This is West Street right now, which is a straight shot. The proponent is proposing to arch West Street a little bit giving a little bit more land to this parcel perhaps for some future development and then a new intersection on Belmont Street.

Now, if you stay -- if you're with me right here on Belmont Street, the next slide will show the section of West Street up to the north, and let's take a look at that.

So this is that intersection of

West -- the new West Street coming in,

Belmont Street and now they are going to

improve the roadway West Street up into the

neighborhood and taper it back to the

existing roadway and reconstruct those two

signals, provide enough lanes and turning

lanes into signals to move traffic through;

particularly in the event that 20 percent

of the traffic comes down West Street and not 5 percent of the traffic.

And then if we continue on up West
Street to that intersection that you've
heard about, which has some safety issues,
let's look at the next slide. This is West
Street. If you kept coming north on West
Street, you come into the intersection of
27, which is right here. This is the West
Gate Mall.

And, again, as a result of that supplemental study, there is a proposal to extend the stacking lanes going in this direction so you can better manage the traffic. You'll have better stacking.

You'll have more stacking capacity. You'll reduce the weaving a bit. You'll improve the flow and the safety. And we think this is a good improvement at this intersection, but we're suggesting you go a little bit farther and look at some additional safety improvements.

You'll recall there was much discussion the other day at Wynn about

these highway safety audits that have to be done. There will have to be one done here. We are suggesting that that be done sooner rather than later. And as they go through the MEPA process, they incorporate those, ensure the midterm safety improvements into this plan for the lane improvements. And we think that's important primarily because this is a high accident intersection.

Now, the last intersection I would like to talk about is that Kennel Worth.

We call it Kennel Worth. It's called Fairgrounds Driveway here. But, essentially, this is that 15 percent of the traffic coming out of Brockton. Brockton is often this direction downtown.

And you can see in the Friday peak hour, there are 75 vehicles making a left turn and on Saturday there is 104. The rule of thumb is when you're around 100 vehicles, you should be looking at some type of improvement to just a free left-hand turn lane.

The proponent proposed no

improvements. The Commission has asked for some clarification. They suggested that the roadway there was wide enough with the shoulder so that if a car was stopped to turn left another car could easily go around it. That's essentially true.

However, given the volume of cars and given the fact that there's trucks and all type of issues that could occur there, we think this intersection should be looked at in a little bit more detail. We recommend that be done during the MEPA process and see if a projected left-hand turn lane is more appropriate there.

Now, I think we can go to the next slide, which summarizes the improvements and gives the costs to them. Number A is the Forest Avenue and West Street and basically in front of the site; B is Forest Avenue corridor. Those are those signal improvements towards the downtown. The third item is the West Street corridor and signal. That's the northern piece of West Street. That's the added one

million-dollars as a result of the supplemental traffic report.

There is some signal optimization at the signal in front of the junior high school a little bit farther up on West Street. And then lastly, it's the lane extension, not insignificant, 600,000 dollars up Route 27 and West Street. And that's the total of that \$10.2 million-dollars that you saw previously in Commissioner Cameron's slide for off-site mitigation.

And you can see over on the right, those will all be done before the casino opens. We think those costs are appropriate, and we think the mitigation is appropriate.

And particularly so when you add the 6.5 million for the phase 2, 1 and 2 of the DOT, you can see there that is scheduled to be done in 2019. That needs to be done and should be a condition in the license. And then the third phase as we talked will not be done later, but the signal system will

1 2 be upgraded by the applicant and tied into the system.

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So if we summarize on the next side, we think the mitigation is adequate for the study area that was studied. Recognize that there will be additional traffic analysis needed as part of the MEPA process and that should particularly focus on Belmont and Kennel Worth, that left-hand turn, the safety improvements on West Street, the completion of phase 2 DOT before the casino opens. And as you recall those red dots in the previous slide, they will have to do a little bit more analysis at some additional intersections, including the interchange.

One comment about the MEPA process in general. Most of the other applicants you've looked at are far along in the MEPA process typically through their draft environmental impact report. In this case, the proponent has just done the environmental impact ENF, Environmental Notification Form. They still have to do

the draft and final EIR. There's a lot of work not only in transportation but the point that Commissioner MacDonald made about the water, that will also be looked at in the MEPA documents.

The MEPA process is where mitigation is traditionally in Massachusetts where the package is created. And, so, it's our feeling that the Commission rather than at this point prescribe additional mitigation identify where you have some concerns and say that the MEPA process should look at this, should incorporate it, should let the city and the DOT look at it. Let that process play out.

And at the end of that process will be a mitigation package, which you get another chance to look at, as you did with Wynn through the Section 61 finding. And if you agree with the process and you think it was appropriate, you're done; if not, you can adjust it or add to it.

And, so, that's generally our position. Most of our so-called

stop patrons fr COMMISSI

insufficient ratings are primarily because they need to do more work, and these couple of intersections need to be looked at we think in a little bit more detail. So, that's the summary of the traffic.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Rick, the ENF was filed. Have they gotten a response back from MEPA on the ENF?

MR. MOORE: Yes. They had a scope, and all these issues are included in that scope. The scope is 40 pages long. It will be a substantial document in a variety of issues.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just going back real quick. You don't need to go back to the slide. But the traffic coming in off Kennel Worth that takes that left onto Fairgrounds Driveway, that is primarily going to be employee access anyway. They are not looking for patrons to come through that.

MR. MOORE: No. There is nothing to stop patrons from doing that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Other than

They

1 they have no place to go. 2 MR. MOORE: Well, they would. 3 could still drive to the front parking lot. 4 They wouldn't typically park in the 5 visitors -- I mean, the employee parking 6 lot because there is no entrance there. 7 But I suspect a number of patrons will use 8 that. And, in fact, the traffic study 9 assumed that all 15 percent would make that 10 left-hand turn. 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other questions? 12 When I started to ask, John, if that 13 was on schedule, you said we'll talk about that more later. Is that simply you mean 14 that it has to be a condition? 15 16 MR. MOORE: That's right. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's no more 18 back story there that you were referring 19 to. 20 No. I view it a little MR. MOORE: 21 bit like the Springfield issue with the Via 22 Duct. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's exactly the

point. That got delayed by a year.

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MR. MOORE: And that's why crafting the condition might require a little artwork. But, certainly, you can track this and early on you will know if DOT is getting off track or the contractor is getting off track. And there will have to be some type of intervention early on to make sure that that project doesn't get off track, because we feel that it's essentially you do not want that project under construction when you open the casino.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They probably don't either. Okay, anybody else? Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Rick, excellent presentation. So next we have our just the overall ratings for the traffic. As you can see the first grouping, the infrastructure costs and other impacts are all sufficient.

The next group is the traffic management plan, and that really is the traffic control measures, which is the most

important part of this grouping and this insufficient slash sufficient is really due to we just didn't have enough information. It will have to be sorted out in MEPA, and we believe that additional mitigation will be required but there is a mechanism in place for that to happen, so that's the insufficient slash sufficient.

They did have responses for traffic for special events. That was sufficient as well as the snow removal plans were excellent, very well done. So they got a good -- very strong rating there. But the overall rating because the most important is the traffic control measures is the insufficient slash sufficient here.

So we're moving on to group three, other impacts. When we talk about other impacts, we are talking about housing, school and emergency services to include police and fire. As you can see, they are all sufficient.

We did hire our own consultant to come in and take a look at this, not

just -- you know, we know it was in the host community agreement, but we needed to verify that, in fact, the cost would be covered and the community would be covered.

So housing there is a positive -there's a positive impact. There's
7 percent housing available plus plans to
build many, many more houses in Brockton,
so there is no issue at all with housing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Plans by whom?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Developers to build new homes in the area. Plans are on the books, and so housing is not looked upon -- it's a positive rather than any kind of a negative. Insignificant with the police department, again, state police as well as some Brockton police at the facility but large contingent of troopers, so the minimal impact to police, the moneys are in the host community agreement to cover that.

More significant with the fire department, there will be additional -- what they are talking about doing is

putting an extra person on every shift thus
the 360,000 dollars in additional costs.

But, again, those moneys are there in the
agreement to cover that, more than cover

that.

Schools we're looking at extra 100,000 dollars. The number was 42 additional students. And those costs, that makes up the 100,000 dollars. And, again, the moneys are there for that as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you have any idea what metric -- what general -- how do you get from 42 students to 100,000 dollars a year?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Our consultant looked at this and -- I'm sorry, 48 new students. And the way they calculate it is 2,000 dollars per student, which is what, 98,000 dollars. So we rounded it off to 100,000 dollars and made sure the money was in there in the part of the agreement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And there's a community foundation 500,000. That's above

that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Separate, correct. That is just an agreement made. That didn't have anything to do with the actual impacts to the community.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So that's additional moneys that the school will benefit from.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm sorry.

That's an estimate of 2,000 dollars per new student? That seems awfully low than other communities, but I just note that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Rick is telling me that a large amount of that money comes from the state for new students. That's just the local portion, which would be the 2,000 per student.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There's a chapter 70 formula that they have a very high amount to cities like Brockton.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct. And LDS Consulting Group that we hired, this is what they do. They look at impacts on

communities. The report is in there if you want to take a look. But, yes, that's the local piece, the 2,000 dollars. So, again, the moneys are there to cover, more than enough moneys to cover from the host community agreements, so no negative impacts with those three categories thus the sufficient rating for all three.

So we have a summary to include the traffic and the off-site impacts, solid sufficient rating. As we pointed out earlier, the only insufficient was just will be worked out in MEPA. Just not enough information there to fully look at all of the impacts, so a sufficient rating there.

Moving on to the next one. So criteria number three is responsible gaming. A number, as you can see, a series of questions here to do with corporate and social responsibility, support the informed player choice, provide protection within the physical environment, ensure responsible marketing, managing high-risk

financial transactions. Under process and measures, there's the engagement with the community, so a series of questions.

Again, I had able consultants to help me with this. And as you can see, it is a sufficient rating.

Just some of the highlights here.

Of course MG&E agreed to follow the MGC responsible gaming framework. They did provide their plan from the Philadelphia casino MG&E did as part of their response to these questions. Their marketing is consistent with the American Gaming Association Code of Conduct, and the employee training was very limited. I think we took note of just one hour of training, which we did not think was sufficient.

The other issue that the team
brought up was -- do you know there was
no -- as we've heard consistently through
some of the other presentations, there was
no -- nothing that would tie this to
Brockton to Massachusetts. Just this is

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what we do elsewhere but, yes, we'll follow your policies. So we would have liked to have seen a little more thought probably into what they could do here.

And after having looked at the framework and, you know, one of the questions, which is where you will see an insufficient there, slash sufficient, I mean, their language was cut and paste to the point where, you know, the question was answered verbatim from the framework, you know, should do this, not we will do this. So even the tense was just cut and paste not even -- so we just thought that it maybe a little more thought could have gone into this, and certainly they did agree to follow our framework.

But that was a little bit -- a little more information would have been appreciated, I think, with regard to these answers. Because it is something we take seriously and are looking for our applicants to do the same. So overall, though, sufficient and they did, you know,

tell us what they did in other locations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just before you go on, any questions or -- what was the engage the community? Do you remember what those steps were?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, that was -- oh, to engage the community?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mark, do you want to give us some more detail on that?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: So, again, this follows all of the different strategies of the responsible gaming framework that the MGC had adopted. Strategy six within the framework talks about engaging the community. So what type of outreach does the applicant do to engage the community that would further mitigate problem gambling? How do they partner with agencies within the community? What other efforts do they do to engage the community that would promote responsible gaming?

And, so, while MG&E did indicate that they had reached out into the

community, they did not provide specifics about what that outreach included but what did they actually do that I would be able to say that it would exceed the sufficient into a very good. So I want to give them credit for saying that they did reach out into the community, but I would want to see more detail.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Saying that they did already or that they will do what the framework requires?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: But then they further said that they will do what the framework requires.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thanks.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

Any more questions on responsible gaming? So we will move on to the lottery and sufficient rating here. There is no agreement yet but certainly with all our other applicants, you know, we anticipate that that will happen.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The agreement was -- I was thinking it was part of -- it

Page 57 1 won't be part of the application. 2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 3 It has to be made CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 4 before it opens. 5 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct. 6 MS. BLUE: They had to agree to 7 enter into an agreement as part of the 8 application. 9 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. We've 10 had others that have not had the agreement 11 in place yet as well. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. 13 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: MG&E did 14 propose methods to promote the lottery, 15 point of purchase, direct mailings, 16 promotional giveaways. They gave us information from Pennsylvania as well as 17 18 Maryland. Now, that's generic information. 19 Obviously they don't operate in Maryland, 20 but they did give us information that 21 demonstrated that the lottery wasn't 22 negatively impacted. 23 So, they have promoted the lottery

in their other jurisdictions. They advised

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us of that, and they proposed similar practices in Brockton. So solid sufficient with their response to question about protecting the lottery here.

And just overall summary, you can see a lot of yellow up on the board. They met our minimum qualifications with all of their categories, all of their questions.

They provided what we asked for and gave us sufficient answers when it comes to what they will do to mitigate.

You know, the insufficient ratings, again, as Rick pointed out, were mostly just, you know, not enough information but they should be sorted out in the MEPA process. And of course we have a second chance after the MEPA process to impose more mitigation, if necessary.

Solid host and surrounding community agreements, the agreement with Brockton 21, the traffic mitigation and costs were sufficient other than the additional work with MEPA. They will comply with our responsible gaming, and their approach to

the lottery was solid. So overall they provided what we asked them to do in a sufficient manner with regard to mitigation.

Any questions at all before I get into some potential license conditions?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Perhaps just in general, could you speak to or refresh our memories to instances where other applicants went, you know, received a very good or an outstanding what made the difference just by way of where I'm coming from in my question?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Sure. One of the areas in which other applicants had stronger grades was with their community outreach and support. Meaning after a vote, you listen at the hearing, you find out that there are members of the community that have concerns about X, Y or Z, you schedule a meeting to engage those folks, listen to them, put plans in place that may demonstrate that you are taking their

concerns seriously, engagement with the community as far as demonstrating you're going to be a good neighbor, supporting some of the local efforts are areas in which other applicants received higher scores, because they had stronger community outreach and support.

For example, MGM got a higher score with the lottery because of their unique approach to say, look, we will try to have it come right up on the machine, would you like to buy a lottery ticket kind of thing. We thought that was innovative ideas.

So those are a couple of examples I can give where in particular with community support and outreach that the applicants did a little better job in either innovation or actual work on the ground with community members.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And perhaps also for the record, we never made a judgment on the amount of mitigation agreements reached with the local.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We purposely

decided not to do that. We didn't say, well, this community received more than others because we thought you know what, that's an agreement between the officials in that community and the applicant and every community's needs are different, so a dollar amount isn't necessarily going to be the same from community to community.

So we intentionally early on the first time we did this stayed away from saying, well, you could have given -- what we did do is verify there was enough money to cover all the impacts. That's what we thought was important. Not the actual dollar amount.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Anything else? So a couple of potential license conditions for building and site and mitigation. Rick mentioned some of these. The traffic evaluation of Kennel Worth Ave. and Belmont Street, again, through the MEPA process but a condition would be that we request that that be done. Traffic

evaluation of Route 27 and West Street, highway safety audit, again, through the MEPA process.

Certainly completion of the DOT

phase 1 and 2 on Belmont Street needs to be

done before this casino opens. And it

would be incumbent upon all of us to watch

that and make sure -- the applicant has

given us examples. They understand how

important this is frankly.

They actually gave some examples in a discussion of how they've helped these process. They've helped the process along in other jurisdictions, paid some overtime to make sure the project got done before they open the casino. So I know they are very well aware of this.

Water, the evaluation of conservation measures to protect Silver

Lake. Important piece here, again, through the MEPA process. And the last piece we thought was important was, you know, the moneys have to be put in place for the studies for the entertainment district. We

just thought that should be done as soon as possible.

Things like that really do get a community excited about the project. So not only the money in place but really get that study done as soon as possible we thought would be a possible condition for the license as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner,

I'm remembering prior instances where we placed conditions and when the applicant had little or no control over something, it was very hard to place a condition on them or for them to accept rather. And I'm specifically thinking of the completion of the phase 1 and phase 2 roadway, which is underway.

Everybody would be very much vested into that project happening certainly before the casino opening as there is a clear example like in MGM. But I wonder how we would phrase that condition on the applicant for this topic and maybe that could be for later discussion.

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COMMISSIONER CAMERON: experts would have to help us with that. But, I think, the applicant realizes it would not be smart to open this with the roadways all dug up right in front of their facility.

So, I think, they're very well aware of this and, again, provided examples of how they have helped to make sure this happens in at least one other jurisdiction. And they gave the example of paying overtime to workers to make sure the project is completed on time.

So, yes, I think we could find a way to word it that would be acceptable to everyone. Anymore thoughts on that?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This maybe as much for Commissioner Stebbins as you but is there anything more to this entertainment district than just the notion; is there any meat on the bones?

Well, I know COMMISSIONER CAMERON: it's important to all the public officials. They've all spoken about it extensively.

think the study would help determine what it could look like. I'm not aware --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sorry, excuse me.

Did the entertainment district concept

pre-exist this project or did this come

about after this started; has there been

something that Brockton has been planning

for or developing or doing anything for; do

you know?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I mean, just chiming in, from what we looked at and some of the information I think came forward after the RFA-2 was submitted but we did get information from the mayor's office as part of the Brockton 20, 25 plan they have, you know, I've at least seen the power point presentation, which has an outline of where the actual entertainment district is that they want to focus on.

So, I mean, at least in terms of laying the parameters as to where we're going to study developing an entertainment district, I think that's clearly defined.

Beyond that, you know, we had information

from the applicant. They were excited about participating in the project with 100,000 dollars. They have cited other examples of entertainment districts that they are either aware of or participated in, which they would like to use potentially as a model for this entertainment district.

So, it's a lot -- I think a lot of this happened since the RFA-2 was filed and, you know, we went out and sought more information from the city. They at least have a specific area they want to study for the development of the entertainment center.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Anything else?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you,

Commissioner. Let's take a quick break,

and I'll get ready for my presentation.

(A recess was taken from 11:11 a.m. to 11:23 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We are reconvening public meeting number 188, and I will be doing the fifth and final presentation of the evaluation criteria.

This category on the RFA-2 form is referred to as the general overview section. We've also colloquially called it the "WOW Factor." The way we look at this is that the finance, the mitigation and the economic development and the site and building design are really the blocking and tackling. That is the core guts of the project. No project can go forward anywhere for that matter but certainly not in Massachusetts without at least sufficiency on those four categories.

But our Legislation made a point of highlighting certain variables in the mix.

Its wish for their to be a dramatic commitment to diversity and inclusion of all types, the clear focus on destination

resort casinos and what that means, the notion on economic development above and beyond simply the revenue of jobs that comes from the casino itself, the broad base support of the tourism industry.

There are a number of things that our law points out that make it a little bit distinctive, I think, and certainly have said to the Commission these are areas where we would like to be above and beyond. So that's why we kind of refer to it as the "WOW Factor."

So, if you will switch to the first slide. I've worked on the language of this quite a bit so I am going to read this in order to stick with it.

In order to assess the four questions in the overview section, we used to have nine sections. We rewrote them and reduced it to four, but it's the same gist of the RFA-2 application for MG&E Brockton in Region 1. I convened a diverse group of thought leaders to help me review and evaluate the proposals.

They're Phil Clay, he is a Professor of City Planning, and former Provost,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Liz

Devlin, Founder & Digital Curator at FLUX

Boston; John Harthorne, Founder & CEO of

MassChallenge; John Mullin, Professor with

Regional Planning and a variety of other

distinguished positions at UMass Amherst;

Lily Mendez-Morgan, Chief Operating Officer

of the Massachusetts Red Cross and Joe

Thompson, the Director of Mass Mocha, the

Mass Museum of Contemporary Art in North

Adams. All of those people also

participated in my evaluation in the

earlier projects as well.

As I said here, we consolidated nine questions to four. We reviewed the MG&E application materials for questions one through four. We spent much of the day visiting the site with some of the applicants, supporters and staff and the mayor and Local Alderman. We received in depth briefing from the consultants that worked on other related parts of the

project such as finance and economic development. And, also, I went to both the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia facilities, Rush facilities.

Next up is the rating system. I won't belabor the point. The same rating system we've been using all along that the other Commissioners have used. Next up is a summary.

After reviewing all of the aforementioned materials -- I am taking the site visit -- I found nothing distinctive in the applicant's responses to questions one through four and the overview of project or the so-called "WOW Factor" questions.

Oddly enough, and this has been now referred to by other Commissioners, I found that the applicant's answers to these questions were often less compelling than their actual performances in other communities and there are very few, almost notably few, actual commitments to match those other communities' standards. The

approach of the applicant seemed to be, "We will do good things. Just trust us." But as is the case with all many of the other Commissioners' evaluations, the specifics and the formal commitments were minimal.

I had expected that the applicant might have learned from the broad enthusiasm for the MGM plan in Springfield, another project sited in a depressed city, enthusiasm that emanated not only from the Commission but also from the governor with reservations about casino gambling and many others including casino opponents.

The MGM proposal, as I said in my summary evaluation, that proposal, quote:

Is a generally ambitious and unusual effort to use the economic muscle of the casino development to drive redevelopment of an entire depressed urban area.

This proposal, the Brockton

proposal, has virtually none of those

features. It sits in the middle of a vast

parking lot. It's completely isolated from

any other operating part of the community

with no links or coherent strategies for broader urban renewal or economic development. In this respect, it is a great disappointment.

Now, to the first question, I'm going to read it.

How will you connect your casino's physical facilities to its neighborhood and regional economy through infrastructure investments, marketing, and programmatic collaborations? Please provide concrete images and strategies. Please be specific in how your proposal fits with the ongoing planning for your community and region and adds to a collective sense of place. In particular, how will your project support and enhance other cultural and tourism venues in your community and region?

The MG&E application makes only a token effort to coordinate with local and regional planning, to coordinate with other cultural and tourism venues or to, otherwise, enhance and develop this area. The facility itself is isolated from the

community and is basically inward rather than outward looking, which the site and building design evaluation noted also repeatedly. As an example, most of the restaurants cannot be reached from outside the casino unlike Springfield where most of them can be reached from outside the casino.

The applicant does pledge 100,000 dollars to study the development of the entertainment district, its only meaningful gesture. While it refers to a Rush Rewards program to partner with and promote locals and offers no partners and no specifics as to how that one might actually work. So we each deemed the answer to question one to be insufficient.

Question two: Marketing the

Massachusetts brand in the competitive and
crowded regional and global gaming market,
how will you differentiate the visitor
experience at your casino, and how will it
reinforce and amplify the unique

Massachusetts brand? Specifically, how do

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you intend to market the prospective customers outside Massachusetts, regionally and nationally and internationally?

Our analysis is that the MG&E response to this question is wholly inadequate, citing almost exclusively programming and activities at its other locations, but with no specifics, no programs and no partners for Brockton. The hotel and conference space does offer an opportunity for product differentiation but no planning or specifics are offered on how that differentiation might be exploited.

I commend the applicant for adopting the brick-style somewhat reminiscent of the city and the region's manufacturing past but that's its only gesture to

Massachusetts history or branding. Nothing is made of the "City of Champions" or of the great local history of boxing or the shoe city for that matter. A marvelous old exhibition building, which our site and building design folks referred to as well, could have served as an iconic centerpiece

for this project. It's instead left as a dilapidated eyesore tightly adjacent to the rear of this property.

For the record, it is not within the property that is the site, the formal site of this project, but that was a matter of choice. That was a decision to carve it out specifically. You can see the lines on the map where it was carved out and an opportunity to do something extraordinary, something special, something with a "wow" was not taken. So, again, we deemed the answer to this question to be insufficient.

Question three: Destination resort in a competitive environment, tell us specifically why your particular business model and marketing plan is unique and superior to competitors. How does your proposal assure the Legislature's aspiration for a "destination resort casinos" rather than "convenience casinos"?

The MG&E proposal offers very little to demonstrate strengths or distinctiveness in its business model or marketing that

will differentiate it in a highly competitive market. The proposal makes passing reference to its commitment to a quote, "a vast program of non-gaming options," with no specifics, partners or programs detailed. There are quote, "partnerships," and quote, "synergies" with local merchants and institutions are promised but none are developed.

The proposal details some wonderful amenities from other sister properties many of which I saw, a bike path, a river walk, a running path, an outdoor amphitheater, the green wall. Such amenities would have been a commendable and thoughtful and for that matter relatively inexpensive addition to this proposal; however, no such amenities are offered.

Once again, the proposal references the hotel and convention space in the answer to this question but makes no effort to demonstrate strategies for these spaces which would make the location anything more than a nice convenience casino.

Question number four: Diverse
workforce and supplier base, again,
something our statute and Commission has
made a major emphasis on how you will
guarantee that you will hire and train a
truly diverse workforce and procure
products and services from a diverse range
of venders? Further, please identify the
diversity within your project's leadership
and ownership.

The MG&E proposal contains a little more than vague promises about its commitment to workforce and supplier diversity, one of the signature evaluation criteria established by the Expanded Gaming Legislation and dramatically re-enforced by the actions of this Commission. The proposal references many, quote, "many training programs" to develop an assured diversity but offers no specifics or examples. The proposal does cite impressive statistics of diversity for its senior management, a really notable and commendable fact, and its employee base at

its other three venues, and site visits re-enforced this commendable reality.

Minimal data however was offered for the company's performance and supplier diversity, certainly nothing comparable ever to its effort to demonstrate its performance elsewhere. So we deemed this sufficient. I think their track record is notable enough elsewhere in their commitment to that track record that it brings it into the sufficient category rating.

And the next. The conclusion was overall for the general overview of the "WOW Factor" section that this had to be considered insufficient. The answers to questions one through four seem to have been delivered with a very casual attitude towards our detailed evaluation criteria and with little, if any, attention paid to the applications of those criteria in other regions of Massachusetts.

Two principal concerns in conclusion: One, although there is ample

suggestion of other Rush locations that the operator knows how to pay attention to these criteria, there is no evidence of that commitment in this proposal, in terms of specific plans, programs, partners or real commitments.

Two, the Expanded Gaming Legislation made a high priority that our facilities should be quote, "destination resort casinos" with a deep commitment to associated economic development. This proposal presents a plan for a nice local convenience casino, and it's not at all clear that such a casino is compatible with our legislative mandate or with our well-established criteria in one category to date.

So we each deemed this section of -this category of the proposal to be
insufficient overall. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, you have the outside talented group that you have brought forward to review all of the license applications as we have gone

through this process. Everybody comes with a little bit of different background or experience or expertise.

Did the folks who had this specific expertise either in the building or the community piece kind of weigh indifferently during your evaluation of the questions?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you mean were there differences of opinion do you mean among them?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or different areas of emphasis?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Different areas of emphasis or different areas of this work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There weren't differences of opinion. As I discussed, this is a sort of -- there's somewhat of an intangible flavor to this. This is sort of you know it when you see it. And when we designed our RFA-2, when we went through the evaluation criteria when this notion of this so-called "WOW Factor" came up, we

talked about this in tremendous length.

What we were looking for was something a
little bit better, a little bit different,
a little bit above and beyond.

The Legislature put a 500 million-dollar minimum capital investment. That's making a very, very powerful statement about the kind of facilities that we want. They use the term consciously "destination resort casinos." And we talked about this a lot, all of us, about the kinds of things that might be done to make these things something special and to get more out of it.

This was not just about dollars for the state or even jobs, although they close clearly were both related work. And the people that I asked to be involved in this had -- two of them had very direct city planning experience, a lot of them, couple are in the arts world, very thoughtful, a couple are -- two or three probably 50 percent diverse in their backgrounds and in their perspectives. And it was that

group, for what it matters, was uniformly unimpressed by this.

And, you know, the folks who have a particular stake in diversity efforts, you know, this is just going by the numbers and there is no -- there is -- nobody seems to understand that we were trying to make something special out of this commitment to diversity and to try to meet that aspiration on the Commission sort of the Legislature's part.

So it was pretty uniform. Each of them had a little bit of their own specific angle that the person involved in the city planning was immediately looked at it and said, "Wow, it's in the middle of a parking lot. That is not what we had in mind." So each of them sort of had their own different angles, but the consensus was very much uniformed.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, you mentioned one example of MGM and outward facing, the restaurants in particular. I'm trying to remember other

examples from either of the Category 1 projects in which your team was impressed.

Do you have a couple of other examples of pieces of the other project?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I think the whole MGM project, and, you know, I would have thought -- the good news about being last is that you get a chance to see what we, what the Commission values and what other people have done and what we had noted as distinctive.

And the MGM proposal, I think, just almost everybody, even some real casino opponents have said, oh, you know, this is a really extraordinary effort for a mixed use development. This has housing. This has a skating rink. This has an outdoor public market. This has a movie theater. This is really something else, you know. This is in itself an entertainment district. This isn't some, you know, just hoped for downstream maybe who knows what, you know. So, and the permeability of the MGM site, for example.

The Wynn is its on phenomenal, extraordinary process. As you know, I was not involved ultimately in that decision, so whatever those folks had to say about that category. But even also look at the -- look at the, you know, the Cordish proposal in Leominster or near Leominster that I actually voted for.

They had this million-dollar a year commitment to fund to help seed medical instruments in that swath of medical instruments industry up in that region. It was, you know, it was a really dramatic attempt to try to do something different, to do something special.

And there is a commitment here. To be fair, there is a commitment of 500,000 dollars a year to the community foundation. I don't know that there is a community foundation yet. It's sort of done as a matter of course. There is no development of what that is supposed to go for, what critical variables. It's not tied. It doesn't leverage other moneys. It's not a

matching grant.

It's not designed to hire -- you know, none of these are particularly good ideas or bad ideas. But it's not designed to hire a grant writer who could help bring in more. You know, it was nice. It was something, and we noticed it. But it didn't rise to the level of the same kind of enthusiasm for the effort to go out of the way to do something special that the others did.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

MR. STRUSINER: Is it possible to make a comment?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I guess I'm the chair. I think it ought to go to the errors process if that's what you're --

MR. STRUSINER: I am not sure if -because, like you said, is that it's a
drafted opinion, so I'm not sure if we put
that in writing but I thought maybe a
couple of thoughts in light of your
comments might be appropriate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I think it

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ought to be in writing to be -- we are trying to make sure that we stick to the same process that we've used elsewhere.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You mentioned this briefly, but maybe we can emphasize a little bit more. You did take the -- it's not just answering the four questions that you've summarized well in the presentation but there is a lot of information that gets gleaned from all the other sections in the application.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Again, that sort of goes to the point. answers to our questions were very, very short and didn't even pull out of the text of related questions some of the best points. But, yes, in order to get the data, we had to be briefed by some of your consultants, the economic development consultants. I think all of them. I think finance site and building design. I think you all met with either our group or with me individually. Anything else?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:

thinking that it might be appropriate to reconsider Mr. Strusiner -- is that your name, sir?

MR. STRUSINER: Yes, sir, thank you.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mr.

Strusiner's opportunity to respond.

Yesterday after the conclusion of Director Wells report on updating suitability,

Mr. Donnelly was asked to respond. I would be interested in a timely opportunity being given, but I'm only one of five.

MR. STRUSINER: We would appreciate the opportunity for two minutes.

MS. BLUE: We've had a process that we have been following for all of our evaluations, and the applicant has not been allowed to respond except in the context of material errors and omissions. And, so, I think if there is a question that they would like to raise or response you would like to provide, we would be happy take that in writing and then we can address it as part of that function.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or let them speak

to it if we choose to.

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MS. BLUE: If the Commission has questions on the question, then, yes, they can speak to it at that point.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I have -- speaking personally as a Commissioner, I'm curious as to what Mr. Strusiner has on behalf of Rush Street wishes to say.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you folks have a thought, any of the other Commissioners? It's not a federal case one way or the other. We have tried to be rigorous to keep the process in a standard for reasons involved.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: How is this different from yesterday?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We did not allow -- because that was a specific question we had of Mr. Donnelly. I asked the first question of him. This is different, because he just wants to speak on his own. No one is asking him a direct question.

And, secondly, we have not allowed in any of the other proceedings an opportunity that had many opportunities to tell us -- give us presentation, so I think the consistency I know is very important to me that we follow the process. So I would for one think that the appropriate way would be in writing to the staff.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would agree with that. And keep in mind the questions we asked Mr. Donnelly were about the suitability report. It had nothing to do with our evaluation material.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Frankly,

Commissioner, I am curious too and I

understand that my categories are sort of

subjective, one more subjective than the

way of others but, I think, that is an

important -- it's an important principal

for us to stick to, so we will address it

later.

MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, our usual deadline for material errors and omissions would be after the lunch break. Perhaps

the applicant would like more time than that to respond to some of these.

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MR. STRUSINER: When I speak with my colleagues, Mr. Bluhm, we may require until tomorrow morning if that is okay.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We will work that out.

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COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And given the weight of the experience at the table and from our general counsel, I withdraw my suggestion but look forward to the presentation in the appropriate form.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, anything

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else? Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It is now quarter

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of 12 and we did get submissions of

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reported errors, material errors in the

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three categories that we reviewed

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yesterday. We are going to take two of

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them now and address them and let people

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know what was raised. And then this

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afternoon when Commissioner Zuniga talks

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about some of the special issues about

Region C, we will have him respond to the material error issues raised relevant to findings. So for starters, I guess it was Commissioner Stebbins.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. If you'd give me a minute, I
was just perusing one of responses we were
given.

Colleagues, there were three questions that were raised from my presentation yesterday.

read these: While we appreciate

Commissioner Stebbins' comments that we have a proven track record in addressing the economic development considerations at our existing casinos, any lack of detail in our Brockton proposal merely reflects the early stage of this project and not our commitment to being a good partner with the city and the region. We believe the strong performances at our affiliated casinos is a good indication of what we could do in Massachusetts.

I guess my response to that was in two parts. First of all, reflecting on the applications we have received from both Category 1 and Category 2 licensed applicants, many of them provided I would say more detailed information and more detailed responses to their plans specifically for the communities that they were looking to locate in. And all of those applicants would have been on par at the same stage of this project as MG&E.

And, secondly, I would respond that in several of the questions those were highlighted, I think, in my comments were asking for specific details and specific plans for MG&E's project here in Brockton. And, again, it questions where we were looking for MG&E's experience. I think we rated those above sufficient just, again, base on their experience.

The second question, again, I'll read it or second concern: Given our strong track record of working with local community colleges, we feel the need to

point out that we addressed the Massasoit Community College in Brockton in our response to question 3-02 in the RFA-2 in which we mentioned our intent to form a partnership with Massasoit Community College among others to attract talented team members locally.

We omitted to mention the Massasoit Community College by naming the next question 3-03 but we stated our intention to work with them in the previous section.

Question: Mr. Chair, as I recall -if I recall my comments, and we did go back
and look in 3-02, it is correct Massasoit
Community College is referenced as a
potential partners also with the Metro
South, I believe, it is Chamber of
Commerce.

I think what I was alluding to was that in 3-03 where we are specifically asking about their plans the applicant has for working with Massachusetts Community College Casino Career's Training Institute or other training organizations. I feel

that is where, if I mistakenly did so I apologize, but that was the question I was referring to where, again, myself and the reviewers were somewhat surprised that, again, Massasoit Community College being right here in Brockton was not referenced.

To the applicant's credit, they do specifically in the detailed response go into, again, the history that they have had working with other community colleges in the vicinity of their other venues and facilities.

The third question that was raised,

I will read, it says: Page 13 of my

presentation states that the Brockton

project will be the first casino operated

by the applicant outside a major city. Our

affiliate currently operates Rivers Casino

in Des Plaines, Illinois. Des Plaines is

located outside Chicago similar to Brockton

being located outside of Boston and both

are in major metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, the population of Brockton is greater than that of Des

Plaines. In addition, another affiliate developed and operated a successful casino and hotel in Vicksburg, Mississippi until we essentially sold the facility in 2012 to Churchill Downs.

I can reply here that to a great degree, and I would acknowledge the applicant's point that Brockton is larger than Des Plaines. They are both located equally about the same distance from the City of Chicago as Brockton is from the City of Boston.

The larger area, I think, we had information from one of the slides that showed the county size for where MG&E would be located in Plymouth County, which I believe has a population of somewhere around 500,000. Des Plaines is a community in Cooke County, Illinois, which has a population of about 5 million.

I would also suggest in my comments were intended to state that, yes, Brockton would be their first casino outside a major city. In comparing them with Des Plaines,

I would consider or urge you to understand the point I was trying to make was we will have a licensee in downtown Boston or in the downtown Boston vicinity, which will be a direct competitor to MG&E here in Brockton.

The scenario I don't believe equally co-exists in Des Plaines, Illinois where Des Plaines is essentially the de facto casino of Chicago, because there is no casino in Chicago. So it becomes, in my eyes, the de facto casino for the City of Chicago knowing that there is no Illinois casino closer to the urban center than Des Plaines, even though I understand there may be some fewer -- I understand some fewer outer line casinos beyond Des Plaines.

And in the Vicksburg information, you know, again, we had valued the operator's experience but the Vicksburg, Mississippi property and operation was not included in this information they provided in the application, so I can't point to the success they had in operating that

facility.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, thank you.

Is that all of it for you?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Those are my three.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner MacDonald.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. There were two material errors submissions with regard to the building and design presentation that I gave yesterday. The first one, and I will do what Commissioner Stebbins did, I'll read them into the record.

The first is: While we share the desire to see the exhibition hall renovated, it is not part of the property we are requiring. We believe the best chance for the exhibition hall to be restored is for a successful casino resort to be developed adjacent to the building; otherwise, the exhibition hall is likely to sit in its current state for years to come.

My response to that is that we are

not that -- I didn't mean to suggest that the exhibition hall is owned by Rush Street at this time, but rather the point that I was making, and I think I used the term yesterday, is that it was quote "carved out" of the site.

And that my understanding, although
I can't say that I know this from my
personal knowledge, that the building is
owned by Mr. Carney's interest and as such.
And for the record, he is nodding.

SPEAKER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So that, you know, my point expressing the point of the architectural team that was advising us was that it's unfortunate that rather than being carved out that it wasn't carved in and incorporated as part of a -- incorporated as part of the overall plan for the casino facility.

The second question is -- not second question. The second objection is that:

While our affiliate acquired Rivers Casino in Pittsburgh while under construction, it

elected to make several important improvements to the property. For example, it constructed the waterfront promenade and landscaping, which was intended to be eliminated by the prior developer due to financing constraints.

In addition, it redesigned the food and beverage menus and added the wheelhouse concept instead of leaving unfinished shell space. Our affiliate also built out the ballroom on the second floor, redesigned the high limit area and added table games and poker.

I believe that this objection relates to a question or an observation that occurred after I presented the slide in which to Rush Street's architects were provided the opportunity to articulate their design philosophy. And in the course of or as part of that statement of design philosophy, they noted that it was significant with respect to their belief in contextual architecture, I believe that was the phrase, that each of the casino

facilities that Rush Street Affiliates are operating are all very distinctive in terms of -- in terms of their architectural style.

And as much as it wasn't my point but somebody else's point, I think that the comment that was made or the question that was directed was whether or not was questioning the appropriateness of listing the Pittsburgh Rivers Casino as evidence of Rush Street's architects acting out, in fact, to present casino facility designs that are responsive to the unique setting of the casino site. At least that is how I intended — that is how I interpreted that comment.

And, so, what is being offered here seems entirely appropriate as a response to that. It wasn't -- in other words, they didn't just take over a building and a site in Pittsburgh that was already totally designed and built out. Rather, they took over a facility that was partially built.

And as indicated here in the

objection, revised it apparently quite significantly in line with the design principals that they had submitted in response to our request for clarification as to their design philosophy.

As the commissioner responsible for building and site design, I would accept the representations here and note them for the record as something which I would not take issue with.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, all right.

I think we are done for the morning. You all will have an opportunity if you want to submit perceived errors or comments. If you would like, we can make it an hour and, you know, reconvene at one. And then if you want more time for one of these things, we will try to be flexible about that for tomorrow morning. The point is to give you a chance to respond in good faith and we to you as well.

So let's adjourn until 1:00 and then we will talk about the unique issues, the finance material errors, concerns A, and

the unique features -- some of the unique features of Region C and B. We are temporarily adjourned.

(A recess was taken from 12:00 p.m. to 1:05 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will reconvene public meeting number 188. It's about 1:00 at The Shaw's Center in Brockton. The rest of the day will be focused on a couple of things. First of all, Commissioner Zuniga will react to the potential material errors from the applicant relative to the finance section.

That sort of naturally leads to the last thing we are going to talk about today, which is the several unusual conditions or circumstances or variables that are in play in Region C. That includes the whole travel situation and also a letter we received from MG&E back on

And the purpose of the rest of the

Friday.

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afternoon is to make sure that the Commissioners all have a common understanding of the facts as best we can to establish the facts. This is not about deliberating yet trying to come to any conclusions. It's about trying to get a common understanding of the facts.

So with that, Commissioner Zuniga.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

Colleagues, good afternoon. Let me read into the record the material error questions or statements that we received on the finance presentation. I'm going to start with number two because number one refers to a larger question that I want to take up last.

In their objections, the applicant states that not only would Brockton casino bring more tax revenue to the Commonwealth as they assert in Innovation Group study, the Brockton casino resort would also create thousands of construction permanent jobs, help anchor the future entertainment district and bring much needed economic

development to the City of Brockton. All of this is true with or without a Taunton casino.

We simply believe that the economic development, the jobs, the economic development conversations addressed in the economic development section there is no need in our methodology in effort to quantify the financial benefits of jobs.

It always -- it never stayed with the financial -- the finance section. It was always in my view with the economic development question, the section rather.

Number three -- so I don't see that as a material error of that in the finance section.

Number three: The applicant asserts that HLT, our consultant, failed to discuss the 85 million licensee that they would pay to the Commonwealth, again, with or without a Taunton casino.

Amy, I'm going to ask that you flip to Section 44 in our presentation. I know it's a few pages further. While I -- I'm

sorry. Yes, page 44. I'm sorry, yes, no, page 51.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're going to bring it up here too, right?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: While I wasn't as perhaps as polished in my presentation as others, we did acknowledge in the section as it's written there that the 85 million up from licensing fee is not part of that calculation, but it's very much a part of the economic benefit that we take into account when we offer the ratings that we did.

So, we are not in any way omitting consideration of that deed. That is a significant upfront benefit, as it's clearly stated in there and also further detailed in the packet, so we don't see this as a material error.

Number four: The applicant states that HLT did not discuss a Brockton only scenario, only a Taunton only scenario. If land in Taunton is taken out of trust, then we can see and the Commonwealth will lose

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out on the benefits of both casinos where the Commission -- if the Commission does not award a Region C license. For this, Amy, if we could go to page 44.

And page 44 is a summary of the one casino scenario, which we compared to the applicants own projections for their own casino. When HLT did their original framework, we took one casino -- that the scenario for one casino we pick Taunton because that was the city that was known to be a potential site, which is why the applicant may have construed that as being a Taunton only scenario.

The range, however, the most important piece of this is that with one casino, HLT estimates a range between 346 million and 404 million. The applicant is estimating a number I would argue very much in line in the middle of that range. We did talk about how inflow is not submitted by HLT where an applicant does. That inflow number is usually between 10 and 20 percent in some cases.

1 All of this we capture and consider 2 it in the rating that they ultimately 3 received in our view for the one casino 4 scenario. So we simply do not see this as 5 a material error as evidenced in this page. 6 Questions on any of that, 7 Commissioners? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You had one other 8 9 question? 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, there's 11 another question. This question is larger. 12 It was admitted as part of a memo that I am 13 not going to read into the record, but it 14 effectively goes to questions --15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, but it 16 will be part of the record, right? Have we posted the material errors? 17 18 MS. BLUE: We have not yet. We will 19 post it either at the end of the day today 20 or early tomorrow. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what 22 Commissioner Zuniga is referring to is a memo that was attached to this submission 23 24 material errors from the Innovation Group,

and that will be available either later today or first thing tomorrow.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, it will be. In the memo, if I could characterize it on a summary level, the Innovation Group questions the methodology used by HLT and by implications of the findings that we spoke about yesterday. Let me start by saying a couple of things.

The methodology that HLT used in all its detail has been out in the open since we started this evaluation. All the details --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Since we started all the evaluations.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All the evaluations, right. The Category 2 back in February of 2014, so that would make it about over two years. In essence, the methodology is very much similar to all the gravity model that it used with its consultants.

And let me first generally say that depending on the assumptions, on certain

assumptions, and everybody has to make assumptions by necessity when doing this kind of projections, some of the findings may vary obviously. And it's important for us to understand, this will be part of my discussion later on, that sound methodologies about the future, you're saying sound assumptions could yield different results because ultimately everybody is effectively trying to predict the future.

Now, there's very good predictions, and there's very good professional people who do this and do this well and have done it for many years. But in placing -- and what I am talking about here is that there is a lot that the market will do regardless of what you use as the methodology. That is outside of the control of anybody studying this at the present time trying to predict the future.

A case in point is this. If we were to have two casinos in this region, the market will grow. Everybody seems to agree

with that. The real question becomes how do they display those market shares where the split depends on a number of things in a competitive environment. How the operator operates, the type of facility that they build, the type of promotions that they run. But, ultimately, the customer dictates a lot of the end results. And it is simply a methodology, a sound methodology, but it depends by necessity or a number of factors.

Again, some of them within the control of somebody like the applicant, many out of the control like somebody like the Commission but, ultimately, predicting what the market might do.

And to that end, I did want to mention a couple of things from the Innovation Group that they have done on this region exactly or actually on this market. This is also part of the public record. But when they prepared -- when the Innovation Group prepared a gaming impact assessment in July 2013, they predicted

that Plainridge gross gaming revenue estimates would be approximately 145 million-dollars a year.

They later did a slots licensing gaming market comparison. They prepared that for the North Central Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. This was during January of 2014. That estimate was slightly different, 143 million-dollars. The tax prep analysis that they did for the Brockton resort as part of the Mass Gaming Entertainment application, they have different numbers because they are now doing different scenarios.

But when it came to a

Brockton/Taunton scenario, they're

predicting, in other words, two casinos in

the area, which is the one that matters

here, they're predicting 158 million for

Plainridge. And this goes to show that

even the same professional under different

set of circumstances in terms of how they

are either working for and how they are

making their methodology can yield a

different difference.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just out of curiosity, in the those earlier two studies that came in the 140s, was that in anticipation of two southeastern casinos or that was one?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was one. So, actually, the difference is more significant.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, so that was in full competition model. Everybody is up and running but there's only one --

commissioner zunigh: There's only one casino. They would get less revenues than with both competition plus one, in this case a Brockton and a Taunton casino. And I'm picking Plainridge here because it's critical. Something that was, you know, a little in the presentation yesterday but it's important.

Depending on what the market split in this case, it's -- once a number of casinos gets introduced, it's a lot more significant if something comes up in terms

of impact to the state. If somebody assumes a slightly smaller number coming out of Plainridge than anybody else because Plainridge has a 49 percent tax rate.

So, where we see the tax rate numbers, just the different assumption, a small difference, and that is the assumption is as to what Plainridge uses provides a bigger effect in terms of what the Commonwealth uses in terms of tax write-offs.

Now, I don't know exactly -- nobody can really know for sure how much Plainridge is really going to lose once there are three or four casinos. But the point is that numbers can have that effect, especially with those differentials between the tax rates, if we are looking at tax rates, which is ultimately something that we are looking at from the Commonwealth's perspective. Any questions from that?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, I think I do. Just with reference to the Innovation Group critique, amongst the

objections that they may take HLT's analysis is that the Plainridge baseline had not been updated since the 2014 report to align with the actual performance data that has become manifest since then. Was there a reason for Plainridge data not having been updated?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, let me say a couple of things on that. If it was to be updated to the current results, then the hit on the effect of the Commonwealth will be a lot higher and the delta between what the Innovation Group projected would be even much more higher.

Because the meet point of the range that we did for -- that HLT did for Plainridge is, you know, is not yet coming to fruition. It might, and that is also another area that I wanted to touch on.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The most important part of my view of the framework that HLT built first and foremost is to keep us at a comfort level of how we think

the applicant's own projections are. So we deal the framework. They deal the framework. They say the market can do anywhere between A to B. And if we see that the projections are within range and in addition to that, their own projections, in addition to that they have an operations plan and a financing plan, et cetera, that seems to support it, we all tested as research and within range.

In other instances where we had an applicant I remember notably well beyond the range, they were projecting many more gaming revenues than what HLT had projected. It starts to feel in my view uncomfortable, because they depend on very high projections to meet the numbers elsewhere in terms of the return investment and whatnot.

So the lack of update, if I can bring you back to the original question, to me I don't think is relevant. There is also the notion that when we did the projection --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can I just stop you there? And I'm on very infirm ground here. If I understand it right that Plainridge, in general, has been performing fairly significantly below what had been projected and part of those projections were based on work by HLT again and others.

So we're now working from one would think a base at Plainridge from which calculations as to the impact of competitive casinos, whether it's Brockton or Taunton, that there would be less room to move down, so less impact as you describe it on the net take by the Commonwealth.

Why wouldn't it make sense to perceive at this point in time by the lower -- by the actual numbers?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, I'm going to let Rob do that since it's his --

SPEAKER: Can you please flip to page 31? One previous to that, please.

No, previous. So, I think it's 29. Are you going forward or backwards? Back one

more. There you go.

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Commissioner MacDonald, the framework we used we state on the bottom there a key assumption to note for the presentation is timing the model assumes everything is built out from that perspective. So every property is built. Every property gets a stabilized year. Referring to Plainridge right now, we don't believe Plainridge is a stabilized year. It has not even been open a year, although it is tracking to be about 160 million-dollars.

On that note, HLT did as part of the record for Category 2's believed that any of the Category 2 facilities should have been able to generate between 225 and 275, and that was used to evaluate all of the bidders' submissions from that perspective.

In terms of Plainridge, the operator and its third-party consultant, which isn't relevant in this case because it wasn't the Innovation Group, did project that it could do well over 200 million-dollars when there

was no competition.

Now, that is one point. I don't think we can take the on track for 160 and use it here. But if we did use the 160 and on track here, we have a situation where the property is doing 160 and the current applicant of Region C says add two casinos to Region C, and that property should do 158. So, I think, it's a little unreasonable to suggest that it would go down by 2 million-dollars.

So, I think, the main part here is that is what's the impact from one casino to two casinos on all the casinos in the states. And this has been disclosed to the public in clear view all forms of methodology, every step, nothing is hidden. It's all in clear view to the public.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The larger point --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm not sure where this fits in the conversation and it's -- I don't want to start to get into the deliberation part of this. But partly in

answer to your question, Commissioner, I thought too about the updating and so forth but I at least look at this particular part of this as we are talking about orders of magnitude issues. We are not talking about detailed bottom line.

We know full well that there is question about the accuracy of the Plainridge projections. They're projections. Everybody is doing their best to come up with something. If you have a 10, 15 percent swing on a total revenue of 400 million when you're just throwing a dart trying to estimate, you know, in my view whether it's off 10, 15 percent, that's well within the acceptable range, meaning we can't really rely on these as precise numbers for my money but I think you can.

Like you said, if you have an application which is an order of magnitude outside what we see as -- our consultant sees as the spectrum, then we have to look at that because it could, if it's wrong,

undercut the entire reliability of the project and all the other assumptions. But if you're within that range, then to argue which end of the range you will be on is not worthwhile from my standpoint.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I guess that's the main idea that I was trying to portray in my opening remarks relating to this is first and foremost a framework to help us evaluate the applicant's own projections and their reasonability. And the more important piece is to understand the dynamics of what happens when additional casinos get introduced.

And there is, again, the market grows a little bit, maybe substantially but then there is a split of how those shares -- how the share of that market gets denied. And a lot of it has to do with the behavior of the market what people might do. Certainly a lot of it has to do with the operation of the applicant and how they promote, operate and run a facility. But that's also not the only factor.

The methodology is something that has been out there. We believe it's sound and the assertions that the applicant states in their -- state in their memo to us is that we see many of these as immaterial.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We will probably need that presentation there. I might flip to if we need to, but one of the other -- the notion of coming back to the finance section for the competitive environment was something that I wanted to offer my colleagues here at the end of the presentation as a way to perhaps distinguish certain things about this region, certain features that make this region unique.

There is a number of statements that we made in the past, Rob made yesterday and that started to get into that, but I wanted to kind of offer this opportunity to have that discussion.

And, again, relative to the market

assessment, I think it's worthwhile to try to highlight and emphasize what we know about the region. Actually, what we knew when we started, what we know now and what we don't know about the region because that's simply there is information that it's critical to some of these projections and some of the assessment of the casino environment that we simply are making informed assumptions. And, by the way, the applicant is also doing or making.

And that has to do certainly with the size and scope. First and foremost, the size and scope of the Taunton casino, the Indian casino in Taunton.

So, what we know is that the Indian tribe has conveyed that their total project when fully developed will include 3,000 slot machines, 150 table games, 40 poker tables, four food and beverage outlets, nine retail outlets, three hotels containing 900 rooms in total, ballroom meeting space, water park and parking structure for a total project cost of in

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excess of 900 million as well as a phase and development schedule or, in other words, four phases and that is key to what I will get into later.

That certainly sounds a lot like Category 1. There is actually more rooms. If they ever build a 900 room facility, that will be more rooms than even Wynn. Wynn has 600 rooms. They may be smaller, but there are certainly more. MGM has 250 if I recall correctly, but they also entered into some kind of agreement with the city as to not overbuilding the rooms, because they're also going to ensure that there was the capacity to have players come into the existing hotels that are nearby. The point is that it's a significant investment if it ever, you know, when it comes, if it ever comes to fruition.

That starts with how the bearing into the methodology that I was talking about earlier and the gravity model that gets used, because the larger the facility the further it attracts in terms of people.

Going on in the project is currently under development land and trust has been obtained. There is an agreement with the City of Taunton that was reached. Genting has been chosen as a casino manager, but the approval of management agreement is pending the National Indian Gaming Commission, NIGC, has approval of that agreement. And there has been considerable sums of money already expended by Genting on the tribe.

The latest that we understand was that there was a recent disclosure of Genting of having spent 249.5 million.

There was a recent corporate press release about that. They have construction drawings, and they had some intention of proceeding with some site work.

The tribe you will remember also stated that in our meeting on March 15th when we attended Mashpees, they do not want another casino awarded in Region C and that they can open phase 1 by May 2017. That's also what they say.

How they do it, whether it comes to fruition may still be an unknown factor.

But, however, there is unknowns here that are critical in my view to assessing how quick or how that size and scope ultimately gets built.

The terms of the management agreement and the funding terms contained in that agreement or related to the agreement are not known. This is between the tribe and Genting. So we simply cannot know that. The agreement, as I mentioned, has to be approved by the NIGC, and there are certain standards they have to follow. Rob mentioned them yesterday.

Ultimately, there has to be a benefit to the tribe. Because after all, it is for economic development purposes for tribes. We cannot go to pay for very expensive money, for example, or go to the bottom line of Genting let's say.

So those terms and approval are of known. What happens if that management agreement is not approved? By the way, Rob

also mentioned yesterday that management agreement usually can only be approved for five years unless there is a significant investment, which can then be turned into a seven year agreement given the size it could be fair to assume that it's seven years but, again, we don't know that that has been the case.

Therefore, the quality of the planned Indian casino is unknown. Because when you tie up capital into all of these things and you understand that the market can do X, that in my view has an implication of what they could do to build ultimately a new facility. So the Indian tribe has made a presentation to the Commission that the total project cost was 900 million.

It may be fair to assume that we would have to -- one would have to subtract the 250 million that they had spent to date in order to get us answers what the actual facility might look like in terms of total project cost assuming that a lot of it has

gone already on some costs.

So we do not know if this existing investment is included in the project loss or part of it. Further, we do not know how much of this existing investment will be reflected in the quality of that casino.

And, again, I'm talking about quality, size and scope because that has very ultimately into the competitive environment and, therefore, the shares of who might get what in terms of market.

Further on the unknown category, the quality conveyed to the Commission, at least on the rendering piece, would appear to be that they would want to look like -- to look like or feel a little bit like Wynn. Given the investment amount, it's hard to see that it would be very similar. But all of that, again, goes to the quality of the tribal casino. It's hard to assess.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner, excuse me, you may have said this and if you did, I apologize. But one of the many things we don't know is in this theoretical

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900 million-dollar multiphase investment, we don't know whether the 250 that's supposedly already been invested is included or not. So it might be that they are talking about a 650 million-dollar project, which is essentially identical to the Brockton proposal and we just don't know, right? We're just guessing. We're not guessing. We just have no way of knowing.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's, yes, another unknown variable as we were to try to factor out the impacts. We don't even know within a quarter of a billion dollars what the potential casino that might be competing might look like, so that is what we're dealing with.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And in that score, is it realistic to think that they could build this grand casino operation, including a 900 room hotel, water park and all of the other features that you

described for the same amount of money that Rush Street is proposing to invest in Brockton?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't know, which is why it is in the unknown column.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It doesn't make sense.

mention a couple of things. There's not only that. There is a cost of capital, which is critical, which the applicant himself, Mr. Bluhm you might remember said to us in a couple of his presentations to us, given the risk, given the environment, the tribe may have a very hard time obtaining capital or obtaining. And if they do, it's going to be very expensive money.

So somebody might want and expect a higher return because of proposition of ultimately prevailing let's say on the land and trust question maybe a question, therefore, there is high return is expected.

Even without it, even granting that the Department of Material already made a decision in terms of land and trust. It is still perhaps a project that will command higher cost of capital, so all of that goes to that point.

The flip-side of that is something that is very important for us or at least partially consider in this it leaves us nowhere better, but it's still an important consideration. They don't have the same requirements that casino -- that the commercial casinos have in terms of finishing one phase having certain improvements done, you know, by date certain.

So they could quite easily,

Commissioner, I might argue, only build the

first phase. They only are committing to

60 percent of the casino surface parking,

and I forget the amount of rooms but only a

limited amount of rooms, not the 900.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I don't think there are any hotel rooms.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Not in the first phase. Thank you for that. And that is the most profitable portion of the project. Everything else is a cost that it's a lot harder to recover. And you recover it -- as an investor in this, you recover it from the gaming operations.

So it is quite possible, I might argue, that they build just a casino, surface parking with tables and everything and, you know, it could be made nice and pause or stop there for a while.

They didn't say that. They say they are going to go into phase 2, but there is a reality that might come to fruition relative to the competitive nature that gives them the flexibility to at least partial and pause there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they were explicit in answer to a question of mine that there was no recourse -- either the tribe or the city had any recourse if they decided to extend or alter it for that matter. Just get the construction plan.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. The inter-government agreement with the City of Taunton does not have any recourse. They have not made any promises in terms of we will open X, Y, Z by a certain date.

SPEAKER: Commissioner, I believe the inter-government agreement stated if we don't build the project as defined in the agreement is the old phase and there is 5 million-dollars pending. There was mention of that but no powers enforced.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There is a small penalty but there is no how and how or when it would be enforced.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you,
Rob. Ultimately leading everybody in terms
of trying to analyze this competitive
environment, I'm at a bit of a loss of
trying to predict exactly how the tribe
might react given the competitive nature.
And, by the way, whether we award a casino
or not -- whether we award a commission
license or not, they still have to have

flexibility. They could do it in phases, pause there, wait and see, do every phase right after each other, et cetera, et cetera.

I touched on this already, but I will mention it a little bit more again.

The financing Genting says they are committed to doing phase 1. They weren't quite equivocal as to whether how -- that would come directly from Genting all of it from phase 1 -- for phase 1 or whether they have to engage third-party lenders.

Again, that all goes under, you know, a lot of details that are very important to the development of a project that we just simply don't know. We touched on the management contract as well.

So, let me mention a couple of ideas or thoughts relative of how these unknowns may impact the MGC decision. You can stop me if that would be better for the operations, Mr. Chairman. But I figured I can at least mention that the Massachusetts casino gaming model is based on a low tax

rate with a high minimum investment requirement, a bit of a managed marked, if you will, a limited number of facilities with a regional slash type -- regional type monopoly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, I'd hate to do this since I was on the other side yesterday but do you think it would be possible to either turn the heat down, or open maybe a little door or something? Sorry to be persnickety but I see
Mr. Carney has his jacket off and I was afraid his shirt might be next.

SPEAKER: A good possibility.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yesterday I was chilling everybody, and now I'm boiling everybody.

So, again, the model was an effectively low tax rate in exchange for a limited competition, if you will, for casino operators. The Indian casino is not subject to this requirement. I already touched on this, but I will read into the record a couple of remarks here.

	Page 13:
1	The size and scope of the Indian
2	casino is not or that is built and how
3	it is operated will certainly impact the
4	market performance of the facility itself
5	but importantly for us the facilities
6	around it, including Mass Gaming and
7	Entertainment if it is awarded the license.
8	This in turn can have an impact on
9	the financial liability of other casinos as
10	well as the amount of gaming tax that the
11	state would collect. Questions? I see a
12	frowning face, Commissioner.
13	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Me?
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No,
15	Commissioner Cameron.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I was trying
17	to follow that.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Want to do it
19	again?
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. You
21	know what, let me read the example. It is
22	right below. If the casino let's say
23	captures 50 million from the Region A
24	casino, you know there is a differential in

17 percent to 25 percent. I am not talking about 17 to zero. I am just talking about the 17 to 25. The state would lose 4 million in gaming tax revenue due to that tax differential.

So if the casino in Taunton takes away business from other existing

Massachusetts casinos, the state ultimately loses, you know, 8 percent of that tax rate. This was all part of the number, right, that's what the governor did in order to get the 17 percent to begin with. Because, you know, if the Indians get land and trust, they have the rights to operate a casino, et cetera.

Now, if the 50 million comes from the Category 2 facility, the state will lose 60 million because the difference between 17 and 49 is that much greater, because the slots parlor has a tax rate of 49 percent.

Now, all of this are factors that we just have to live with. We knew the legislation was passed with differential

tax rates with this notion of the Mashpee and it's reality. But the point is that how they market, even within Massachusetts, you know, evolves has a big implication into the taxes that we ultimately collect.

Does that better explain the point I was making very abstractly before?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, much better, thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So the Region C applicant, MG&E, provided both a financial and a market assessment of their proposed project. We then in a new casino in Region C. That is very important to do. I think that is a reality they had to face, and they have done that satisfactorily.

Those assessments were based on a number of assumptions pertaining to the size and scope, the quality of the Indian casino also by necessity. Those base assumptions were not conveyed to the Commission. We do not have the details of the Innovation Group, for example, market. We only see the results. They did not have

to be conveyed to us, but it's just a statement that I am going to make.

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To be fair, given these assumptions were known, the Commission is not in a position to fully assess the validity of those assumptions because of all the moving pieces that the tribe itself also has. That further complicates our evaluation of the competitive environment.

For example, that said, given the magnitude of Mass Gaming and Entertainment's project cost 670 million, including the 500 million at least in eligible project costs, it would not be unreasonable to at least think about the financial liability of the project if gross revenues, both gaming and non-gaming, were less than 250 million for the applicant. That would put the return on investment lower than 10 percent.

And we touched on this in my presentation. There were a couple of questions that you started to ask, Commissioners, when I said the applicant

projects 20 percent return investment on a casino down to, I think, it was 10, 15 with Taunton. But once you already start adding this extra analysis, if you will, this competitive environment of the realities of an Indian casino, that return investment starts to go down.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me,

Commissioner. As is our custom, we will

welcome and acknowledge the Mayor of

Brockton has joined us. Thank you for

coming.

phase 1 of the Indian casino was constructed, it is likely that the casino will not fully penetrate the available market and delegating market that this gaming tax revenue to the state and that will be less compared to all the phases -- compared to if all the phases were -- I am just trying to read here.

So, remember the scenario where they only build phase 1 without expensive less revenue generating amenities. If they

didn't build all those later phases, then they will not penetrate as much the available market. They would get perhaps less customers.

The gaming revenue not captured by the Indian casino would be captured by other state facilities in order for the state to maximize its gaming tax, but also potentially by other state -- out-of-state casinos. But if this other casinos did capture this revenue, the state tax alone could be higher than what was estimated. The addition of the MG&E casino could also allow the state to fully penetrate the available market if only phase 1 of the Indian casino was built.

So perhaps a notion that I am starting to kind of like feel like I'm not ready here is that there's huge variability, right, the revenues could be even larger to the state if they only build phase 1. But we don't know if they are really going to build or stop at phase 1.

Unknown issues related to the

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additional and/or improved existing casinos located in the neighboring states also impact the equation here. We've already seen conversation about the Connecticut casino cooperation between the tribes and down there that may or may not be constitutional.

We have seen the narrative about the proposal to move the slots parlor in Newport into Tiverton. That would have --Tiverton, Rhode Island -- that would have also an expansion of the slots only operation into table games. That has to be approved first by Tiverton and then by the state.

So, again, there is a lot of forces in the competitive landscape that start to converge around this that have an impact into the gaming revenues for Massachusetts. And it is all regardless of how many casinos are operating in Region C. Even though -- I also failed to mention New Hampshire. There seems to be an ongoing narrative up there as to whether they

should approve casinos. It almost feels like every other year they have that discussion, and that could also change in Massachusetts.

All of this, whether or not these proposed changes would actually occur, is clearly unknown to the gaming commission and the existing casino licenses, the tribe and MG&E.

Another issue or last thought, the MGC has assessed every Category 1 and Category 2 application against the state objectives for gaming except an Indian casino. The MGC has the ability to ensure that plan facility investment, an actual capital -- an annual capital replaced is spent by all licensed holders, again, with the exception of the Indian casino.

With regard to the Indian casino, we can rely upon the word of the tribe. The state does not have -- the state does have a political relationship or a relationship with the tribe. It does not have a relationship with Genting. Illegal and

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financial relationship between Genting and the tribe is unknown to the state as I mentioned before.

So those were the big thoughts about the competitive environment, the uniqueness of this region. I thought it was in fair mentioning in this context, and I will take questions and answer them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Again, with the objective being to try to all of us have a sort of common understanding of the facts, anymore questions or Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I have a question. Amongst most of the unknowns is that you have not noted, and I would think that it might have an impact on the very least the cost of capital, is the pending litigation challenging the land and trust.

Until I became a commissioner, I didn't know anything of substance about architecture and site design and even now I know very, very little about financial modeling. I'll say I know nothing about financial modeling. I do know something

about law, and that I think it's fair to say that the challenge to the land and trust decision at a minimum raises very, very weighty issues.

It's very difficult objectively to reconcile the land and trust decision that has been made with regard to the Mashpee Wamponoags with the Supreme Court's rejection of the land and trust a decision with regard to the Narragansett Indians in Rhode Island in 2009.

I think for all -- I don't think there is a dispute about this. For all material purposes, the Mashpees Wamponoags are in a similar position to a position of the Narragansetts and the Supreme Court -- it wasn't five to four but the Supreme Court at categorically rejected the land and trust decision in favor of the Narragansetts.

Now, I would be the last person to say that I would predict what the outcome would be here for two reasons. One is that I've come to know a little bit about,

quote, Indian law, close quoted. And the one thing that everybody advises about Indian law is that it's almost a law to itself, and that it's very difficult to predict what judicial institutions will rule with regard to Indian law questions.

The second thing is that in 2009

Antonin Scalia was still alive and it was his protege, Justice Thomas, who wrote the decision in a classic approach to federal constitutional and statutory questions and it made kind of a classical application of Justice Scalia's approach to those issues.

And, so, I have said to others seriously, you know, about this is that the ultimate conclusion of the current and federal litigation in the land and trust issue with the Mashpees Wamponoags may in practice be decided by the result of the presidential election, and I mean that seriously. That is not a causal comment.

But coming back to what I said, it is a very, very weighty challenge. It's not one of these harassment type of legal

challenges that you're familiar to anybody who tracks substantial public or private projects for that matter.

It seems at a minimum that the impact of this litigation would be on the cost of capital. Because once Genting goes beyond its own resources and goes out to other credit markets, the creditor is going to be looking at a very plausible scenario that three or four years or five years down the line hundreds of millions of dollars spent and borrowed and the Supreme Court of the United States is going to say that they have no entitlement to the land and trust.

Isn't that something that ought to be taken into account?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. And I think to, again, goes in the very hard to quantify and what I would term as "risk."

There is risk that the applicant undertakes by deciding -- the commercial applicant,

MG&E, by deciding to put together a proposal saying, you know, I could do this.

But there is also the risk that the Mashpee

and Genting avenue they are taking to be sure.

In some ways that could be all rolled up into the cost of capital. For higher risk everybody demands a higher return and, you know, sort of leave it at that. The reality is who knows what -- how they may fair, right, in either scenario competing against it or by themselves, any one of them by themselves. Yes, to be short. But I don't know that that leaves us any better but with the notion of it is very hard to predict the competitive environment here. We just know that it's risky.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And since we don't have access to the financial projections, financial modeling to the tribe, which we do of our own applicant, we have no way of knowing the extent to which they calculated that risk realistically and we obviously -- the MG&E people think that it's essentially barred commercial borrowing and that no reasonable company no matter how big they

are do it on their own because the nature of the risk is that right or wrong how are they calculating that. We have no way of knowing.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me mention something about the 250 million that they are in for, which when I read it, I was a bit surprised because I never in my mind took it to be that much. However, I think I did spend a little time trying to figure out how much they are in for.

Nobody decides I have 250 million to spend on chase cost one day. They start spending little by little. They say here is an opportunity. Let's keep going. We need more lawyer time. Let's keep paying them. We now need X, Y, Z. Here is another check.

So there is an evolution of course in the life cycle of this project and the risk that they, you know, that they attract. And, again, I don't know where that leaves us except to say that, you know, there is real questions as to when

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any one of these operations and whether they can withstand, you know, the level of competition and risk that they may be associated with.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? Okay, thanks. There is one other unique loose end in the Region C which was raised on Friday in the letter to us -- actually, to our general counsel from MG&E, their general counsel and it essentially says, I will read it to keep paragraph, it essentially says that: While MG&E agrees with the Commission's interpretation of our statute, that is the Commission does in fact have the right to make an award in Region C a commercial license award, while MG&E agrees with that interpretation of our statute, they understand from the tribe's public statements that the tribe will challenge that right to issue a commercial license in Region C in court if we were to elect to award a commercial license in Region C.

And MG&E is saying, although we

think that the likelihood of that suit being successful is remote, there is always an X factor and we would be reluctant to put up 85 million-dollar nonrefundable deposit with that variable still floating around.

Therefore, they write: We, therefore, request that if the Commission determines that MG&E shall be awarded the license, the Commission enter into an agreement to award the license upon the earlier of one, a final judicial determination that the Commission has the statutory authority to issue a license in Region C; or, two, MG&E beginning construction on this proposed facility.

I take that to mean they would want us to wait until the final judicial determination unless they changed their mind and decide to go forward on their own without that, in which case they would pay the 85 million.

How that cuts, how that weighs, I think we will mostly talk about tomorrow

but I just want to, first of all, make

sure, General Counsel Blue, that I've

characterized this accurately and if

MS. BLUE: No, that is a correct characterization.

anybody has any other questions about it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Any other issues or questions?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was going to -- I was thinking of how that cuts. But if you want to leave that conversation for tomorrow, I will reserve my comments for tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have some too, but it starts to get into the substance of the deliberation and we sort of made a good effort to keep the clean break between establishing the facts as best we can lay them out there and, again, let's wait for the deliberations tomorrow.

So we are about ready to adjourn.

The plan for tomorrow is that we will

convene at 10:00 public meeting number 189,

which will be a regular scheduled meeting

of the Commission to do a few unrelated items unrelated to Region C. We don't expect that will take more than a half hour, so round and about 10:30 we will reconvene public meeting 188, which is this meeting.

We will start out by trying to make sure that we have consensus ratings of the five different categories, resolving any issues if there are any, then see if we can come to a conclusion on whether we have an application which warrants an award; and if so, considering all the factors in Region C, including the tribal status, would we want to make that award.

And our intention would be to make that decision tomorrow. If we can't get to that decision tomorrow, which would ultimately be a formal majority vote of the Commission, if we can't get to that by tomorrow, we've also reserved the possibility of a final meeting on Friday in our offices in Boston if we need the time.

Anything else, anybody, Counsel?

	Page 153
1	MS. BLUE: We do have material
2	errors. We would appreciate the material
3	errors coming to us before the end of the
4	day today so we can work on them and
5	understand they may need some more time but
6	it would be far better for us to have them
7	by the end of the day, and then we'll take
8	those up first thing when we reconvene
9	meeting number 188.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So we will do
11	that. Any reported errors we will take up
12	first at about 10:30 tomorrow morning. Do
13	I have a motion to adjourn?
14	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
19	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are adjourned.
23	
24	(Meeting adjourned at 2:08 p.m.)

	Page 154
1	GUEST SPEAKERS:
2	Rick Moore, City Point Partners
3	Scott Strusiner
4	
5	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING STAFF:
6	Catherine Blue, General Counsel
7	John Ziemba, Ombudsman
8	Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and
9	Responsible Gaming
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Page 155 COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS I, KRISTEN M. EDWARDS, COURT REPORTER, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, to the best of my knowledge and ability. WITNESS MY HAND, this 2nd day of May, 2016. Kristen M. Edwards