COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION PUBLIC MEETING #130

CHAIRMAN

Stephen P. Crosby

COMMISSIONERS

Gayle Cameron

Bruce W. Stebbins

Enrique Zuniga

James F. McHugh

July 24, 2014

10:30 a.m. - 4:40 p.m.

HYNES CONVENTION CENTER

900 Boylston Street, Room 200

Boston, Massachusetts

PROCEEDINGS

	CHAIRMAN	CROSBY: I	want to	call	to
4	order the 130th	meeting of	the		
5	Massachusetts G	aming Commis	ssion.		

Before we do anything else, I just want to make one announcement, particularly for any members of the press who are here or members of the press might be watching, our Director of Communications and Outreach, Elaine Driscoll, as most of you know is out on maternity leave. She had a baby on Saturday named Shane Alexander Holbrook and mother and baby are doing well, but she is going to be out for a while. And as an interim Director of Communications and Outreach, we have Hank Shafran. Raise your hand, Hank, if anybody doesn't know you.

Hank has a long career. He had has own communications and PR firm for years, then was the senior vice president for communications at a big law firm downtown Bingham, Dana, Bingham and McCutchen now

Τ	Bingham and actually was a part of a team
2	of people that I identified and recruited
3 .	Elaine in the first instant, so he has some
4	familiarity with what we are doing and he
5	will be here at least in the next two or
6	three months. And are you using the same
7	cell phone that she had? No.
8	SPEAKER: Same office phone, okay.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: He doesn't have a
LO	cell phone yet. All right, thank you,
11	Hank. All right.
L2	So, Commissioner McHugh, you want to
L3	go to the approval of the minutes?
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. We have
L5	three sets of minutes, Mr. Chairman. The
L6	first of those is the minutes for July 2,
L7	2014, which was the meeting at which we
L8	discussed the city's request to the City
L9	of Boston's request to stop what we were
20	doing until after the referendum.
21	There is a modification, and I
22	apologize, I should have caught this
23	earlier, that I would like to make. And
24	that is that at 12:34, I think, it's on

1	page 3, designated 12:34, at the 12:34
2	entry of the motion made by Commissioner
3	Zuniga that motion was really to designate
4	the following day as the starting date for
5	the process described in 205 CMR 125.016
6	C3. The thought of that is embodied in
7	what's there. But if we revised the
8	language to read as I just put it, I think
9	the point is a lot clearer. I should have
10	caught that earlier.
11	So, I would move the approval of
12	these minutes with change with a change
13	in the entry for 12:42 p.m. to read as
14	follows: Commissioner Zuniga moved that
15	the Commission designate the following day
16	as the starting date for the process
17	described in 205 CMR 125.016C3.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I will recuse
23	myself from this vote since I was not at
24	that meeting. All in favor?

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? So
6	it's a four, zero vote accepting those
7	minutes as modified.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: As modified.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As modified.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, the second
11	set of minutes we have is for July 10,
12	2014, which was our regular meeting of two
13	weeks ago, and I'd move the approval of
14	those minutes as they appear in the book
15	with the customary reservation of right to
16	correct typographical and other mechanical
17	errors. That's the meeting at which
18	Chairman Crosby participated by telephone
19	for part of the meeting, most of the
20	meeting but part of it.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.

1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? The
4	ayes have it unanimously.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And then,
6	finally, the minutes of the meeting
7	July 15, 2014, which is the meeting we held
8	a week ago Tuesday to discuss the City of
9	Boston's response to the arbitration
10	process and, again, I would approve
11	those I would move that those minutes be
12	approved in the form in which they appear
13	with the customary reservation.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do have a
15	comment on that.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, this
18	is very much in line with the way we keep
19	our minutes. But because it was a very
20	short one topic agenda with no votes, I am
21	wondering if we would be better or well
22	served by just including a little summary
23	of what discussion took place, because
24	that's not necessarily reflected here.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's not
2	reflected at all here, no. There is simply
3	a reference to the transcript. There was a
4	brief meeting, and that is the way they
5	were prepared. But we certainly can revise
6	them and submit them for approval at our
7	next meeting with a summary of what was
8	discussed if that's the will of the
9	Commission.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That would be
11	my preference, but that's just I'm one
12	commissioner.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other thoughts on
14	that, Commissioner Stebbins or Cameron?
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We don't need
16	to debate it. If one of the Commissioners
17	wishes to do it that way, let's do it that
18	way. I think that's entirely fair. So
19	let's take that off the table for today's
20	meeting, and we'll provide that at the next
21	meeting.
22	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, thank you.
24	We have quite a bit of stuff. Just for

_	rair warning, we are expecting to take a
2	break at around noon for about an hour and
3	we will be reconvening at 1:00 and we will
4	be wherever we are in the agenda, we
5	will be starting with item number 4A, which
6	is the research presentation at 1:00.
7	And we are expecting at around 1:30
8	to 1:45 to have the secretary of Health and
9	Human Services, John Polanowicz, join us
10	and we'll have some ceremonial signing at
11	that point, so the schedule will be blocked
12	at 1:00.
13	So administration, Director Day.
14	MR. DAY: Good morning,
15	Mr. Chairman, Commissioners.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
17	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good Morning.
18	MR. DAY: For this morning I don't
19	have a general update but busy
20	administrative sections so I recommend that
21	we move right into topic B, if that's
22	acceptable, unless the Commission has
23	general questions.
2.4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sounds fine.

1	MR. DAY: If you refer to tab B,
2	travel policy report, I just had a couple
3 .	of preliminary remarks. The Commission
4	initiated a three-prong process concerning
5	agency policy, an independent review and
6	comparison of agency travel policy, the
7	review and recommendations regarding
8	financial policy and internal controls, the
9	project to develop a complete policy manual
10	and accountability system with its existing
11	employee handbook as the basis.

Of course in addition to that, all those steps I mentioned above, the Commission has also taken the initiative to revise and adopt an updated version of its employee manual.

So for today we have one of those reports coming to the Commission relative to the comparison of travel policy with other peer agencies and within other agencies in Massachusetts. And for that, I would like to refer to Derek and Matt Burnham from Accenture, at least Matt's from Accenture. Derek is from here.

1	Derek.
2	MR. LENNON: Thank you, Rick.
3 .	Good morning, Commissioners.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Good morning.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
7	MR. LENNON: Nice to be here with
8	Matthew Burnham from Accenture. I'll turn
9	it over to him. I'll be very brief in my
10	comments, which I know everyone will be
11	happy with, and then I will turn it over to
12	Matthew to explain the process Accenture
13	went through and his team, their background
14	their qualifications.
15	But just to refresh everyone's
16	memory, in April we were asked to solicit
17	quotes from a master list of services
18	agreement to do an independent review of
19	our interim travel policy. We put out
20	quotes to three companies off of the
21	statewide contract titled PRF 46. That
22	contract covers management consultants, and
23	we received two responses.
24	One response was saying they didn't

have the bandwidth. One company responded saying they didn't have the bandwidth to do the work. The second response came from Accenture. At the time period, the quote was around 30,000 dollars. And the work to be done was take a look at our interim travel policy, take a look at the GSA travel policy, take a look at the state travel policy and compare us to two other jurisdictions.

I think Accenture went further and compared to a third jurisdiction and to come back with any recommendations they may have based on how our policy looked compared to those other ones. We have in front of us a report. Accenture actually complied with the timelines in the response -- request for response we put out.

It was our end that was slow in reviewing it just because of the determination decision via made for Region B. We just didn't have the time to review everything with all the workflow that was

1	going on, but Accenture did deliver the
2	report on time. And I'll turn it over to
3	Matthew now.
4	MR. BURNHAM: Thanks, Derek.
5	Good morning, Chairman,
6	Commissioners. Thanks for having me.
7	As Derek said, my name's Matthew
8	Burnham and I represent Accenture's
9	management consulting practice. Together
10	with Bill Kilmartin, we analyze the travel
11	policy interim travel policy this
12	spring, so today I will walk you through a
13	high level summary of our team and the
14	process we went through and some of our
15	findings and take any questions.
16	So a little bit about our team. Our
17	analysis was led by Bill Kilmartin, who is
18	a veteran of Massachusetts state government
19	with 23 years as a state government
20	employee, including 10 years as your state
21	comptroller. I supported Bill in this
22	project.
23	Bill and I work closely together in
24	Accenture's management consulting practice

1	across state and local government spending
2	most of our time here in the Commonwealth
3	working with state agencies. Bill sends
4	his regrets. He is on a family vacation
5	today and was unable to attend.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Please give my
7	regards to him when you see him.
8	MR. BURNHAM: I will, Chair, thank
9	you.
10	A little bit more about our process.
11	I'm going to describe three work streams
12	that we went through. These work streams
13	are described in further detail on page one
14	of the report in your packets.
15	The first work stream related to
16	collecting and analyzing information from
17	within the Commonwealth. That included
18	interviews with six senior members of the
19	gaming commission, as well as Commissioner
20	Cameron, to understand their experiences
21	and perspectives on past travel policies of
22	the Commission, as well as their vision for
23	the future final travel policy of the

Commission.

We also collected and analyzed the

current interim travel policies Derek

mentioned, as well as the house ways and

means proposals from earlier this spring

and the Massachusetts red book.

The second work stream related looking outside the Commonwealth for purposes of peer comparison and review. We spoke with two senior members of pure organizations to yourself, the Nevada Gaming Control Board, as well as the Ohio Lottery Commission to understand their perspectives on travel policies generally and recommendations for Massachusetts.

We also compared the Massachusetts interim travel policy to the travel policies of the gaming control boards or commissions of the states of Ohio,

Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We also compared with the United States general services administration policies for federal employee travel.

The third work stream related to pulling all this together. On pages 3

1	through 11 of the report in your packets,
2	you will see a side-by-side comparison of
3	these travel policies organized by two
4	sections, the first being the comparison of
5	the key policy attributes or
6	characteristics such as whether the policy
7	applies to all staff members and
8	commissioners or just staff members or
9	commissioners; what the requirements are
10	around pre-approved for travel expense
11	reimbursements, et cetera.

And then the second section related to reimbursable expenses, such as domestic meals, international meals, the same for different modes of transit and miscellaneous expenses and their allowable limits and those things within those categories not allowed for reimbursement across those different travel policies.

Based on this assessment, both the side-by-side comparison as well as the interviews with entities outside and inside the Commonwealth, we concluded that the interim travel policy developed by Derek

and his team was in such good agreement

with peer organizations, peer government

organizations. We did have five relatively

minor recommendations that the Commission

may want to consider as they finalize their

travel policy.

Those recommendations are on page 12 of the report. The first recommendation relates to international business-class travel. The general services administration authorizes international business-class travel for flights of longer than 14 hours outside the continuous US. And given input from the interviews and that precedent, we recommended that change be made to the current interim travel policy.

The remaining four recommendations relate to reimbursable expenses, including tips, airline charges, specifically bag fees, internet access and the booking of conference hotel rooms at work sites.

Those four things -- three of the four things were not addressed in the current

1	policy and we recommended to be more
2	explicit and prescriptive around those
3	things and the fourth related to tips.
4	We recommended aligning with travel
5	policies across the US of other government
6	organizations in allowing flexible
7	reimbursement of a reasonable amount rather
8	than a fixed percentage.
9	With those five relatively minor
10	recommendations, we think the interim
11	travel policy is very much on target. We
12	submit these findings and recommendations
13	for the Commission's consideration.
14	Any questions or comments?
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioners?
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I had one very
17	minor one. And when you say business class
18	allowed for travel longer than 14 hours,
19	does that mean actually in the air?
20	MR. BURNHAM: It could include a
21	connection according to GSA. It could
22	include a connection according to GSA.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
2.4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I just wanted

to say I was fortunate to assist with the
project. I think it was well done. The
comparison charts -- it's always good to
know what other agencies are doing, and I
think the policy is really sound and it's
one we should adopt with those
recommendations.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I thought this was really very thorough and presented in an easily understandable format. And I also thought that the sample job A in the beginning on page 15 to communicate to people what -- an overview of what was permissible and not permissible was really very helpful to me, so I thought this was a good job.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just like the fact that you compared us with other jurisdictions. We're not the usual state agency just based on the type of travel that we do. So it's helpful to look at what other gaming jurisdiction public entities did, so I appreciate the research

1	that went into that element of it.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree. I
3	thought it was well done. It also, by the
4	way, showed that the interim plan that
5	Derek and his stiff put together was pretty
6	good, you know, so that should be noted as
7	well. I had a couple of very minor
8	questions.
9	Do I gather that Nevada Gaming
LO	Control Board does compensate for alcohol
11	under the not allowed? It doesn't seem to
12	mention that. Just idle curiosity. I'm
13	not going to suggest we change our system.
L4	MR. BURNHAM: I would suspect they
L5	do not, but it was not explicitly mentioned
L6	in their policy.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Then there are
L8	several references to Pan-Am, use of
L9	Pan-Am. That's not a leftover thing from
20	an airline that no longer exists but still
21	in the state books.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's a
23	travel agent.
24	MR. LENNON: That was the state

1	travel agent when we gave the interim
2	policy over at we are currently going
3	out to procurement. That will change once
4	we get our official new travel agent.
5	Pan-Am could not accommodate billing. They
6	only wanted credit card, and we like to
7	have direct billing. It makes it easier
8	for us to respond to a public record's
9	requests.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is why
11	it shows up in all the other state
12	comparables, because they are an approved
13	vender for the state.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the using
15	the credit card makes it more transparent
16	is basically what you're saying.
17	MR. LENNON: No, actually, the
18	direct billing does. Using the credit card
19	is much more difficult, because you don't
20	have a bill coming from the company. All
21	we have is our credit card statements. It
22	doesn't have all the stamp and times
23	whether there was a change in flight. When
24	we get the direct billing, that shows all

1	those different charges.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Under the personal
3	automobile, it says if necessary
4	allowable use if necessary and with
5	approval. What does that mean?
6	MR. BURNHAM: Most travel policies
7	we looked at actually prefer the use of
8	official state automobiles as in the
9	Massachusetts red book. The interim travel
10	policy did allow the use of personal
11	automobiles assuming that it was necessary
12	of their travel itinerary for that
13	individual and had prior approval of
14	supervisors. I believe the automobile
15	policy is covered in a separate document;
16	is that correct?
17	MR. LENNON: The automobile policy
18	will be covered in a separate policy. We
19	don't have this is a constant topic with
20	Director Day. We do not have our two state
21	cars yet. But once we get them, we'll
22	adopt the OBM policies. But there are
23	certain requirements you have to meet in

the state to get a state leased car. You

have to be using a probe of 10,000 miles a year, because the lease cost has to be explainable versus a 45-cent variance plus we have Enterprise that we can use.

The standard rate for a compact car is about 35 dollars a day. Adding taxes it's around 45. So we'd want a comparison done that says what are you going to get as far as a mileage reimbursement versus using an Enterprise car for the day, do a cost comparison whether you are going to go that route. Because if it's going to cost more for private mileage, we should be renting Enterprise at that point. There should be a comparison done at some point.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When do you approve the use of a personal automobile?

I don't understand that.

MR. LENNON: So, if you're doing in state travel, you should have worked with your supervisor to let them know you are going to be out of your office; you're going to be instate travel; you are going to be going to these locations and you

1	should be telling them I'll be driving my
2	car. I'm not driving my car.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So if we have
4	a meeting, a commission meeting out in
5	Springfield or if we are going out to
6	Springfield to do some official business,
7	we should get prior approval from Rick.
8	MR. LENNON: Well, this is a topic
9	that came up and Rick has delegated that
10	decision-making to his director. So for
11	the IEB it's different. They are going to
12	be traveling all around all the time.
13	Karen can do almost a blanket approval and
14	just do check-ins where with my staff if
15	they are traveling out to Plainridge or
16	they are traveling out to Suffolk, right
17	now the spot two spots that they looked
18	to I would want prior approval from them.
19	I'd want them to tell me they are going
20	they are going to be using their car, and
21	this is what they are estimating to be.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And what about
23	us?
2.4	MR. LENNON: That's a good guestion.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I mean, should
2	we be doing a cost comparison; in other
3	words, if it's going to take drive to
4	Springfield and back 180-miles basically at
5	whatever the compensation rate is X
6	dollars, if we could rent an Enterprise car
7	for the day, should we be doing that; is
8	that what this order is?
9	MR. LENNON: The finance person in
10	me says yes, you should be taking a look at
11	that. The human being in me says if you're
12	traveling you have to come into Boston
13	to pick up an Enterprise car, there's not
14	an Enterprise location close by to your
15	house that you could pick it up from, no.
16	So it's all reasonableness expectation.
17	But, yes, you should always be looking at
18	what's going to be least expensive to the
19	Commission.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right. So
21	we'll just put in for reimbursement at the
22	Enterprise rate?
23	MR. LENNON: Yes, you could.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And/or offer a

1	ride to a colleague, which can also
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I understand
3	that. 26 players, 26 cars, right?
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'll drive
5	on the bus and pick somebody up.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Like I've done
7	in the past.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are getting
9	into the knits here, but this was the only
10	thing that struck me as really kind of
11	you don't need approval to use your own car
12	to drive to a meeting. That doesn't make
13	sense to me.
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's not
15	this is about travel and say three members
16	of the finance team there was there was
17	a meeting, you know, on Cape Cod on
18	finance, so it's just being prudent making
19	sure your supervisor understands. And if
20	there's a state car available, they'd use
21	the state car. So it really is just a cost
22	savings measure here.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Overtime for
24	travel we should have clear guidance. This

1	topic arose as a lesson learned in other
2	states with implementing travel policies.
3	What's that about?
4	MR. BURNHAM: So this came out
5	especially in Nevada around depending on
6	the classification of the employee, the
7	treatment of overtime during travel maybe
8	differ. So while I was on the scope of
9	this assessment to look at overtime
LO	policies, based on that conversation with
L1	the control board, we recommended that
L2	attention be paid to that topic when
L3	revising new policies with the Commission.
L4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So that's
15	something you are going to be looking at in
L6	a different context.
L7	MR. LENNON: Correct. Trupti and
L8	her team will be taking a look at that.
L9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
20	MR. DAY: Mr. Chairman, just in the
21	way of process, it was our understanding,
22	unless there's an objection from the
23	Commission, that we would take the
2.4	Accenture report and incorporate those

provisions in the final policy that we will
be bringing back in the full policy manual.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Their
recommendations?
MR. DAY: Yes, we will just consider
them.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, the
recommendations all seem to make sense.
They were pretty straightforward. Do we
need any action on this?
MR. DAY: No, we don't.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I will just
join my colleagues in thanking both Derek
and our friends from Accenture in the
process they have done. I agree that it's
a great thorough and well-articulated
report.
MR. BURNHAM: Thank you. It's our
pleasure to be involved.
COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you very
much.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. I

noticed that since another member of the

press has come in from, I believe, from New

York Times and I just mentioned that Elaine

Driscoll is out having had a baby and Hank

Shafran over in the corner here is taking

her place while she is out.

Okay. What's next?

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. DAY: Mr. Chairman, refer to tab C, item C and behind that tab there is a presentation and we will get to that in just a second. What I might -- what I would like to do is as we start, we are of course engaged in a high performance project and I wanted to take just a minute -- because I oftentimes refer to our high performance team along with our consultants, and so I wanted to identify here who those are, along with Commissioner Cameron, Commissioner Zuniga, of course Derek Lennon, Catherine Blue, Trupti Banda and myself and we're supported by Maryann Dooley, so that reinforces who that high performance staff team is.

And that staff team basically is

taking a look at everything as it is produced by the consultants, and it doesn't go before the Commission until that team has concurred in that recommendation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And let me just interject that this presentation came up growing out of a very casual conversation between me and Director Day where I was saying, you know, what are the key data points that we're going to be measuring, have we talked about.

And I thought it might be useful for the Commissioners to sort of brainstorm about, you know, what are the key measures that we ought to be looking at to think about our successor or failure of our operations not knowing where that was in the process.

It turns out that that was probably a little bit out of time. There is going to be a place for that, but it led to us getting an update on this whole proposal, which I think is a really good idea anyway. So that was how this all sort of came

about. I didn't mean to be putting my foot into a middle of a plan without paying any attention.

MR. DAY: Actually, it will work really good because it will allow us this morning to provide two segments. The first one we've asked our consultants to update our current status on our policy and accountability project. And then the second part of that one, once it's completed, will be a short discussion and power point regarding goals, supporting goals and measures, so that will kind of help introduce that topic.

And then from there, it'd be up to the Commission if you wanted to discuss that at any great length in time. But I think it will give an idea of what's coming, what the next parts of this project are and what they're meaning to establish.

So what I would like to do, though, is one of the things that our consultants are here today is to identify completed a first deliverable and that deliverable is

recommended to by our high performance team

I just referred to. And what it is is the
table of contents listing the policies, and
then the policy template that each policy
will put into that form.

So we thought it would be a good first step for the Commissioners to take a look at that list and it's not -- all those policies have not yet been drafted yet but it's a high performance team. And the consultants have went together and said, "This is the total list of what we would recommend as a policy manual to the Commission."

If you consider it and if you approve, that will allow us to move forward with development of each of those policies which we will return, and hopefully not each individually, but within groups back to the Commission for your consideration.

So with that, what I would like to do is introduce Ed Burke and Russ Meekins to give you an update and review of the material in your packet. Thank you.

MR. BURKE: Thank you, Rick. Good morning, Commissioners. Good to be here today. As Director Day was saying, we have a few quick things to cover. I'm going to talk about the human resources project and the work that we have been doing with the high performance team, kind of give you an update and TF, the two deliverables that were mentioned. And then I'm going to turn it over to Russ and Russ is, I think, actually is a chairman. This is a good timing to start thinking about performance management aspects of the project.

So what Russ is going to do is kind of give you a quick preview of the approach we are going to take, some of the issues that are going to be before you shortly as we get moving on this in the fall. If I could go to the next slide.

Our approach basically is a three-legged stool, if you will, for all of the work that we're doing. The first piece is the guidance that we get directly from the Commission and commission staff, your

1	experience, your knowledge, your
2	perspective on what we are doing. As
3	Director Day mentioned, we're working
4	closely with the high performance team, and
5	they're providing that input into the
6	process.
7	We also bring in statutory guidance
8	looking at compliance and best practices
9	and what other organizations are doing as a
10	way of informing the process, and then we

and deep knowledge.

Bob Carol and Guy Mike, who are behind me, they are experts in the gaming industry and have seen across the country.

Russ and I and our team have deep expertise in performance management, human resources consulting and other things like that.

Next slide, please. In fact, just -- I think you have one more slide.

bring a significant amount of competency

There are four pieces to the project overall. The first deals with personnel processes, at the end the employee accountability systems. There will be a

goals and objectives section. Could you go to the next slide, please? Thank you.

Laying it out in the chart as you see here, we are well underway on the first piece, the personnel processes and that is what I will be talking about now.

We are looking to start within the next month or so on the goals and objective's piece, which would be the first major piece of the performance management and strategy development section followed up later in the fall with the expanded strategy plan. So, the second piece of our presentation we haven't started yet, but we are getting ready to talk about.

If you look at the next slide within focusing on the human resources piece of the project, most of our work so far has been around developing policies, coming up with a master list of policies looking at whether other agencies are doing and so forth. And the team is currently cranking away at actually pulling the policies together, drafting policies that are needed

as they go forward.

And as Director Day mentioned, we

have a review process that is basically an

assembly line with you as the final step.

So as we have policies completed, we will

bring, you know, in batches policies up for

your review.

On the next slide, I wanted to mention there are a number of other tasks that are in the human resources section that we are also working on. We're in the process of developing job descriptions for everyone in the organization and perspectively for new hires as they come forward.

We're working on a salary classification plan ringing it in line with other state agencies are doing. We've done a fair amount of work on developing information technology strategy for human resources. So we have been working with John Glennon and his staff. We have had a number of meetings on that. We are working on a systems architecture.

1	We've had some preliminary
2	discussions with the human resources
3	division state level looking at what they
4	have available, and we will be coming at
5	some point before the Commission with
6	recommendations in terms of what the suite
7	of IT solution should be for supporting
8	that HR going forward.
9	As part of that, we're also looking

As part of that, we're also looking at a number of quick hits. We are trying to make -- for an average organization, you know, there is a certain amount of recruiting and other work like that that goes on. You're not average in any respect. There is so much activity here, a tremendous amount of job search is currently and going forward. There will be a number of new ones. So what we're trying to do is where possible come up with some solutions, ideas, technology to make the job easier and tracking easier for all of those activities.

On the next slide, let me talk a little bit about policy section and really

1	where we how we perform the work. We
2	started with the existing employee
3	handbook, which I will talk about in a
4	moment. We developed a large policy master
5	list spreadsheet, which we worked with the
6	high performance team over the last couple
7	of months. We looked at statewide
8	policies. We looked at the red book and
9	other examples from the human resources
10	division.
11	We looked at two peer agencies that
12	are, you know, authorities and separate
13	from the executive branch similar to the
14	Mass Gaming Commission and to see what
15	their policy approaches looked like. One
16	was Massport and the other was the Mass
17	Board of Resources Authority.
18	We also looked at two-tier gaming
19	agencies in Michigan and Washington and did
20	a comprehensive review of their policy
21	approach with particular attention to
22	gaming specific policies, things that went
23	on there. We also

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me. Was

1	there any particular reason why you picked
2	Michigan?
3	MR. BURKE: In discussions with the
4	high performance team, those where the two
5	that were suggested, so we came up with a
6	number of different options. Michigan was
7	also as a state has a fairly sophisticated
8	performance management approach statewide
9	as Massachusetts does. And we've had a
10	number of discussions.
11	In fact, we have monthly conference
12	calls with the team in Michigan just
13	comparing notes in general, so not just on
14	gaming but for other state activities.
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: My
16	understanding of Michigan is also it's a
17	very comparable in size and number of
18	operations to Massachusetts, so it's a
19	fairly, you know, recent commission.
20	MR. BURKE: Yes, exactly. We also
21	looked at federal and state law
22	requirements to make sure that the
23	Commission is in compliance with all

applicable rules and human resource best

1 practices just from other places.

We have a couple of HR professionals

on the team. One in particular Joan Cune,

who is a consultant in HR but worked for

many, many years with Partners Healthcare

and a number of other places, so she brings

private sector as well as government

experience to that.

On the next slide, I guess a couple of quick findings. The existing list of policies, I think gave the Commission a very good starting point. For the most part, the policies were accessible. Some of them need a little bit further development. A few of them we thought were actually very well done.

The expanded FX code for MGC we think is probably the best in the country in terms of the comprehensiveness of it and could be used as a national model for that, so just some very good news from that respect. If we go to the next slide.

There were some things that did come out of the process. There are a number of

policies that don't exist that the team

felt are needed, so we identified an

additional 30 policies which will be

drafted from scratch using best practices

and other models.

In some cases, the existing policies were not flushed out enough. So part of the process will be going through reviewing, reformatting and otherwise updating those policies. And we are basically going to put this together into a new and a formal policy manual, which will have all the policies in one place. And, ultimately, that will be the final deliverable from the project that we will have you review and consider.

If we go to the next slide, there's basically three categories of policies we have included in the appendix as opposed to going through all of them individually. In the appendix of the document that you have in front of you is the table of contents for the master list of policies that will be in the eventual policy manual. There

are 113 policies in total.

There are three different categories of work that we are doing right now. As I mentioned, there are 30 new policies that we're drafting, five of those have been reviewed and approved through the high performance team. We have another batch of nine which are under review right now by MGC HR and the remainder of the other half are basically currently under development.

There are 48 policies that are in the existing employee handbook. Those are being reformatted. We're reviewing them to see if there's suggestions or changes that might make sense, but those will be put in the final manual.

And then, finally, the final category is using the Commonwealth policy. In a number of cases, it makes sense to instead of developing a policy at the MGC level pointing to state -- existing state policies as being the point of reference that we would use.

That particularly makes sense, for

example, the Group Insurance Commission

where a lot of the employee benefits comes

from has policies that tied each of those

benefit cases. So instead of developing

policies here, the manual will refer onto

those.

The next page is the -- this is the format that we will be using going forward was one of the deliverables of the project.

As you can see, it's relatively straightforward and we have been using it as we have been developing the policies and bringing them forth.

So, I guess, I would pause at this point, Rick, and ask for questions and see where we want to go from here. Again, the two things for your consideration are this template, which you have in front of you, and the policy master list, which is in the appendix which lists all the policies which we will be developing.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I just had one sort of high level question. 113 policies, who is supposed to know those?

1	MR. BURKE: Well, outside of the
2	human resources department, I think the
3	policies differ in terms of how they will
4	be used. A large number of them relate to
5	things like benefits kind of basic locking
6	and tackling sort of policies that you will
7	find in almost any organization. So
8	everything from maternity leave to all
9	sorts of different options for
10	contributions made from payroll for, you
11	know, college funds or whatever have you,
12	each of those requires policies but they
13	are not particularly complicated or
14	complex.
15	I think one of the things that we
16	did, and as I mentioned, 35 of them were
17	pointing directly at the state. In that
18	case, there's not really any effort on the

the remainder of them apply as they -- you know, as certain situations come up.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: My question

19

20

21

part of the Mass Gaming Commission in terms

of updating and mandating the policy. We

are just applying those as they were, but

L	was a little flip. How do you if you're
2	dealing with I can understand why
3	this is a complicated world we live in. I
4	can understand why you may need 113
5	separate policies given state law, federal
6	law, local requirements.

How do you go about deciding who needs to really understand them? Is it something that all employees ought to know and understand? And once you've made that decision, and maybe I am getting ahead of myself and all of ourselves, how do you penetrate the workforce, ourselves included, and have an understanding of them at the ready?

MR. BURKE: Well, one of the things that the intake process does currently is to highlight key policies in terms of ones that are very important that we want every employee to know. In fact, there are sign-off sheets that new employees must complete.

Say they reviewed, for example, the FX policy and understand all of the

1	implications of it. There are a number of
2	other policies like that that are
3	highlighted. So there are a few that are
4	very important and we want to make sure
5	that everyone is not only aware of and have
6	reviewed coming into the organization. But
7	the vast majority of them though apply only
8	in certain circumstances.

If, you know, in Elaine Driscoll's, for example, is now on maternity leave so it would apply to that -- in that case you would look at and review that policy and see what the approach is and how it will apply in her case.

Generally speaking, the policies we haven't formally received approval about how to publish these yet. But most state agencies actually put them online now.

There is an internet option so that any employee can go and review existing policies as they apply if there is things that they need to know.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And so part of the acclimation process would be to help

1	people understand when they need to go look
2	at a policy.
3	MR. BURKE: Yes.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I mean, I'm
5	thinking of situations in which a person
6	may not even know that there is a policy
7	and there is in fact some. But part of the
8	promulgation process would be to acclimate
9	people to this sort of contents.
10	MR. BURKE: Yes. In fact, one of
11	the things that we're planning on doing
12	with the rollout once we have the policy
13	manual in place is some sort of training
14	process for the directors and other
15	supervisors around the gaming commission to
16	make them aware of the existence of the new
17	policy manual and kind of take them
18	through, if you will, the procedures around
19	how to use policies, when to go to HR,
20	where the policies are available for review
21	and so forth.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay, thank
23	you.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One thing that

I believe is going to be very helpful in conjunction with having all of these on electronic format and internet or searchable database, if you will, is the format that you articulate here on page 12.

For example, there's applicability and to whom does that apply is something that, you know, at some point hopefully the near future somebody can search everything that applies to them.

MR. BURKE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And then you can filter or index or, you know, maybe the detail is hidden. And if it catches your eye, you can see the detail or you can hide it because I am not planning on going on maternity leave, for example. So, but it is a process obviously that, you know, you have helped us undertake, so thank you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Ed, I have a question going back to, you know, kind of the information you're pulling together to existing Massachusetts HR policies, policies from other jurisdictions, but I am

also intrigued by incorporating potential private sectors into our best practices.

And based on your experience knowing how much overlaying regulation and guidelines and everything else that is already being dictated to us, you know, kind of what percentage of those private sector HR best practices have you witnessed kind of being able to find a way into our policies?

MR. BURKE: They're actually it almost all the policies that we do are kind of a hybrid. So we are taking ideas from multiple sources. But there are -- for example, one of the things that we will be working on is an employee appraisal system and how we are going to be actually reviewing, evaluating, motivating MGC employes. And so for that, we are looking at a number of different models in terms of how that works.

The state has its own approach, but we will be borrowing from private sector examples in terms of recommendations for

how reviews are done, how often they are

done, are there going to be multiple ones

per year and so forth, so we incorporate

those where it makes sense.

I think, you know, for the most part, state agencies being large complex organizations have a full suite of policies available, so there is almost always something to start with from that standpoint.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: But we have that flexibility, as any other state agency or commission would, to kind of adapt what's best for us as long as we don't completely fly in the face of existing state HR regulations.

MR. BURKE: Yes. One of the key things we do not want to break precedent for -- we keep coming back to maternity leave, but that's just continue to use that as an example. You want to use existing precedents, you know, examples of where the state has applied certain rules in certain ways.

If the Commission decides to go at a different way, we want to be very aware that we're making that kind of decision. For the most part, we want to stick within the OR state guidelines to see how it works. I think that the travel policy that was discussed earlier is an example of where Mass Gaming has kind of some unique aspects to what they are doing as compared to other state agencies.

One of the reasons we looked at Mass Board of Resources Authority, for example, is you have a lot of very specific skills that you need to get experience in the gaming industry, people who have experience in a number of aspects of that that are not going to be necessarily found in Massachusetts.

So, you need to look at outside for expertise into bringing in people like that. Places like Mass Bay Transit
Authority, Mass Board of Resources
Authority all had similar situations. So when you're looking at hiring sourcing,

1	relocation, those sorts of policies, those
2	tend to be good places to look for
3	precedence.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay, great.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. DAY: Commissioners, I do want
7	to emphasize that the whole concept is that
8	and, Commissioner McHugh, I think you
9	identified it as we are kind of at the
10	beginning really. We have a policy list
11	of policies that we anticipate producing.
12	As we produce those policies, we bring
13	those to the Commission.
14	Once the Commission approves
15	policies, then we kind of put them in the
16	cube. But the idea is the policies really
17	don't do much good unless your staff are
18	trained, and so we train staff. We
19	wouldn't necessarily train staff on every
20	detail in each one of those policies.
21	We'd identify a little bit like we
22	did with the employee handbook revisions.
23	Those that affect the staff the most are
24	most likely to affect the most staff

trained in those and make sure we identify
how you can access them. That's one thing
I think the key now in the policy it used
to be go to the big policy manual and go
through the table of contents until you
found it. But now the ability to put this
kind of policy manual onto the internet for
staff's use, I think it would really be
helpful so we can make sure we train.

And then if staff has a question regarding whatever it is, recognition, grievances, whatever they might have, they can actually go right to the electronic version and read the policy as it applies.

And, I think, that will be a lot more helpful than trying to continue. Of course we have to update that policy.

So what we are hoping is that the list of or the policy template on page 12 and the policies as listed by title on pages 27 through 30 of the appendix that the Commission would grant us an approval of those so we can move forward and work on development of each one of those policies.

1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am familiar
2	with the appendix, but I don't know that
3	they were included in the packet.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It is.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Then I missed
6	it.
7	MR. DAY: They are under the
8	appendix, and they are numbered page 27
9	through 30.
LO	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Got it.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So you're
L3	seeking approval for this list of policies
L4	with a substance to be developed.
L5	MR. DAY: Yes. And the policy
L6	template that we will use for format for
L7	each one of these policies.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Are
20	you ready to go ahead in your second part
21	of the consulting report or do you want
22	that right now?
23	MR. DAY: I thought we could, if
2.4	that's all right, we could do it right now.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We don't need a
2	vote on that, do we?
3	MR. DAY: I think it would be
4	appropriate because we are going to start
5	quite a bit of work in it. It's an
6	official format of the Commission have all
7	the logos on it and all that good stuff.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, personally I
9	haven't had a chance to try to figure out
LO	whether there is anything missing here but
11	I can't imagine.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: How could
13	there be?
L4	MR. DAY: Hence that's what your
15	high performance team was doing.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, a
L7	lot of work has gone into this and a lot of
18	debate, and so I can assure you that this
19	is a comprehensive list that has been well
20	studied. So I would move that we accept
21	the new policies to be further developed by
22	the project project management team.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.

1	MR. DAY: That includes the
2	template, Commissioner Cameron?
3 .	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the template
4	on page 12.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And the
6	template on page 12.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I resecond
8	that.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
LO	discussion? All in favor?
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
L4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
L5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Opposed? The
16	ayes have it unanimously.
L7	MR. DAY: Chairman Crosby, before we
18	go onto the next segment, I just wanted to
19	toss this process out because we've talked
20	about it in the high performance team but
21	it's a process approval. I'm assuming that
22	is what the Commission would prefer, but I
23	think I better at least rereview that to
0.4	make sure my assumption is not incorrect

What the concept would be as we brought the policies forward, and I might just go back and make sure we reemphasize that what is in that list are significant portions are already in our handbook, so it's a matter of reformatting and then amending where it needs to be more detailed.

There are -- then another significant portion of those that we would be recommending adopt the current state policies, the State of Massachusetts policy and then there are, I think, about 30 brand-new policies. So from what concept I have been working with, we'd want to bring those back to the Commission in some fashion for your initial approval.

From there relative to revisions and updates and those kinds of things with the policy, I am assuming or suggesting that you delegate immediate authority to do that part of the process plus sign the policies. Any substantive changes to the policies would need to come back to the Commission.

1	And possible another thing to think of
2	would be the possibility of delegating to
3 .	me the ability to have the temporary policy
4	for 60 days or something to that effect.
5	But that's we don't need to make
6	any formal decision with that today but
7	it's kind of the direction that I am
8	suggesting you might want to go.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sounds reasonable.
10	MR. DAY: Now I am done interrupting
11	and ready for the next.
12	MR. BURKE: I'm going to turn it
13	over to my partner Russ here, Russ Meekins,
14	who I think most of you know, to talk about
15	the performance management aspects and
16	strategy that we're about to start.
17	MR. MEEKINS: Chairman Crosby,
18	Commissioners, good morning.
19	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Morning.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Morning.
21	MR. MEEKINS: I know we're in the
22	interest of time I recognize some of this
23	detail here you have seen before at other
24	times and we wanted to have, you know, a

sort of complete coherent presentation that you could have and take with you. But I am going to be moving over it rather quickly but please feel free to ask questions, interrupt or whatever if you have anything to ask or want more clarification on.

So our approach to performance management, the three work streams that come after the HR work stream, is based upon the State of Massachusetts formal performance management life cycle.

And you see on the next slide here that the goal of it and the goal of any performance management activity really is to enhance efficiency, effectiveness and equity to really improve upon or optimize the amount of public transparency, accountability and openness of the process is provide summary information and dashboards that management can make of -- can rapidly see what the situation is and make very good data driven, evidence driven decisions and detailed performance reports that provide all sorts of information about

the Commission and the activities it

versees, so that is where -- that's the

ultimate goal of where we're going to.

Now, our approach as we mentioned previously, we would be considering all that has gone past, all the frameworks, the statutes, the regulatory environment, everything that exists currently, all the decisions that you've already made, which is a significant amount, the data that you're already collecting, the strategic plans that you've already put together, that's all input into where we would start.

And then we would -- driven from that, we would work with you to basically reconfirm or reconfirm those things that are already done and to codify new things so we had the mission, vision goals, subgoals, actions from top to bottom of what the Commission wants to accomplish and is going to accomplish in all of its activities.

In each case, we would then attach measures and targets to each one of those.

And I'll talk in a minute about why that particular approach has tremendous management power.

Basically what we talked about here is the goals, subgoals and actions in attaching these measure and that really is the fundamental to success. And the key if you had to think about it in one aspect at all is really outcome based goal.

So a lot of times if people have existing goals, we have to reconfigure them a little bit so that they are measurable. They need to look -- we need to have goals that talk about the results you're trying to achieve, not just some good idea but what are the exact results you are trying to achieve.

In the next slide, we will be going over this in great detail when we work closely with you and getting all your input in trying to use this. But it's important to think about, you know, how do you actually -- how do you develop a goal that works effectively in a performance

management, results driven organization, a high performance organization.

And really there's some examples here not from the gaming commission but from other places around the state that are actual goals that people have put together that conform to what our checklist what makes it good, which is that it's outcome oriented, it's measurable, it's specific. It has a time horizon. And when you write it, it's easy to understand and it has we call a directional verb increase, decrease, you know, maximize, different things like that so you know what you're really trying to accomplish.

Now, one of the things I'd like to just mention while we're sitting here is that I am sure you know that you're collecting great amounts of data and you have taken steps to increase the amount of data and information that you're going to be generating over the years.

And what we're talking about really with performance management the difference

with just sort of the normal organization
has lots of data and really becomes lots of
data, something like the MWRA, they have
performance management and they really need
it. And you do too because you're going to
have so much data, much more than even any
sort of the normal state organization.

And so we -- what performance management provides is a structure, a relevant structure that can identify what the key kinds of data is for your decision. Now lots of other people, you know, in the organization are going to need data for different things and that's going to exist. We're not going to change that or anything like that.

But we will be able to identify for the goals of the organization, for the subgoals of the organization, for the actions that support that, what is the data that you need, what's the evidence that you need to make your decisions. And you'll see that when you have that in a certain format in that structure that we provide,

it will provide you information you

otherwise wouldn't get. And it will

provide you the ability to see problems and

to fix problems that you wouldn't otherwise

know until they blow up. And this is why

performance management is so effective.

So continuing on, we use this structure to try to show that there's a logical hierarchy, and really the power performance management comes from the connection between the superordinate goals that we may have five or ten of those, the subgoals. In each case, each goal may have five or ten or even more sometimes. If your goal is economic development, you can have a lot of subgoals, for example.

And then all the things you have to do to accomplish that, all the projects, all the activities, everything under that. And they are all linked together in a logical hierarchy. So you say this is my goal. What are all the things I have to do to achieve that, okay, of those subgoals. Just take each one. What are all the

things I have to do to achieve that? And that becomes this logical hierarchy.

So once we have that hierarchy, then you put measures at each level. So what you need to find a way to measure whether or not you're achieving your goal. And it's actually a difficult question. I mean, there will be a lot of debate, I think, in terms of, like, what's the exact way to measure?

Sometimes you have a goal, and there is some things that is beyond your control. So should that be the measure or should the measure be something that you more closely control but isn't exactly that? Sometimes you have a great idea for a measure, but there's no data available. Can you generate that data?

For example, we are not collecting,
you know, information about crime
statistics related to casino development or
casino activities. In the future, you
might want to do that. And Commissioner
Cameron has talked about that. That would

be something that you might want to do.

But sometimes you have a good idea for a

measure but you can't -- there's no data

available. So when that's the case,

sometimes you have to go to approximate

measures.

So there's a lot of discussion that you'll have to make decisions about what are the measures to really show whether you're achieving your goal, what are the measures you are going to use to show that you're achieving your subgoals and what are the actions.

And then of course there's the next level would be targets. We don't just want to create jobs. We want to create a certain number of jobs or a certain increase in the number of jobs, et cetera.

So to provide an example, again, this has to be illustrative because -- our process would be that we would be working with you to identify all these things but just to give you sort of an idea of what it might be like. Looking at the statute

there, these key principles are there. So
let's assume that these are really
something like goals and you chose one of
your goals would be maximum long-term value
of the Commonwealth.

Now, the thing we would be doing with you we'd try to rephrase that in a way that was more specific to what we're talking about. Let's just use that for now. Turning to the next slide. We then put that into our format here. So you say, okay, for maximizing value with Commonwealth, what are the goals underneath that? And there are many. There could be again 10, 15, 20 things that you have to do to do that. We'd have to think through all of that.

Now I should have said, and I didn't, in this logical hierarchy it has to be comprehensive. If you miss one thing, then it's going to weaken the power of performance management, because you don't have it on your list. So you could be accomplishing everything else and not the

one thing that's missing.

So one of our approaches is to make sure that we cover everything. We call it —— we call it mutually comprehensively exhausted it. You don't forget anything, and you don't double count anything.

So, but looking at this level of subgoals, let's just say one of them that you might come up with would be to create new jobs. Well, if you are going to do that, then there will be a whole list of potential actions that you would look at underneath that. For example, it might be your establishment of the Casino Careers Institute collaborating with workers in development boards and many, many other things that we might come up with would be the maximizing to do that. We look at measures.

So, okay, well, at the top level then the measuring of the maximizing value Commonwealth, maybe you'd think that the tax revenues would be a way to look at that or the percent increase in local aid,

stimulation in small business development

or some net value kind of impacts because,

you know, it really is the net in value

not -- you'd have to subtract the costs

that -- people have to increase cost so

you'd have to have at least subtract it

from the total.

So that would be a really robust discussion because there's lots of ways you could measure, and it's important just to pick the ones that really make a difference.

MR. BURKE: And I think just on that, we are kind of putting some categories in there. So, for example, tax revenue is kind of the top line which comes into the casino. The next one is the statute envisions a number of uses for the revenue that's coming in, for education, for transportation, for local aid, so you would have some reporting on that, you know, on actually the impact that casino activity is having on those outcomes really that you're driving towards.

L	The stimulation of small business
2	development is looking at kind of a broader
3	picture. What are the consequential
4	impacts of having casino in any given area
5	in terms of surrounding businesses,
5	restaurants, hotels, you know, economic
7	activity and so forth.

So, as you can see, it would get pretty large when you start looking at all of it, particularly with this sort of goal.

MR. MEEKINS: So, anyway, I think you get the picture here. You can see those. These are just illustrative. So the next slide shows a really important point here, which is what we try to do what we call a cascade, you know. It's very difficult to do. But those of you that have been in organizations where you have accomplished it, it's very powerful, which is to start from the top and have these goals and all the hierarchy there. And then to drive that down through each successive level of the organization down to the program level and then into the

individual personnel level so that the

personnel evaluation systems reflect, you

know, some of those goals.

And Ed worked on this, and it was a tremendous success at the state level. We had 100 percent compliance that every person at the management level in the State of Massachusetts has at least one of the organization goals as their -- within their personal evaluation matrix.

So, that's the kind of thing that when you align the goals from the top to the bottom, everybody is moving in the same direction. And then when you measure it, you can find out where the problems are and go right to that level and say, okay, you know, this particular unit or this particular program is not moving in the right direction and what should we do about it.

The next slide is a graphic depiction of what we would call a root cause analysis. And, again, one of the powerful things from a management

perspective that you get with this logical hierarchy is that let's say that you have a goal and you're looking at it and you're measuring it and your measurement says you're not achieving it. So you then look at the subgoals. Because supposedly if you achieve all the subgoals, you're going to achieve this goal. That's the logic.

So then you find this example here, one of the subgoals is not being achieved. So then you look underneath that and if you look at all the things that you were supposed to do to achieve that subgoal and in this example one of those is not being achieved. The ones that are not being achieved are the ones highlighted in red.

So the beautiful part about this is that you can drill down in a route cause analysis and find out what the problem is in a way that you would never see before, because you wouldn't have been measuring it. You can then address that action, which will then achieve that subgoal, which will then achieve your superordinate goal.

And that's the way that you have continuos improvement over time.

As a practical matter the way this is presented, as shown in the next slide here, where you have multiple ways of doing this but this is an example of an actual dashboard that we created. And you see you have a goal here on the side and these icons here, the circle, square and triangle are showing green for achieving it, achieving the target, yellow for close to target and red for not achieving the target.

So as top level management, you can look at that dashboard and instantly say, well, tell me about the statewide average branch wait times. There seems to be a problem there, and you can drill down into that and try to find out what it is. It's not that you'd ignored the other ones but you'd feel satisfied that while you're achieving these things, this is our targets and we're doing it. It looks pretty good, and you don't have to waste too much time

on that.

And this would all be presented and the next slide shows our graphic for this is that we presented it in meetings before you or even meetings of personnel staff or staff underneath depending on what level you're dealing with. But it would come to you in these dashboards and these performance reports on some sort of frequency basis. It might be quarterly say, for example.

The Department of Transportation is really very effective on its quarterly, public, accountability meeting where they go through every one of their goals and see how they are doing and they show it and they address them and take action. And so the question is, you know, how's everything going? What's the problem? What actions have you taken to remedy? That's done in an open session, and then you track it.

The next session you get the information about, well, we had these four tasks, four actions that we wanted to take

1	in order to remedy a problem. Give us an
2	update on that. And that is how you would
3	use it once you get it installed. Sorry
4	for going through so quickly but that's a
5	quick overview.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. I had a
7	question on slide number 23. You alluded
8	to some of this perhaps earlier, even prior
9	to this slide. But is it possible that you
10	go down from the goal to the subgoal after
11	you've been measuring the actions and the
12	goals and the subgoals and then realize
13	that one of those actions actually does not
14	necessarily translate into the subgoals.
15	MR. MEEKINS: Yes, it happens all
16	the time.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Help
18	me understand how there is that loop. You
19	know, you made an assumption initially that
20	that was going to be the case.
21	MR. MEEKINS: Yes.
22	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it doesn't
23	through no fault of anybody taking the

particular action.

MR. MEEKINS: Right. And that's really a great question because I should have mentioned that, you know, the whole theory behind this is, this is an ongoing activity. It's a management activity. It's a way of managing. That is sort of a common sense idea that you're trying to accomplish things and you should check and see how you're doing.

But as part of that, it's continuous improvement. So you can find lots of things. For example, you can find out that you had -- you thought there were five subgoals, but you missed one. You can find that out, and that has happened. The best example of that is that since 1993 you pretty much had it in transportation figure it out what you do to reduce accidents.

But along came texting while driving and all their goals -- they have these 23 areas that you're supposed to do and then you will reduce and they hadn't done it since '93. It had been going down, down, down and all of a sudden there's this

spike, so that told them something. And, obviously, it wasn't too long they figured out it was in that area.

MR. BURKE: So in that area, the actions would be things like drunk-driving enforcement, speed law enforcement, using seatbelts, et cetera. They had a whole program of if the state takes these actions, you are going to reduce highway fatalities. And they started to see this spike and then this sort of analysis is what gets them to we've got a new problem.

MR. MEEKINS: And that's why you see all this activity in terms of distracted driver because that's really the new driver in that area, so you may find that. You also may find out that you had it wrong.

Now, it's actually a lot harder than this graphic looks to come up with this hierarchy and to keep everything at its right level. Because a lot of times, people have like six things across but one of them is really a subset of the other and you need to put it in its right level. So

that's what we would help you with doing.

But you may find out that your

assumptions are wrong, which is a finding.

It's a really good finding. Because if you
thought it was this and it's not working,
then you have to say, "What did we do
wrong?" And that will allow you to maybe
come up with the idea that we're missing
something or what we thought was important
wasn't working or something like that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The other interesting piece here that we really didn't -- I know this is a quick overview is how this affects people, personnel. When people understand what they are supposed to be doing and how they fit into the bigger plan, it's just much more effective.

It's also very helpful in organizations such as ours where there are regional operations. So everyone is not housed in the same place where they get the same information but you're in an off site and you're comparing one operation to

another and, you know, are they measuring the same things? It really helps with how many folks -- the efficiency of the operation. How many people do you need to perform at a high level? That helped tremendously in policing.

We used to staff based on -- well, we've always done it that way. We've always had 35 troopers at that barracks. But when you look at the workload and the analysis, those staffing members should change. It helped us tremendously with overtime.

Because you could -- when there's a problem that needs resources, you could reassign personnel based on actual realtime data. And your point about what data do we look at is really important, because data is overwhelming if you don't understand what pieces are important. The dashboard piece is critical, and I think that's an added benefit. You solve problems, but you're also you're much more efficient as an organization.

1	MR. MEEKINS: Right. And that would
2	be the process we would be working with and
3	very closely to try to identify what are
4	the key pieces of data that need to be
5	looked at and keep in order. And then you
6	have a lot of things going on that we need
7	to connect to. You have social economic
8	baselines and data being generated. You
9	have a lot of information from the host
10	communities that's going to be generated.
11	A lot of information a lot of tremendous
12	overwhelming amount of data coming from the
13	casino system when they're generated.
14	You really can't it's a firehose.
15	You really can't make sense of it unless
16	you have some framework that says what's
17	important, what do I need to make
18	decisions, how am I going to move things
19	forward and achieve the targets that we
20	want in terms of benefiting the
21	Commonwealth.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the
23	timeline, Russ, when would we be at the end
24	of this?

1	MR. MEEKINS: There's an answer
2	right up above. I think it's the third
3	slide maybe, five.
4	MR. DAY: Chairman Crosby, you're
5	right. At this point, we're anticipating
6	starting our consultant team should
7	start moving us into the second phase
8	regarding goals and subgoals here as we
9	start in maybe around in September or any
10	time now actually.
11	And then the part after that would
12	be to expand a strategic plan and goals and
13	actions that are in that. That will go
14	through this fiscal year. At this point,
15	we don't anticipate getting into the formal
16	performance tools sections until fiscal
17	year 2016.
18	So, it's kind of the goals of
19	objectives start now and probably later in
20	the fall, November or somewhere in there
21	and then we start in a more detailed
22	development of what's the strategic plan,

which is part of the foundation we're

talking about. And then once we get

23

24

further on into that, and then the next
fiscal year we start bringing in the formal
tools. That's a quick description.

MR. MEEKINS: This sketch has been generated mindful of the tremendous demands on your time, but there are things that we can start doing now in terms of background information and generating to be prepared for when your time becomes available for working with you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So this system isn't fully up and running until December of 2015, which is a year, almost a year and a half from now. Is there any point -- and this is not a rhetorical question, it's really a question -- is there any point in identifying X critical variables that we really ought to be aware of now over the course of the next 18 months or 20 months?

Mr. Chairman, this goals and objectives, the one that starts pretty soon, now, that is its objective is to do that, is to identify not just the goals -- the goal

MR. MEEKINS: If I might,

1	hierarchy like I talked about but the data,
2	the key data that we need to be looking
3	for.
4	Now whether some of that data, you
5	know, collecting it knowing you need it
6	is one thing but being able to collect it
7	is another. So that we will at least be
8	able to identify it and then you can take
9	steps, and you can decide what to do about
10	it.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So by November
12	you're expecting to have a comprehensive
13	list of organizational goals?
14	MR. MEEKINS: Yes. And then we will
15	identify at least the key data that goes
16	with that, so that you wouldn't and it
17	will be, you know, we will be doing this
18	together, but it will be something that
19	we'll take you through the process so that
20	you'd be sure that you're not missing
21	something that you should be collecting.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So come
2.2	November or December we could look at those

comprehensive goals and see whether there

1	is anything I mean, for example, just
2	comes to mind, you know, how quickly are we
3 .	granting licenses, what's the time frame,
4	background checks, you know, how long does
5	it take us to on board new personnel?
5	You know, those are the kinds of

You know, those are the kinds of things, all three of them are issues and we know we've wrestled with and maybe we would want to have some simple hierarchy of dashboard in effect or data points even as soon as the end of this year that we would

MR. MEEKINS: What you would have would be the goal to do it and then the target. So the timeline would be a certain amount of time for a background check that would be a target, and then the data would then show you how well you're doing in achieving that target.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's too

conflicting. One is you don't want to muck

up the process and just sort of do it

partway but you also don't want the perfect

to be the enemy of the good. If there are

important things that we really ought to 1 have our fingers on now -- it's certainly 2 worth thinking about that sometime in the 3 next very few months, you know, for --4 MR. MEEKINS: Absolutely. 5 MR. BURKE: And part of the process 6 would also to look at some key decisions 7 that you've already made some of the 8 processes that you've already been through. 9 10 We talked briefly at the high performance team last week about this. 11 For example, the site selection and 12 the work that has been done in Springfield, 13 if you look at it from an economic 14 development standpoint, there were many 15 decisions that were made that are very 16 consistent with, for example, the examples 17 18 we were using about providing -- creating values of the Commonwealth. 19 So we would look at what is 20 important, about how that was done, what 21

are you anticipating being some of the

it as it starts to roll forward into

benefits from that, how would you measure

22

23

24

1 operation.

2	MR. MEEKINS: One of the things that
3	I didn't mention but just to maybe remind
4	you that we talked about previously is that
5	it isn't just really enough to generate
6	data. The data has to be in a form format
7	and quality that can be useful.

So we've talked about before that data in context becomes information -- data by itself is maybe not useful at all. It just overwhelms you. You don't know what to do with it. Some data is, but a lot of it isn't. Data in context becomes information. Information with analysis becomes actionable intelligence that you can take action on, and that's what we're talking about.

So there is a step in our process that will be after you collect the data, you transform it into the form that you need and then you analyze it so that it makes sense.

And, again, to use a transportation example, which we do because it's something

that everybody has experience with, you
might be collecting mortality data and
there was a bus crash, which was a serious,
you know, an outlier in a sense, a horrible
tragedy and 30 people died.

Well, you have to have the analysis say, well, overall we're still, you know, on a multivariable progression analysis.

We're still on track. There's this one outlier or there was a gap in the data.

Different problems have to be understood so that you are not getting data that misleads you in a decision that's not correct. So we have -- that's a major component of this, that you have to set up that ability to analyze that data.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I assume or

I am also hoping that this huge fountain of
data that's coming in for our performance
management opportunities we can also look
to what are those ways that we can take
that data and tie them into our annual
research agenda, ongoing research.

MR. MEEKINS: Well, it's imperative.

1	Absolutely, Commissioner. In fact, that
2	would be you know, those things have to
3	be integrated.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. This
6	is great.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's really a
8	great explanation to what we're up to.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Very exciting, if
10	we actually get there. Thank you.
11	MR. BURKE: Thank you for your time.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you all.
13	MR. DAY: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
14	take us to the next topic and move ahead
15	while our staff team is moving into place.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I think
17	MR. DAY: Unless you want to take a
18	break.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The CMS system,
20	yes, if we can possibly get that done. I
21	think we have to stop at 12:15, because
22	that will give us 45 minutes for lunch
23	because we do have to reconvene at one, so
24	let's see if we can get CMS

finish it, we will just pick it up again after lunch.

MR. DAY: Let me take just a couple of quick minutes here then. Our next topic is the Central Management System. It's under tab D. Our staff team working on this project has put in a lot of miles and work to get to this point in the examination of this regulatory tool.

I would like to take a few minutes
to introduce our team. John Glennon, our
CIO and experienced leader in technology in
Massachusetts; Derek Lennon our CFAO,
likewise, experienced leader in state
government finance administration;
Catherine Barge, our licensing assistant
director; Bruce Bann, our gaming agent
assistant director. Those two have close
to, I'm probably underestimating, about 50
years of experience with gaming regulation,
including working with different approaches
to slot financial and monitoring system.

And I wanted to start off, it's been a big task just as far as this went and say

1	thanks to all of you and I know you put in
2	a lot of miles and a lot of time. As we
3	move forward, I would like as you listen
4	to staff's presentation, I think you will
5	see that this group from different
6	perspectives has concluded that CMS can be
7	an effective regulatory tool. At the same
8	time, all of us have noted and respective
9	concerns expressed by our licensee and
10	applicants.

We also need to acknowledge some uncertainty in the coming months. With these various factors in mind and as you listen to the presentation, we suggest the Commission consider authorizing staff to prepare and issue an RFR or CMS -- too many abbreviations. You can tell it's a bureaucrat organization too -- Central Management System while retaining for the Commission the decision to select the bid and approve CMS or not for Massachusetts in mid-November.

This approach requires only incremental costs. It does not require a

1	commitment until the late fall and provides
2	critical information to inform the
3	Commission's final decision and would still
4	allow us to be ready to go forward in the
5	event that was the Commission's decision
6	and time to implement for Penn's planned
7	opening. So with that quick introduction,
8	I will turn it over to the team.
9	MR. LENNON: Thank you, Rick. Thank
LO	you, Commissioners. Good to see you again.
11	We will try to get through this quickly.
12	What I plan to do is I want to thank the
13	team, Bruce, John and Cathy.
L4	One of the first things that we were
15	asked to do, John and I, when it came up
16	was to look at Central Management System
L7	and quickly we grabbed Cathy because of her
18	years of gaming experience. And with Bruce
19	coming on board, it's been nothing but a
20	great addition to look at this process.
21	So, I will give you a quick
22	walk-through of the history and then
23	hopefully we'll spend most of our time on

the comparison chart that does a side by

side by side review of the three models we were asked to look at.

So, the initial thought was that a Central Management System would verify daily taxes and gross gaming revenue. We did some industry research. And when I say we, John Glennon took a look and found very quickly that there are three main venders in this avenue. It's Interlot, Scientific Games and G-Tech.

So, our next step was to look at some regulators who are using these systems. That took us to call with Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island and the Ohio Lottery Commission. The Ohio Lottery Commission is different from the Casino Control Commission. They only look at -- the Lottery Commission only oversees racinos where the casino control does both slots and table games. Racinos are only like our slots parlor. They are only allowed to have electronic gaming devices.

We then set up on-site meetings with those regulators, took a look with their

representatives there from Interlot, 1 Scientific Games and G-Tech, took a look at 2 the systems, what they're using them for 3 and it became very apparent quickly that 4 these systems weren't used mainly for the 5 verification of daily taxes but actually 6 for the whole gaming environment and 7 regulatory environment.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

So, a lot of the asset verification, work with the gaming labs to verify that the software in the machines is correct, moving of devices on the game floor, some efficiences of not using as many gaming agents to make sure that games are being moved and the correct chips are in were given to us.

So, at that point, we thought this is a great tool and we proposed it in the FY 15 budget for 1.7 million, at which point we got a lot of public comments from our licensee and also from some of the applicants saying, let's take a look at this. There are a lot of jurisdictions that are using non-central management

systems, so a traditional method. Let's see if this is the right way to go.

So, at that time period, Penn offered to set us up with a visit out to the Ohio Casino Control Commission, as well their Columbus facility, to see how they operate in a non-central management environment. That trip was very informative. It gave us a view that something we hadn't really considered at this point. The whole time we were thinking we would go Central Management System.

And we were also asked by the

Commission to take a look at the kind of in

between model where we'd create our own

data warehouse, take all the information

from the operator's house system, put it

into a database and do our own analysis

like a Central Monitoring System would do.

We were unable to find jurisdictions that were operating under that model, but we kind of put together what we need to do that. I'm not saying it can't be done.

We're just saying we didn't see any
jurisdictions doing that. So, that's the
background of where we got to.

I want to say that all of the venders, all of the regulators, all of our licensees, as well as the applicants, have been very informative. This presentation while we were all at one point thinking that there is only one way to do this, I think you will see once we turn to the spreadsheet in all three environments, this can be done. It's just worthy of advantages and disadvantages of each. So if we could just move over to that spreadsheet.

What we took a look at was the cost, not just the initial cost but the ongoing cost. And these cost figures will be assuming four facilities are up and running, three full resort casinos and one slots parlor. Can the different ways verify daily taxes? What's the method for verifying them? Can they verify the assets, the software in the machines?

What's the method for it? Can we verify game play and payouts, which is a major concern for most of the public? Is it a fair environment? What's the method for that? And then can we as regulators and can our operators verify tampering with machines and get that information to us? And then we took a look at the advantages and disadvantages.

So, first and probably one of the major complaints we've heard is the Central Monitoring System is much more expensive.

The research we have done says that's correct. It is more expensive. Under a non-central management system, we'd be more staff intent. We'd have approximately two auditors on site at each facility from nine to five to verify the daily taxes. And that would be an eight hour shift to work with the casino back and forth if they had any problems with the game, if they saw a cash count that differed from -- differed from a meter reading, we'd go back and review all the different documentation,

which when we went out to Penn, one thing that we can tell you the accounting sections there generate a lot of paper. They generate a lot of backup documentation. They generate a lot of controls to make sure that they are checking their cash counts and their meter readings.

We'd also need some additional IT staff to understand the slots machines, understand the prompts, understand the readings that the house systems would be displaying to us. There would be probably some startup costs to buy database to track the assets, track the software signatures that our gaming lab would approve and then above a quarter of a million of ongoing costs to make sure that we can update that database each year.

Under the Central Monitoring, all the costs would be built into the contract. It would be about a 350,000 dollar cost per facility per startup and that's just wiring, connecting to the Central

Monitoring System, getting service in

place. And then under the data warehouse

or data aggregation model, we would have

the same staffing costs that we'd have on

the central monitoring, but then we'd also

have a component of generating a data

warehouse.

So we would be buying a software application that wouldn't only be tracking the assets and the software signatures but it'd also be pulling in the meter readings, pulling in the prompts, a daily dump from the casinos of everything that is happening in their house systems.

The total cost ongoing for non-central monitoring is about 1.25, central monitoring -- and, once again, this is rough estimates. No one really wanted to share exact data. We would be looking at about 3 million and under the data aggregation model 1.7 million.

Now, I can tell you that under -there are 13 jurisdictions operating
without a Central Management System. There

are 16 jurisdictions operating with some component. And when I say some component, if you look at Pennsylvania, they are not using the asset verification process. are not using the software signatures. They are just verifying the daily taxes with their system. So some people are using it a little more than others.

We could not find any that would go with the data aggregate -- that are going with a house built data aggregation model.

I'm not saying it can't be done. I'm not saying that it wouldn't give you a lot more information than the no Central Monitoring System. We just didn't find any.

As I said before, verify daily taxes can be done in each system. That's a verification can be done in each system.

The difference is in a Central Monitoring System you get realtime 100 percent verification all the time. Under a non-central monitoring system, what you would be doing is -- and we've seen this both in Pennsylvania and in Ohio. It's a

pretty standard format.

2	You get a weekly download from the
3	operator from their system and then a
4	separate Excel spreadsheet attached that
5	has components of them tracking the slots
6	management system of all the components
7	working in the database where they are
8	located on the floor, and then the gaming
9	agents would go around with either gaming
10	authentication terminals or I forget
11	Bruce, what's the other one that you use?
12	SPEAKER: The Combatron.
13	MR. LENNON: Combatron terminal.
14	You plug into the machine, make sure that
15	the software is actually matching up. You
16	can you don't get 100 percent. You
17	maybe get 50 percent verification
18	throughout the year. What's the I know
19	the question is: What's the danger there?
20	Well, GLI and BMM, the gaming labs
21	will come out with revocations of software,
22	so knowing exactly where the software is on
23	the floor, when to change it out and some
24	of the revocations that we've experienced

are that's just a glitch and one of the
visual things that comes across. Another
one is the pay tables are wrong.

So you want to make sure that if I
think we got -- I don't want to push one of
the -- one of the venders under the bus,
the providers of games but I think one of
the games has a -- one of the game
providers has a software glitch that's
being revoked and it's going -- I know in
Ohio it's going to affect 800 different
machines. They need to be changed out
within 30 days.

So knowing where that piece of software is right away and if it's operating past the revocation period, the system would shut it down is a benefit. Am I saying you can't do that in the other systems? Absolutely not. You're getting a data weekly updated spreadsheet. It's just how updated it is that there's a lot of manual process involved and that's where the weaknesses are or the strengths.

Game plan payouts, when we went to

Penn, they gave access to the Ohio Casino
Control Commission for all the game plan
payouts. If you wanted to go back and
check on something, you just ask their
team, they provide it to you.

In the Central Management System, you have your own. You hit a button and it pops up in about 30 seconds and gives the whole history of the game. In the data aggregation, it would be the same as what I just explained under the Central Management System. It'd just be a day behind. We'd get a data snapshot from them a day behind, pull it down.

So, I mean, in a very, very honest process, you can do this any way. Do you want to be manually driven? Do you want to be on the technology side or do you want to kind of pioneer and go down a whole new path and see how it works out knowing that you still would have all of the data and the same processes that you would be going on a manual system.

I think that under a Central

Monitoring System we have a -- we've got a lot of advantages. The disadvantages, the main one that everyone points out, and I don't know how to get around it other than to do what Rick has asked, go down the RFR path and see what the real costs and benefits would be without committing to procuring or awarding a contract.

The main attraction is the cost.

It's more expensive, but you are getting

100 percent verification. You are getting

realtime monitoring of each device. You're

getting -- now, one other thing that we

have heard is that if the Central

Monitoring System goes down, then the whole

floor could go down. We didn't hear of any

examples of that except in Maine.

They have one facility that shuts down at one a.m., and there was a time period where they were supposed to be extended until two a.m. The Central Monitoring System did not extend the time period so the whole floor went down an hour early.

1 From what we understand, there was a
2 settlement where Scientific Games paid out
3 to both the operator and the regulator what
4 that anticipated loss and revenue would be.
5 Now that doesn't mean that the patrons
6 playing weren't impacted by it, but they

didn't make the state whole.

In every other instance, most casinos are open all day, so you don't have that happening. And you can go actually set the system where they cannot communicate for we have heard anything from two days up to a week so that if it's not talking, it doesn't shut down the whole gaming floor.

So there -- we have done a lot of research. We've done a lot of traveling on this. I think that objectively it's you can operate in any model. What our preference would be is obviously it would be technology, but we are not putting the tag on it. We are not putting the price on it. It's back on the operators, and we can't give you a real good estimate, a true

1	nard estimate. This is our best guess.
2	MR. DAY: It might be helpful for
3	Bruce kind of worked under both of them.
4	It might be able to share a couple of
5	things he witnessed might be helpful.
6	SPEAKER: One of the things that
7	ASCS is the system that most of the casinos
8	use. I've always found it a difficult
9	system to use. It's very cumbersome.
LO	There's a long learning curve on teaching
11	your staff how to utilize it. I think that
12	the computer software is a little outdated
13	into what it is for east for use and doing
L4	investigations.
L5	I was impressed, even though I
L6	hadn't actually worked with the CMS system,
L7	when we did go to the one jurisdiction, I
L8	had an opportunity to fool around with it a
L9	little bit, how easy that was to use and
20	how quickly you can pull up the information
21	that you wanted.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments? Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I had the
2.4	opportunity to speak to you to learn more

1	about it. I certainly am convinced that
2	it's a there are more advantages. So
3	for us the decision is, is it worth the
4	additional cost? You know, I can tell you
5	the equipment that would have been very
6	helpful and public safety, you know, it
7	wasn't worth the expense was too high.
8	Sometimes you waited for those costs to
9	come down before you were able to get on
10	board.

So, I guess, for me it really is -I hear you. I clearly understand that
there are advantages, and it's a high-tech
way to operate. But, I think, the unknown
is the cost and getting real costs would be
helpful and help us make that decision.

And, secondly, I'm not sure I understand and I focused on all of the advantages, disadvantages in speaking to all of you. I am looking now at -- I am just not sure I understand the cost. So is this 8 auditors and this 4 IT staff is that they work 8 hours a day or is that per shift? I'm just trying to compare that to

1	I'm looking at 10 persons.
2	MR. LENNON: It would be 8 hours a
3	day.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 8 hours a
5	days. So it's 10 people versus 12 people.
6	MR. LENNON: Yes. And the 10 people
7	are 3 people in the network operations
8	center 7 by 24, so that is how you get to
9	the 10.2.
10	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, I guess,
11	it would be a cost of what the system
12	actually a real estimate of what it will
13	cost as well as this breakdown
14	side-by-side, so, you know, we will know
15	exactly what the staffing issues are and
16	any other costs involved would be very
17	helpful.
18	MR. LENNON: And just one other
19	piece that I forgot to put down or forgot
20	to speak to. It's notes that I have here.
21	We are looking at bringing in about
22	well, monitoring 1.2 to 1.4 billion of
23	gross gaming revenue when these are fully
24	up and running. And that will generate

1	anywhere from 300 to 350 million for the
2	state in tax revenue. Now, if you assume
3	that 85 percent of that revenue, which is a
4	pretty believable number based on where
5	we've gone will come from slot machines,
6	you're talking about 3 million-dollars or
7	you are talking about 297.5 million-dollars
8	in tax money coming from slot operations.
9	3 million-dollars is about one percent of
10	that.
11	You're talking about 5.7
12	million-dollars per week coming in.
13	3 million-dollars is less than one week's
14	worth of tax revenue that we would be
15	verifying. And out of the 1.2 billion, 85
16	percent of that is about 1 billion. So
17	you'd be getting 100 percent verification
18	of one billion-dollars worth of gross
19	gaming revenue win and that's about
20	3 million-dollars about .3 percent of that.
21	So if you are talking about putting
22	it in real numbers and real I know
23	3 million-dollars is a high number. But
24	when you are looking at the volume that

1	this asset actually tracks versus an
2	auditing of 10 percent of that, it's
3	relatively low, low money. And I
4	understand, once again, it's not our money.
5	It's the operator's money. But I am just
6	putting in perspective it's less than one
7	week of tax revenue what would be to verify
8	all 52 weeks.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But that's 20
LO	percent of our budget, 15 to 20 percent of
11	our budget. And it still don't get away
12	with Commissioner Cameron's point, which I
13	share.
L 4	First of all, let me say that this
15	kind of thorough research and presentation
16	of the data is terrific because it makes it
L7	really easy for me at least to get to the
18	core of what the issues are. And so I
19	thank the team very much for this very
20	professional and thorough job.

But it raises for me the same question that Commissioner Cameron raised and that is, what is the yield for the extra 1.8 million-dollars a year? One of

1	the commentators said that most of the time
2	technology saves personnel and cost. This
3	is an example of one of the few perhaps
4	where it doesn't.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, it doesn't.
6	It goes the other way.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It goes the
8	other way, right. And so I would I
9	would really like to see more information
LO	about what the yield is. What is the cost
11	benefit? What do we get for that extra
12	1.8 million? I mentioned this the other
13	day.
L 4	And the other thing that was raised,
15	at least in some of the discussions that we
16	have had was, if we don't do it now, it's
L7	going to be too expensive to do it later
18	because we have to rip everything up. But
19	we got from one of the applicants, the
20	licensee, an estimate that the wiring is
21	65,000 dollars.
22	MR. LENNON: Correct.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And so it
2.4	seems to me one could and I am not

1	advocating this. I don't know yet. I
2	haven't made up my mind. But it seems to
3	me one could keep in the back of one's mind
4	we could always require the facility to be
5	built with the tubes and other things in
6	place that would allow connectivity later
7	on if that's the way we decided to go and
8	decided to start with something else in the
9	first place. That's a relatively minor
10	cost.
11	I don't advocate that. I don't
12	know. But it seems to me to put that
13	problem to one side and take it out of the
14	discussion.
15	So I would like to find out and have
16	more information about what we really get
17	for that 1.8 million. I know we get 100
18	percent as opposed basically we get 100
19	percent as opposed to a sample, and I just
20	have no way to at the moment. That's the
21	piece of data that is missing.
22	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I share that.
23	And, actually, the numbers that you

outline, Derek, are very compelling but

they assume, they all assume they are fully operational. And we do have a, you know, this unique situation that appears we are all gearing towards to try to be fully operational but relying only on one existing licensee and/or to future licensees where the revenues are not here yet. You know, they are in the future.

So I am very much -- plus Rick mentioned something that, I think, is very much perhaps in the back of the feedback that we got from licensees and applicants relative to, you know, some uncertainty come November. And we are making these decisions, you know, assuming like we have been from the get-go that we are doing our job and making and going forward. But I cannot help whether at least some of that feedback is being colored by the minds -- in the minds of our applicants of, you know, there is this fear of uncertainty.

So I would be in favor of trying to figure out what could be done in terms of prep. This feedback that we got from Penn

1	was at my request. I'm glad that they did
2	some analysis. I think that's a very
3	marginal cost and at least from my
4	perspective postpone the decision with
5	however much information, I for one can
6	also obtain and understand, postpone this
7	decision until later.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, but the
9	proposal is, as I understand it that we are
10	being asked to approve is to go forward
11	with the RFP process without committing to
12	a purchase at the end and consistent with
13	some of the other things that we have done.
14	That quite frankly to me makes sense. It's
15	a minor cost unless we trap ourselves. I
16	think we're clever enough to draft an RFP
17	that doesn't require us to purchase
18	something.
19	MR. LENNON: We'd make it very clear
20	in the RFR.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We do that in
22	our RFPs. But, I mean, I'm even more
23	cautious than that saying why don't we just

do the RFP a little later.

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think what
2	the RFP does for us though it's my
3	understanding that these are real estimates
4	as to costs so that having real cost
5	information would be helpful to our
6	decision.
7	SPEAKER: Actually, Commissioners,
8	the procurement process is going to take
9	some time to finish our requirements. Our
10	fully articulated requirements will allow
11	the venders to come back to us with a truer
12	cost of what they're going to deliver for
13	us. It will allow us to evaluate and come
14	back to you with, I think, a more detailed
15	analysis, an apparent successful bidder.
16	And at that point, we can take the
17	decision to move forward or not. I don't
18	think that there is it's an investment
19	of staff time and energy. But in terms of
20	capital costs or any investment, I don't
21	think there's
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Plus Penn
23	needs to know which way we are going to go
24	by December, right?

1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was part
2	of my point. Not necessarily. I think not
3	necessarily. They probably need to know if
4	this is ever going to be a possibility as
5	soon as possible so that they can run an
6	extra wire for very marginal dollars.
7	SPEAKER: I believe they are going
8	to put the carrying, the cages, however
9	they are going to do the wiring, in place
LO	but they are not actually going to string
11	the wire from the floor.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which can be
13	easily done.
L4	SPEAKER: So the prep work will be
15	done, right.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can easily be
L7	done later on.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We need to stop in
19	a couple of minutes. Go ahead if there is
20	something but we really need to stop in
21	about two minutes, I think.
22	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am
23	uncomfortable with proceeding even with the
24	RFP process at this time just presently. I

think there's plenty of time for us to do
this to figure out in the next few months,
you know, after when there is a little bit
more certainty about a future date.

I don't think that there is a need to gear up for one operation that comes up front; and, two, that lags significantly from behind. Actually, and a third one that could lag even more.

MR. LENNON: If we go that route, and I just want to make it clear, if we go that route and delay on the RFR, even issuing it until after some predetermined date, we will not have the capacity to get a -- if we wanted to put a Central Monitoring System in for the anticipated June starting date.

So we will be going manual for some process and then central monitoring afterwards. So we need to hire additional staff. And whether we keep that staff or not or redeploy them somewhere is a decision. So now we're in a staffing issue and --

1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. But if
2	the Central Monitoring System is easy to
3	learn, as Bruce was just saying, maybe that
4	staff can learn it.
5	MR. LENNON: No. But what I'm
6	saying is you need auditors on site and
7	you'd need IT staff that can understand it
8	versus the other way you wouldn't need it.
9	So I just want to throw that out.
10	And as a last piece, I know we only
11	have a minute, the deputy director from
12	Ohio Casino Control Commission was in
13	Kansas where they did have a Central
14	Monitoring System and I know it's a good
15	discussion. He felt as good about their
16	numbers without a Central Monitoring System
17	as he felt in an environment with a Central
18	Monitoring System.
19	So everything you are saying is
20	correct. Either method can work. It's
21	what route do we want to go, and we need to
22	get more information to you to make a
23	better informed decision.
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: How long

does the RFR process take?

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. LENNON: We stopped writing the 2 specs. The technical specs is what's going 3 to take the most amount of time for John to 4 pull those together. That would probably take another 30 days to pull together and then we'd want to post it for a good 30, 40 days, give people plenty of time to pull their responses together.

> And then we'd probably want another two to three weeks to review the responses and then set up interviews. So you're talking about a three month process, three or four month process at the very least. That's not hitting any hiccups.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree very much with what Commissioner Cameron and Commissioner McHugh said, and I think everybody is saying about this is a cost benefit thing. We're having the very same discussion on the problem gambling. It's how much of a benefit is worth -- how much of an incremental benefit is worth how much money, you know. I don't -- I share some

1	of Commissioner Zuniga's sensitivity about
2	cost and Wynn and so forth.
3	But I frankly don't see any benefit
4	to waiting and I don't see any downside to
5	going forward subject to just one
6	condition, which I did mention when we
7	talked privately and this is important,
8	that this is no kidding just collecting
9	data for a decision.
10	This is not the beginning of an
11	inexorable process that ends us up without
12	the option of doing whichever. This is to
13	collect more high quality data so that come
14	October, November we can make an
15	intelligent decision. And it really will
16	be a zero based decision subject to that
17	one caveat, which I think you will agree
18	with, then I certainly think we ought to
19	move forward. I think we need to take a
20	quick vote on this. Do we need a vote?
21	MR. LENNON: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Because we really
23	do have to stop. Does anybody somebody

want --

T	COMMISSIONER CAMERON. I MOVE CHAC
2	we go forward with an RFR for a central
3	Monitoring System with the understanding
4	that a final decision will not be made
5	until all of the new information has been
6	evaluated.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second.
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further last
10	minute break thoughts? All in favor?
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The ayes have it
17	four to one with Commissioner Zuniga
18	objecting.
19	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you
20	very much.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. We
22	will adjourn for about 40 minutes, and we
23	will re-adjourn recommence at one.
24	

1	(A recess was taken)
2	
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening
4	the 130th meeting at about a few minutes
5	past one and we are moving to the next item
6	on the agenda, which I believe is directly
7	to Director Vander Linden of Research and
8	Problem Gambling.
9	MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you,
10	Mr. Chairman, members of the commission.
11	I'm really here, because I am going to
12	introduce our speakers and I am going to
13	let them provide an overview of the
14	research that we have underway regarding
15	the social and economic impacts of gaming
16	in Massachusetts study.
17	So with us today is Dr. Rachel
18	Volberg with the University of
19	Massachusetts and she is the principal
20	investigator of this project and Amanda
21	Houpt, who is the project manager for
22	SEIGMA, also with the University
23	Massachusetts, so I will turn it over to

Dr. Volberg.

1	MS. VOLBERG: Thank you, Mark.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome.
3	MS. VOLBERG: Good afternoon,
4	Commissioners. It's nice to be back in
5	Boston the second time this week.
6	So for those of you who may not
7	remember the title of the project is the
8	Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in
9	Massachusetts and you have heard me say
10	that before. We call it SEIGMA when we're
11	on the job. And the project, which is
12	based out of the University of
13	Massachusetts in Amherst, I probably don't
14	need to tell you but we felt it would be
15	helpful for members of the broader audience
16	who may not have seen us present before a
17	little bit about how unique this research
18	project is.
19	It's really as I said in the
20	first appearance that I made when
21	Commissioner McHugh stopped me in my tracks
22	and made me elaborate, this really is a
23	unique and one of a kind research project.
24	It's something that I hoped and prayed

would happen in my lifetime, so it's a real thrill to be able to lead it up.

It's a reflection of the very unique role that research has in the entire expanded gaming act where it really was -- the vision, I think, was to have sort of a virtuous cycle of information feeding into the regulatory and policymaking process and using that research and the actions that come out of it to minimize and mitigate the likely negative impacts that come with the introduction of casino-gambling in a jurisdiction.

So perhaps the most unique aspect of this study is that it provides for a clean, comprehensive baseline study of all of the various impacts that we are going to be looking at over time but looking at them before casinos are introduced in Massachusetts. And it's hard for people to grasp, I think, that in almost every other jurisdiction and, in fact, in every other jurisdiction that I am aware of that the baseline study has been conducted after the

casinos had already started operations.

And so this is an opportunity here in Massachusetts. And thanks to your decision to go ahead and fund the study before we actually had gaming revenues in Massachusetts, we are going to have this very comprehensive but preopening baseline for a lot of the conditions that we will be looking at over time.

So this, in fact, is also just one of the cornerstones of the gaming commission's full research agenda. And the other cornerstone of course is the Massachusetts gambling impact cohort or magic study, which is a very different and quite a bit more complicated study in terms of the design than SEIGMA, which I am going to talk about today and we hope to be able to come back at another occasion and talk to you about the cohort study.

So this is just a quick visual to give you a sense of the many moving parts that the study is made up of. We have an executive team that is sort of oversees the

project as a whole. The executive team is comprised of the three principal investigators on the project, as well as Dan Hodge, who is the Director of Economic and Public Policy Research at UMass Donahue. They are doing the economic and fiscal piece, and we felt it was important to have them represented on the executive team.

The other members of the executive team besides myself are Dr. Ed Stanic, the chair of the UMass Department of Public Health at Amherst and Rob Williams a professor in the faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Lethbridge in Canada. We have a project manager, Ms. Amanda Houpt sitting next to me and we have a data manager, Martha Zorn, who are both in the School of Public Health along with me and they coordinate and manage all the project and all of its data. And specifically they oversee the data management center into which all of the data from these various different aspects of the study flow.

There are three main areas of research in the study, the analysis of social and health impacts, the analysis of economic and physical impacts and an evaluation of problem gambling services here in Massachusetts. And today I am going to talk to you a little bit about what we've accomplished over the last year or so in each of these areas.

And we are going to look very specifically at giving you a sense of what we can learn from this research and how we can apply our findings to benefit the Commonwealth and its citizens. And at the end, Amanda is going to give you a very fun demonstration in one of the ways we hope to share our findings with the Commonwealth.

This is -- to give you a sense of the timing of the project, for each of the three areas of the study, we are collecting a broad variety of both primary and secondary data. And as I said earlier, we are collecting both data before and after the gaming venues open.

From last year to the present, so we started back in 2013, we have been hard at work on a large general population survey and a smaller targeted population survey in Plainville and the surrounding communities.

We have also been collecting large amount of secondary data.

And as the new venues open, we will be collecting data from them mostly or probably in coordination with a lot of the data collection activities that the Commission is doing for other purposes along the lines of employee data and patron data, things like that.

In 2018 when we anticipate that all of the facilities will be opened, we will be doing another large population survey as well as another round of targeted surveys and we will continue collecting data from the new gambling venues and evaluating problem gambling services in the state.

Having a clean pre-casino baseline is going to be key, because it's going to enable us to measure the overall impact

1	that the new venues have had on the state.
2	We'll have a clear picture of what the
3	state looks like before the expansion
4	happened, and then as the expansion rolls
5	out.
6	We're going to continue to be
7	collecting this data over time so that we
8	can monitor how impacts change over time
9	and inform the recommendations for how to
10	mitigate potential harms and maximize the
11	benefits of expanded gaming in
12	Massachusetts.
13	So, as I mentioned earlier, one key
14	area of our study is our analysis of the
15	social and health impacts of gaming
16	expansion. And we are looking at a wide
17	variety of measures, 60 or more measures in
18	all of the areas that are on the next
19	slide. Here we go. Here's the slide.
20	So, for example, in addition to
21	problem gambling and its related indices,
22	we're going to be looking at gambling
23	related crime. We are going to be looking

at education. We're going to be looking at

1	quality of life, a lot of health
2	indicators.
3	This next slide gives you a sense of
4	both the primary and secondary data
5	collection activities that we have been
6	doing on the social and health impacts. I
7	mentioned the general population survey.
8	It's a very large sample. We're using
9	something called address based sampling
10	approach to drawing the sample, and I think
11	I have spoken about that before to you.
12	And we are using multimode interviews to
13	give people opportunities to participate in
14	different ways.
15	The targeted population surveys are
16	smaller surveys using exactly the same
17	method but focused on the host and
18	surrounding communities in order to be able
19	to drill down to the local level in terms
20	of impact.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just want to
22	emphasize, because there is so much focus
23	in the legislation on the host and

surrounding communities that are

1	anticipated to be where the largest impacts
2	will be. And we've spent so much time
3	dealing with host and surrounding
4	communities that I want the host and
5	surrounding communities to understand that
6	there will be a really in depth detailed
7	capacity to study what exactly is going on
8	in there.
9	Nobody will ever have to say, you
LO	know, argue about what happened in a given
11	community, particularly a host or a
12	surrounding community. We will know on any
13	of these indicators what the impact has
L4	been. That's one of the many pieces of
15	this, which is unheard of.
L6	MS. VOLBERG: Right, exactly. So in
L7	addition to the primary data collection,
18	we're also doing a lot of gathering of data
L9	from other agencies that collect
20	information that is pertinent to looking at
21	impacts.
22	And just as a sort of an update, the

general population survey is actually out

of the field and we were absolutely

23

thrilled when we got the raw data delivered
to us on Friday afternoon. And Martha is
now hard at work, although she may be
looking at us now watching us on TV. But
she is in the process of beginning cleaning
the data so that we can begin our analysis.

The targeted population survey of Plainville and surrounding communities is also out of the field and we expect to receive those data towards the end of August. The online panel, which I didn't mention but is another piece of our primary data collection was complete and closed in April of 2014. And we are in the process of analyzing those data as well.

In terms of secondary data collection, we have 10 year trends for the vast majority of the secondary data variables that we are collecting. We are working to access -- some of these data sets are a little more difficult to get access to than others, but we are learning a lot about working with other state agencies here in Massachusetts. And we are

experimenting with some interactive ways to share some of this data, and Amanda is going to be showing that to you later. I think I am going to be saying that several times, "Amanda."

This slide shows you just a few of the things that we anticipate we will learn about social and health impacts of expanded gambling in a jurisdiction, public attitudes, current gambling behavior, problem gambling prevalence of course, other difficulties that people with gambling problems face but also the community specific impacts of gambling expansion, including the types of crime that are attributable to new gambling venues.

Going forward we expect to report on the status of the Commonwealth prior to the opening of casinos in all of the areas identified in that previous slide. In addition to reporting on the state as a whole, we're going to be looking at differences at both the regional and the

1	local	levels.

2	For example, we will be able to
3 .	identify differences in gambling
4	participation and rates of problem gambling
5	in Western Massachusetts compared to the
6	greater Boston area or Southeastern
7	Massachusetts, for example.
8	This is a slide that we hope can

This is a slide that we hope can give you and others in the audience a sense of how these research findings can be used. Because, you know, there's no point in doing a lot of research unless you're going to take this data and do something with them, at least that being a very pragmatic perhaps non-researchy thing to do with research.

We know a lot of people across the Commonwealth will find our results useful. But one way -- one key way that findings from the SEIGMA study will be used is to inform how monies from the public health trust fund will be spent.

So this slide lists just a few of the ways that the findings from this aspect

1	of the study can be used by the leadership
2	of the public health trust fund and others,
3	targeting awareness, prevention and
4	intervention services, monitoring the
5	uptake of new forms of gambling as those
6	may become available going forward,
7	tailoring treatment options to the
8	characteristics of people who have gambling
9	problems in Massachusetts and targeting
10	resources to mitigate community impacts.
11	All of those are going to be things that
12	you can do using this research.
13	Another key area of the study is the

Another key area of the study is the economic and fiscal impacts of gambling expansion and we have partnered, as I mentioned, with a skilled group of economists and public policy experts at UMass Donahue for this portion of the study.

This is a number of -- this is the main areas in which we are collecting measures in the economic and fiscal side, government revenue, regulatory costs. That is what it costs you guys to run your shop,

business starts and failures, that's always a big issue, tourism, employment. We have about 50 different measures that cover all of these various broad categories.

In terms of progress to date, there is both primary data collection and secondary data collection. In contrast to the social and health side, we actually -- our initial focus was on the secondary data collection for the economic and fiscal side and then the primary data collections we'll be starting as the operations roll out.

So the primary data collection is going to be mostly information that we get from the casino operators to track the direct impacts. We have proposed to model this using an economic forecasting model. The idea there is to assess the accuracy of the forecast that the operators have made about the kinds of impacts that they will be having.

The secondary data is mostly collected from other government agencies and will track the number of conditions

over time. The idea here is to examine trends both before and after but also to use what's called a counterfactual approach to compare these operations with other regions and localities to see if you can sort of tease out what is due to the introduction of casino-gambling and what changes might be due to other larger social and economic trends in the region or the country as a whole.

So our economic team has established trends over the past 5 to 10 years for a lot of different variables. They have refined their strategy for selecting match controlled communities and they are in the process of conducting a baseline matched community analysis, which we hope to be able to have them come and present either to the Gambling Research Advisory Committee or to the Commission as a whole if there's interest in that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you know what communities they are looking at now, what does it look like they are going to be

1	using?
2	MS. VOLBERG: They're developing, as
3	I understand it because I am not an
4	economist, they're developing a shopping
5	basket. It's a basket approach. So they
6	are not taking for any one community
7	that they're looking for matches for, they
8	are matching on a lot of different economic
9	and some social variables.
10	And so each community that is going
11	to get a casino in Massachusetts is going
12	to have a whole basket of other communities
13	in the New England area, in the northeast
14	and then in the country as a whole to sort
15	of compare, compare it with.
16	And, again, I'm not an economist but
17	we have some people who can really get into
18	the weeds with you on that if you would
19	like to delve down there with them.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
21	MS. VOLBERG: So, let me see. Did I
22	finish all of my points? Yes.
23	Again, these are just a handful of

the key things that we're hoping to learn

on the economic and fiscal side. The focus on jobs being created both at the casino and at other Massachusetts businesses, what's the nature of those jobs, to what extent does this represent net new economic activity and net new revenue to the Commonwealth, how the casino facilities affect host and surrounding communities in terms of job growth, unemployment rates, household income and whether the payments to the communities and other effects offset the additional public services that have to be added that are related to casino operations.

So, overall, the notion here is that we want to know the net economic impact because that really is one of the big reasons that gambling expansion occurred in Massachusetts in the first place. And then what is the utility of these findings? How can they be used? The findings will be useful in ensuring that the operators are fulfilling the workforce development goals that they have laid out and fulfilling the

1	terms of the host and community
2	surrounding community agreements. They can
3 .	be used to modify or set new workforce
4	development goals. The host and
5	surrounding communities, as well as the
6	state, can use these findings to plan
7	future development projects and budgets.
8	And, finally, the findings can be
9	used to target resources from the community
10	mitigation fund to address any negative
11	impacts that arise. And I'm going to turn
12	it over to Amanda to finish up the
13	presentation.
14	MS. HOUPT: Hi, everyone. So, I
15	want to tell you a little bit about the
16	evaluation that we have been doing of
17	problem gambling services across the State
18	of Massachusetts. And before I tell you a
19	little bit about that, I just want to
20	acknowledge some of the key partners that
21	we've had in this effort, the Massachusetts
22	Department of Public Health, the

Massachusetts Council on Compulsive

Gambling and Mount Auburn Hospital have

23

been especially helpful to us in this

effort, and I would really be remiss in

talking about it if I didn't acknowledge

and express our gratitude to them

publically.

So with that, I want to tell you a little bit about our evaluation. As with the other aspects of our project, we're going to be collecting data, both primary data and secondary data. So we'll be collecting primary data through some items on our general population and online panel surveys.

As Rachel told you, we just got the data last Friday. We're elbow deep in cleaning it, getting it ready for use. And just as soon as it is, we'll be analyzing those items that are most relevant to this aspect of the study to learn more about who is seeking services for problem gambling in the state.

In addition to this, we will soon be doing some focus groups and key informant reviews of treatment providers across the

state. When it comes to secondary data,
we've had access to a couple of different
data resources that have been helpful to
us.

One is data from the Massachusetts
Council on Compulsive Gambling's hotline.
We are quite far along in our analysis of
those data. And then we're going to be
getting access to some clinical data to be
able to assess over the past several years
who's kind of come in for services, what
are their characteristics. We'll learn a
lot about them that way.

So in terms of this aspect of the study, we think there are many useful things that will come out of this and we've highlighted just a few of them, just a few of the key findings here. We think that we will learn a lot about what prevention and treatment services currently exist here in the Commonwealth.

We will learn about who's using these services, how adequately the services we have addressed and mitigate the impacts

L	of problem gambling. And then we're going
2	to do our best to match up the existing
3	service models that we have to best
4	practices to really see if they're matching
5	up with those in terms of problem gambling,
5	prevention, intervention and treatment and
7	recovery.

And just like with the social and health aspects of the study, we think that these findings will be useful to a lot of other stakeholders in the community, including leadership from the public health trust fund and in thinking about how to -- how to allocate those resources. Sorry the screen just changed. So, sorry about that. We have a scary sound.

So, anyhow, we feel like the findings will be useful to a lot of different people, in particular the leadership of the public health trust fund will find these useful in allocating monies from that particular fund. Again, we've highlighted just a few of the potential uses here on this side.

So one of the big things that we think that folks will be able to do is to ensure that existing services across the state match up with the number of people who are seeking those services. They will be able to make sure that what we have is adequate and affordable, available to people, which is very important.

And then, I think, perhaps most importantly, we will be able to use these findings to help build the capacity of treatment providers across the state through training and other means and to really ensure that the services that we're providing as a state are as effective as possible, which is extremely important in terms of helping people. So, those are some of the uses that we see.

In addition to talking about these different topical components of the study that Rachel and I have been addressing, I also wanted to tell you a little bit about our data management center and some of the things that we are doing to share data and

1 results. Ye

2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I had a
3	question on the program evaluation before
4	you jump into the next session. I remember
5	the last time you updated, at least me on
6	the problem evaluation, one of the
7	challenges was that, you know, the fact
8	that we have universal health care for a
9	few years now here in Massachusetts is a
10	bit of challenge in terms of who's
11	accessing services when you combine the
12	fact that there is this committee with
13	other behavior problems.
14	With what you describe here in the
15	primary and secondary data sources, are you
16	comfortable that that challenge is
17	mitigated, I guess?
18	MS. HOUPT: Yes. I think going
19	forward that will continue to be a
20	challenge. It's just going to be a
21	challenge with this data thinking about
22	this issue. But I do think that the
23	primary data will help us. And, I guess,
24	that's sort of the point in doing the

1	primary and secondaries. You really have
2	his ability to triangulate and make sure
3	you're understanding what you're seeing
4	from lots of different angles. So we think
5	the primary data and some of the secondary
6	data is going to help us to tease that out.
7	But to be very honest with you, it's
8	going to be an ongoing challenge and what
9	we will do in presenting results in this
LO	area is just acknowledge that and the way
11	that we were able to address it.
12	Would you add anything to that,
L3	Rachel?
L4	MS. VOLBERG: No, it's a challenge
15	that
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me.
L7	Secretary, welcome. Come right down and
18	have a seat. We're going to get to you in
19	just a minute. Thank you for coming.
20	MR. VANDER LINDEN: And,
21	Commissioner, I would just add that I think
22	that this highlights one of the reasons why
23	a partnership with the Department of Public
24	Health is so vital, that it's only through

1	these partnerships that we really can begin
2	to come to a number here that we feel is
3	truly accurate.
4	MS. HOUPT: Did you have anymore
5	questions, Commissioner Zuniga?
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, thank you.
7	MS. HOUPT: So I wanted to tell
8	you I want to sort of close out our
9	presentation by telling you a little bit
10	more about the ways that we are thinking
11	about in experimenting with sharing data
12	and results. That's a huge priority of our
13	research team, and we know it's a huge
14	priority of yours as a Commission as well.
15	So when Rachel showed you the
16	earlier model of our team and how it works,
17	you'll notice that if of the three topical
18	areas we described, all of their work sort
19	of flows up into the data management
20	center. So I want to take just take a
21	second to describe the function of that
22	center and what it does by highlighting
23	three of its really critical functions.
24	One key function that the data

1	management center provides is that it
2	ensures that we are compliant with the
3	ethical standards of UMass Amherst
4	Institutional Review Board. And this is
5	really key in terms of protecting the
6	privacy and confidentiality of the human
7	research subjects that we're working with,
8	which is very important to us and very
9	important to our institution.

In addition to that, the data management center is very key in determining what data can be shared, who we can share it with and how we can do that as quickly as possible and the same goes for sharing findings. The data management center is going to be absolutely key in determining how best to share those findings and ensuring that they get out as many platforms as possible. So it's an absolutely central piece of the project even though we don't get the chance to talk about it as much as we would like.

So I'd like to share with you just a few different ways that we are

experimenting with sort of presenting
results and sharing things with the general
public. The first is the website. And you
may remember that Rachel and I came to an
earlier meeting when the website was
brand-new, and we presented it to all of
you.

Since that time, we've added a few things but visitors to the site, and we'll provide the URL for the site at the end of the presentation, visitors to the site will find a homepage where you can get an overview of the study, a news tab where you can get information both about our research team, as well as gambling in the state.

There's a people tab where you can learn more about Rachel and I and the excellent team of people that we work with. There is a brand-new blog in which we post regular and slightly more informal updates about our progress and what we're up to.

And then we recently expanded our publications tab to include not just downloadable reports of the reports that we

submitted to you and others but also slides from presentations that we have delivered at national and international conferences.

Right now our website is sort of our public face to the State of Massachusetts.

Increasingly as we have results to share and as we have data to share, this will become a portal for information and a very key hub of research activity for us.

So another way that we are thinking about sharing results is a way that you're likely familiar with using tables and things like line graph to show trends and the data over time and how these variables change over time. This is something that we'll likely be using in mostly in our technical reports and publications that we do.

In addition to this, we are using an application called "Shining." So we're harnessing the technology to show our data in lots of different ways. So what Shiny is it is basically an application that is run by our studio. And for those of you

who are not familiar with our studio, it is an open source statistical software package and ours is basically an application which let's you take numerical analyses and display the results of those analyses in really unique and dynamic ways that you can interact with. So as soon this sort of refreshes and loads, it's been sitting up there for a while, I'm going to demonstrate a few of its functions.

So for the purposes of this demonstration, we're going to be using a series of variables that are related to education and students in Massachusetts public schools. These are variables that we'll be monitoring closely over time to see how they change after the introduction of gambling or expanded gambling to the state.

So the default here is first language not English. However, we can look at lots of different measures here. We can look at English language learners, students with disabilities and low income students.

And I think we should select that one, because I find it especially interesting.

In addition to being able to select the variable that you are looking at, you can also select the time span in which you want to review that variable. So here you can see a single year, the year 2012. In addition to that, you can also click to see multiple years. And you can use the slider bar to select the window of years up to a 10 year window at this point in which you view that data. Let's just look at a single year for now.

So you can see that this is sort of a standard view. It's a summary table that shows the municipality, the county in which that municipality is located, the school year, the number of students and the percentage of those students in that particular school, municipality schools that are low income.

In addition to this sort of boring summary, you can also choose to apply the data. And this is where it gets a little

1	bit more interesting. Because you can
2	actually select the municipalities that you
3	want to look at. So for the purposes of
4	this demonstration, I thought we could use
5	some communities that are especially
6	relevant to you all. Communities that
7	might host a potential casino.

So let's use Everett. I'm going to try to do them in alphabetical order.

Let's see how I do. Plainville, Revere and Springfield. What you will notice is that as I typed those in, a different color line would appear for each community. This enables us to see how this particular variable, the percentage of low income students change over the course of a 10 year period.

In addition to being able to compare these communities to each other, when you click here, a black line will appear and that enables you to compare it to the state average. So you can see how these communities compare in comparison to the state as a whole. So this is a second way

that you can look at it. The third way and probably the most dynamic way is that you can see the data in map form.

So what you see here is a map of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Each of the little squares is a different municipality in the state and there's a colored bar to the right, which goes from zero percent up to 89 percent, which in this case is the highest value in the data set.

So those communities that are closer to white or that have less saturated color have lower percentages of low income students. Others that have a deeply saturated color, in this case the rich marigold, have higher percentages of low income students within the municipality schools. Those communities that are in gray are communities for whom no data is available.

And in addition to seeing the data in a single year, you can also look at it as we did earlier over multiple years.

When you look at the data over multiple

1 years, what you're able to see on the map 2 is the overall change over the time period.

So those communities that are a shade of green are communities for the percentage of low income students decreased over the 10 year period while those that are colored in yellow are communities for whom the percentage of low income students increased generally over the period. Those are the gray or gray again are communities for whom we don't have data.

So we are doing a lot of things with Shining. This is very much a prototype, a very early prototype of what we're creating and we're going to start by adding as much secondary data into this as possible so that people can really see their community and interact with their community's data in a variety of different ways. We feel that getting to interact with the data gives it a whole different meaning, and so we're excited about that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just want to highlight this because I think this is one

of the most extraordinary pieces of this and not only the tool but the data.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

So if you live in West Springfield or you live in Somerville and you want to know what has been or you want to know what has happened to a critical variable like property values, police domestic violence reports, job starts, unemployment, you want to see what has happened in any one of these variables that we're tracking, anybody in Massachusetts will be able to click on their town and they will see a 5 to 10 year history of all those data points, what was domestic violence rates 5 to 10 years prior to introduction of expanded gambling. And then every year thereafter, you will be able to track those rates.

Now, you can always debate what exactly caused it but it's an incredibly powerful tool that will make the degree of transparency on the impacts good or ill is unheard of. So there will be no debate about oh yeah, domestic violence went up

1	terribly in Somerville when casinos came
2	along. We will be looking at domestic
3	violence rates in Somerville after casinos
4	came on board versus everything else versus
5	prior to that. It's an incredibly powerful
6	tool.
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think it
8	will be important though too with the crime
9	reporting piece added we'll be able to tell
10	if in fact that particular crime had
11	anything to do with casino-gambling, which
12	makes the research more valuable.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
14	MS. HOUPT: Definitely. I think
15	it's well stated on both counts. Great.
16	So we will be starting with secondary data
17	into Shining. And then as we have results
18	of our own, we will also experiment with
19	using Shining to share them with others.
20	I think you can see just even in
21	that demonstration how useful this could
22	potentially be and certainly Chairman

Crosby highlighted why it is so important

and how it may be useful. We think that as

23

24

a whole the data management center with all
of the efforts I just described is going to
be useful in a number of different ways.

Our efforts to manage data ensures that the results that we present are going to be accurate, reliable and replicable. The efforts that we're making to ensure that our compliance with the ethical standards of the IRB ensure that we're limiting harm to humans and subjects and increase the overall integrity of our findings.

Sharing data with as many people as possible means that researchers will both be able to replicate the types of analyses that we're doing, but also they'll be able to conduct unique analyses of their own.

We know we can't do everything with the data, and we are excited about the idea that other people can carry the gauntlet forward and continue to analyze the data over time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This was actually part of the legislative mandate that this

data be made available to researchers

across the world to analyze in their own

particular way.

MS. HOUPT: Absolutely. We're really excited about that. It's huge to us. And in terms of sharing results, our great hope really is the general public that anybody in the state could look at our findings and examine the impacts within their own community and determine what that meaning is for them.

So we're very excited about this aspect of the study. We know it's a part of the legislation. We know it's a value to all of you, and it's something that we have been thinking about every step of the way and will continue to think about as a research team.

So with that, that's really all we had hoped to share with you. I think we may -- we have time for questions if you would like to ask them or you really are the judge if we have time or not honestly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead, if there

1	is anything really important. I do want to
2	get to the next step on the process but go
3	ahead.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I just have one minor comment, you know, just to a little thought of my own. Could you speak a little bit to ongoing quality assurance of the data? You know, you of course are anticipating that there will be continuous analysis and scrubbing.

The thought came -- that thought came to me when you put in the student population and there was no data available. And it occurred to me that it's because of regional school districts in those regions. So I'm sure it is available, but it wasn't just easy to download from someplace.

MS. VOLBERG: Actually, the education variables or the information on schools and public schools in particular is actually very high quality. The municipalities where you saw the gray areas were mostly over in Berkshire County. And part of that is because population is so

sparse in that part of the state that many of those municipalities don't have enough children to have a school district of their own or, you know, that there is sort of aggregation of children and so they don't have a school district, then they are not reporting school data and that's why some of those municipalities were grayed out.

MS. HOUPT: More broadly, I think, there are a lot of different strategies that we're taking towards quality assurance. So one certainly is the data management itself and our data manager. So I will just give you a concrete example.

On Friday we received an enormous amount of raw data, and the data came to us in a really fairly clean state. But we wanted to get it and take a very close look at it and ensure that all of the cleaning had been done. We are running tests to make sure that we can manipulate variables and work with them as we need to.

So even beyond when we receive a file that has been looked over and managed

by somebody, our own data manager does a second sort of test of that. So we have a lot of internal procedures. That's just one very small example.

I think beyond that we have groups such as the Gambling Research Advisory

Committee, which you had all set up which I think will also help to look at our findings, look at our work as it develops and give us feedback about if we think we've done a good job, if we need to do something else, if there's an area of inquiry we haven't explored. And we'll definitely be taking the recommendations and their guidance going forward. So I think that just addresses a couple of things. We can definitely talk more about that.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You said that one of the functions of the data center was to determine what data could be released and I understand that one. But you also said to determine what findings could be released. What would be a constraint on

1	releasing findings that you make?
2	MS. HOUPT: Our goal is going to be
3	to release I may have misspoken there
4	but our goal is to release our findings and
5	our results as broadly as possible.
6	MS. VOLBERG: Although, I can just
7	elaborate on that a little bit based on a
8	discussion that we had on Tuesday at the
9	Gambling Research Advisory Committee
LO	meeting where it's standard statistical
11	procedure at the Bureau of Census, for
12	example, or in dealing with large databases
13	that if the variance around a particular
L4	estimate is too large suggesting that it is
15	not a reliable estimate very often, you
16	know, the statistics agencies, the national
L7	statistic agencies will suppress a
18	particular value in a table and not publish
L9	something that is based on such a small
20	sample that the estimate itself is
21	considered unreliable.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So it's a
23	reliability constraint.
2.4	MS. VOLBERG: Right.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Is there ever
2	any protocol under which the finding is
3	stated but the reasons for not including it
4	in an overall assessment are also released,
5	i.e. this is too small a sample to be
6	reliable?
7	MS. VOLBERG: Yes. Typically that
8	would be a notation in the table itself,
9	and you would acknowledge it in the text of
10	any report on the data as well.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay, thanks.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will be back to
13	you many times as you know. It's great
14	stuff and we really appreciate and like
15	everybody else, we're anxious to start
16	seeing the results in the next few months.
17	MS. VOLBERG: I can't tell you how
18	excited we are to finally have some data
19	from the survey to be able to look at.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I bet.
21	For the next phase here, I want to
22	invite Secretary Polanowicz to come up and
23	take a seat and then we will quickly go
24	through the rest of the event.

This might be the first time that a secretary of human services has ever met with a gaming commission. It just doesn't happen, and you would wonder why given that one of the biggest issues in gaming is what are the potential negative consequences in terms of problem gambling and a whole host of social issues. But with the advice and direction of the legislature, that link is very close in this state. And I want to just tell you quickly what has happened here.

The research, as you have been hearing described by Rachel and Amanda, will, as they mentioned too, inform the expenditures that are made to deal with potential negative impacts of the introduction of gambling, particularly problem gambling. That is clearly the highest priority.

The legislature set up a fund called the Public Health Trust Fund which when we are up fully running is estimated to be -- have a value of 15 to 20 million-dollars a

year and the Public Health Trust Fund that
will have -- won't occur until 2016. There
will be no money in it until the casinos
get up and running.

When they do, it will be 15 to 20 million-dollars, which by the way is about 40 percent of all of the money that was spent to deal with problem gambling in the year 2012 across the United States. So 15 to 20 million is a huge amount of money compared to the other jurisdictions historically.

But there was an anomaly in the legislature -- in the legislation that gave the design of the research agenda and much of the external responsibility for problem gambling to the Commission. You know, we're responsible for dealing with the casino operators to make sure they do their part of managing the problem gambling, et cetera. That was given -- that and the research agenda was given to the Commission.

The expenditure authority for the

Public Health Trust Fund, which is to deal principally with problem gambling and also research, was given to the secretary of Health and Human Services. I reached out some time ago, probably a year ago now to Cheryl Bartlett, the commissioner of the Department of Public Health who is the principal HHS agency that will be working on behalf of HHS with us in the problem gambling area and said that I didn't think that made sense.

And she and I talked about it at length and agreed that the Commission and the secretary of Health and Human Services or his designee should be joint controllers of the funds and the policy decisions having to do with research and problem gambling. It made no sense for either one of us to be able to go off on our own and make those decisions.

In order to make that agreement, we had both had to give up some authority that we already had to agree and instead to share it with the other party. She

agreed -- eventually she and I agreed and
structured an arrangement and then

Commissioner Bartlett talked about it with
Secretary Polanowicz, actually involved the
governor's office as well and eventually
the administration fully agreed to go along
with this plan as well.

So what we are doing today is signing a very, very unusual probably unique memorandum of understanding between the Gaming Commission and the Health and Human Services, or as I say their designee, to jointly manage the policy decisions and the funding decisions that will be made out of the Public Health Trust Fund to deal with research and problem gambling principally.

We also felt that there were some other participants that should be at the table as the Public Health Trust Fund moneys are used and as the impacts of problem gaming are assessed and we ask Ann Powers, the assistant secretary from the Executive Office of Public Safety, Beth

1	Bresnahan, the director of the lottery who
2	has been tremendously collaborative with us
3	since she has took over at the lottery and
4	Rebecca Gowertz, who is the CEO of the Mass
5	Association of the Mass Public Health
6	Association to serve on this steering group
7	with us.
8	The Commissioner the Commissioner
9	and the secretary will have to agree on any
10	expenditures, but it will be with advice of
11	this other group of outside stakeholders.
12	They will join Mark Vander Linden, our
13	Director of Research of Problem Gambling,
14	and Steve Keel, who is the Director of
15	Problem Gambling Services for the
16	Department of Public Health.
17	So, that's the network. I don't
18	know if you have anything else you wanted
19	to add, Mr. Secretary.
20	MR. POLANOWICZ: Sure. First off, I
21	want to thank the Mass Gaming Commission
22	for the Twitter follow today. I appreciate
23	it. As I was on my Twitter here. But I

absolutely want to thank the chairman and

1	my commissioner, Cheryl Bartlett, for
2	helping facilitate this really very unique,
3	as Steve mentioned, partnership between the
4	Mass Gaming Commission and also the
5	Department of Public Health.
6	We believe here in the Commonwealth
7	that we are incredibly fortunate to have a
8	gaming commission who is dedicated to
9	balancing the economic benefits of gaming
10	with resources like the Public Health Trust
11	Fund to address some of the unintended
12	consequences of problem gambling.
13	We know that this is going to
14	support research and prevention,
15	intervention treatment and recovery. And I
16	think just from my perspective in terms of
17	the short demo we just saw, the Shiny tool,
18	I already have any number of ideas about
19	how that can be used as a really effective
20	tool across the Commonwealth as we think
21	about public health and public safety.

We are very excited to be here today to sign this MOU. As Steve indicated, I think the partnership will ultimately

1	benefit the individuals of the Commonwealth
2	who have a tremendous opportunity to do
3	well by doing good here. So thank you to
4	the gaming commission and happy to be here.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. I
8	think it's safe to say, as you suggested,
9	this would not happen without Commissioner
10	Bartlett, so we really appreciate you
11	putting your shoulder to this wheel. If
12	the other members of the steering group
13	would come forward and just join us, then
14	Secretary Polanowicz and I will sign the
15	MOU in front of massive displays of press.
16	Steve and Mark. We have two copies.
17	Thank you very much. Thank you all.
18	This is something that will be a long time.
19	This will be rolling out for a very long
20	time to see the benefits of this, but this
21	is really an exciting start.
22	Okay. We are back to our agenda and
23	I think we had skipped the Suffolks Down
24	request; is that right? We need to do

1	that.
2	MR. DAY: That's correct, Mr.
3 .	Chairman.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So item 3E, the
5	Suffolk Down's request.
6	MR. DAY: Yes. Under tab E you will
7	find Suffolk Down's request to amend the
8	August schedule. The request in your
9	material says Suffolks Downs is to cancel
10	Tuesday in August, and you will also find
11	the subsequent approval of Director
12	Dunenberger. So this is just a for your
13	information item.
14	As well at the same time because
15	each one and both of the Suffolk Downs
16	request and Director Dunenberger's approval
17	referred to legislation, they have
18	confirmed at this point that senate bill
19	2289 sponsored by Senator Shelly and house
20	bill 4115 sponsored by Representative Dully
21	and Ross both had introduced to address the
22	number of days required in this racing
23	season. Other than that, that's it.
24	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

1	MR. DAY: John.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Item number five
3	ombudsman report, Ombudsman Ziemba.
4	MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Chairman and
5	Commissioners. I would like to ask the
6	representatives from MGM to come join us
7	down in the front table. We're joined by
8	Hunter Clayton, executive president from
9	MGM Resorts Development and I'll have him,
10	after I give some initial remarks,
11	introduce the other members of his team.
12	So what we are here to talk about
13	today is an update from MGM on their
14	activities since the agreement to award a
15	Category 1 license to Blue Tarp
16	reDevelopment, LLC was entered into by Blue
17	Tarp and the Commission about a month ago.
18	In that agreement, we asked or we
19	required Blue Tarp, MGM to report monthly
20	to the Commission about their progress that
21	they are making and making sure that their
22	facility will be up and running as soon as
23	possible.
24	Pursuant to the agreement during the

period between the date of this agreement on the effective date of the license, the designated licensee agrees to take all reasonable steps necessary to obtain all required permits for the commencement of the project and to continue to relate the design work and put in place all necessary contracts such that the designated licensee will be ready to commence work on this project as soon as practicable after the effective date.

And for the purposes of this
paragraph, determination of reasonableness
and practicability shall be determined
through agreement between the designated
licensee and the Commission. And then the
designated licensee shall report to the
Commission on a monthly basis regarding its
progress under this section.

Recently we met with representatives from the MGM, Director Day, myself, Counsel Blue and members from Pinck and Co. to go over some of the major items that they have been working on over the last month. And

1	we're glad to report that they have made
2	some very substantial progress, which they
3	will detail to you today.
4	In regard to this determination of
5	what steps are reasonable and practicable,
6	we are not anticipating that we would make
7	that determination today but we would make
8	it in all likelihood at the next monthly
9	presentation from MGM. So in that regard,
10	I'd ask Mr. Clayton to give the remarks.
11	Welcome.
12	MR. CLAYTON: Thank you very much.
13	MR. NASTASIA: If you'd just give me
14	one moment, Mr. Chairmen, Commissioners.
15	It's nice to be back here.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Name.
17	MR. NASTASIA: Marty Nastasia, for
18	the record, from Brown Rudnick and it's
19	nice to be back here in front of the
20	Commission. I just quickly wanted to
21	introduce some of the folks from the
22	development team that will be here today
23	and will be here in subsequent months to

give you updates on the project.

1	I'm joined by my colleague, Jed
2	Nosal, whom you're all familiar with, MGM's
3	regulatory attorney. I'm also joined by
4	Chuck Irving from Davenport Company. He's
5	MGM's development partner. He is here
6	along with his colleague, Joy Martin also
7	from Davenport.
8	We're also joined by Chris Cignoli,
9	the Director of Public Works for the City
LO	of Springfield. We also have Jim Allan
11	from Alan and Major, MGM's engineer. We
12	also have Maureen Cavanagh from Epsilon,
13	MGM's environmental consultant. And of
L4	course we have Hunter Clayton, who is the
15	executive vice president for development at
16	MGM Resort's Development LLC, which is a
L7	wholly subsidiary for MGM Resorts.
18	MGM Resorts development is
19	responsible for the design and construction
20	of MGM properties all over the world.
21	Hunter is responsible for the design,
22	construction of gaming development

properties. Specifically, Hunter is

responsible for the construction, costs,

23

24

1	schedule and overall delivery of projects
2	from the design phase through the opening.
3	And this includes the current
4	5 billion-dollar property in Koti, and it
5	also includes the 1 billion-dollar National
6	Harbor Development in Maryland. And with
7	that, I will turn it over to Hunter.
8	MR. CLAYTON: Thank you, Marty, Mr.
9	Chairman, Commissioners, great to be here
10	today. Quick clarification. It's a 3
11	billion-dollar property in Koti, not 5.
12	We're aspirational, but we're budget
13	conscious as well.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But what's a
15	couple of billion among friends.
16	MR. CLAYTON: Thank you for the time
17	today. We recognize this is the first
18	monthly update through the course of the
19	next four months leading up to the November
20	vote. Realizing that we've actually done a
21	lot of work in the last couple of years and
22	have a good handle on what our work plan is
23	going to be over the next several months.
24	Certainly more information than we can

present or update today.

But what we plan to do is give a general overview and hit on some specific points, as well as kind of establish a plan for coming back with even more specific and focused updates the following month.

In that regard, we will touch on design, including historic preservation, a little bit on traffic, utilities, overall schedule for the project in its entirety, as well as what the next four months looks like. And then we'll talk a little bit about the Viaduct, its coordination or interface with our project and a few other issues.

As far as the design is concerned, a very brief update on what -- where we currently are in terms of our development.

I would say from a programming, from a planning and a detail and design aspect, we are well into a schematic design for the entire project and actually more so with specific areas related to traffic, to utilities, site and civil advanced works

projects, which I will get into in a couple of minutes.

This plan represents our current
thinking of the layout with the main
components of the casino podium with hotel
tower, the large gray box, which is our
parking structure and the entertainment and
retail complex directly to the right of the
casino podium.

The majority of our concept and schematic design is intact since it's been through the inception of the last couple of years of work. We are very excited to say that we are nestled within an urban context. We consider ourselves not only a gaming development but an urban revitalization project.

I'm an architect by training and profession. And although I am certainly a developer in the gaming industry, I would say that I'm personally excited about this project because of what it becomes as part of the community of the City of Springfield.

1 It is an inward/outward type of

design where it responds or reacts to the

3 pedestrian's scale or the exterior scale of

4 the urban context that we sit within, as

5 well as being a fairly high quality,

exciting, energized gaming food and

beverage and restaurant and retail

8 development from within.

Moving onto the next slide just a quick snapshot of the upper level. As I said, we'll get more into specific design updates on each program component as we move forward in the next several months but we're limited on time today, and I wanted to touch on some other items before my clock runs out.

I mentioned historic as part of the design update. We've focused very heavily on the historic structures located on our site. We have been working very closely with the City of Springfield Historic Commission for a good part of the last two years. I have personally been involved in that with our consulting team with Epsilon

and their historic experts and Ginsler has played a key role in it as well.

I think we started with identification of roughly 16 structures that warranted or deserved a certain amount of discussion with the Historic Commission, which we had done. We've documented each one of those structures. I think we collectively have filtered or established down to 12 key structures that we wanted to take a closer look at, which we have done.

We have done structural analysis of each one of those structures, as well as what their current conditions are and potential and repurpose or reuse. With the Historic Commission, we've also reconciled to pretty much all except three or four structures on the property that we need to further develop as we go into detail and design.

We will actually bring each one of these more predominant or pertinent structures to this update as opposed to doing a very quick update for all of them

in one session. We actually think that

identifying one or two as we go forward

will allow us to actually pinpoint and show

you how we're dealing with each one of them

within our design.

And with that said, we will go to the next slide and I will just point out one more slide. The first of those structures, that is the building that we see here, this is 95 -- I'm sorry. This is the United Electric building, 73 State.

This is actually a structure that is nestled right off of State Street sitting as one of our entries into the hotel and casino lobby.

We have agreed that we will retain the facade, and it's actually more than a facade. It's actually the first structural bay of this building as part of our architecture, and we've gotten agreement from the Historic Commission to do that.

And there is one additional item that's contained within this building that we are studying, actually are quite excited

about. There is a very compelling lobby

anterior as you enter into the structure

and there is a fabricated lit dome, glass

dome within that lobby that we're actually

looking for an opportunity to reuse as part

of our podium design.

Again, we have some more study that needs to happen. Certainly need to collaborate specifically with the Historic Commission to gain their feedback and input. But depending upon on the integrity of that dome, we are looking for an opportunity to actually use that within the lobby space as a feature within the podium, so that can become a very nice legacy for the structure.

Moving along. The other areas that we have been touching on over the last couple of years obviously has been traffic. We, as a site, are in close proximity to the major thorough fairs within Springfield. But that being said, we have done an extensive amount of traffic analysis through TEC to identify where

1	we've got some challenges, where we need
2	some mitigation measures.
3	We've coordinated very specifical

We've coordinated very specifically with MDOT, with PVPA and City of Springfield to further advance those mitigation measures. And, actually, through the course of the next four months, we will be getting into very detailed engineering analysis and even documentation at each one of the mitigation locations so that we actually have a handle on that, and we can start moving that forward fairly quickly after the November vote.

What is key here, which we are learning very recently, is the integration or the interface of these traffic areas with the Viaduct development or project and Chuck will touch base on that a little bit further in the presentation. Utilities are another area that we have stayed very focused on.

We recognize that Bondi's Island in close proximity to our site across the river for sewer and water. We've actually

been meeting with sewer and water officials related to those utilities as they relate to the specific infrastructure along the perimeter or around the perimeter of our site where we want to plan for main points of connection. And we're also getting into detailed load analysis so that we know what our connection points and loads need to be.

We've actually met and documented scope related to these main off site utilities, and our intention over the next several months is to continue to finalize that detail and actually start developing documentation in terms of a permit set. So we'd have a very significant advanced work package that would be ready to go later this year early into next year.

The overall schedule for the project, I think it's important to be able to highlight or emphasize that we understand with the vote coming in November our goal here is to take the necessary steps to advance these early works packages. So not only do we understand

what the scope is, but we have been able to
document it such that we have got the right
permit strategies in place. So come

November we are literally in a position to
commence work, and that is exactly what our
goal is.

How that relates to traffic mitigation measures, site utilities, off site utilities, demolition, we're still kind of structuring that overall what I call micro schedule.

But, again, each month we will update you on that so that you get a clear picture of exactly of what we're able to do, you know, come later this year. And I would say that the next four months is focused very heavily on that type of an effort so that we are indeed in a place to start work and continue our project towards completion very quickly.

I will pass the update over to Chuck to talk a bit more about the Viaduct and its very specific relationship to what we have to do on some of our paremeter

1 efforts. Chuck.

MR. IRVING: Thank you. Chuck Irving, Davenport Properties. I'd just like to add two things onto what Hunter said. This project has benefited dramatically from two things. Number one, the infrastructure that is in place in the City of Springfield has a dramatic amount of access capacity. And what I'm talking about traffic, sewer and water, that is really a pleasant surprise for us as we try to take this big project and plug it into a downtown urban environment. The other thing that's been

The other thing that's been

fantastic for us are the western

Massachusetts officials who have been

working with us. I know John Ziemba has

kept you up-to-date on our meetings but the

Historic Commission, this design has their

thumbprint all over it and they have been

fantastic in every component of this.

Sewer and water, the folks at Bondi's

Island have constantly been available to us

to listen and get updates. On traffic, the

Pioneer Valley Planning Authority, MDOT and of course Chris and his folks in the City of Springfield have been guiding us through the process.

The Viaduct was a nuance we did not expect in this process. And as a business owner of Springfield, I think it's great. Having those two projects line up simultaneously is a good thing. Because if they were lined up linearly, you'd have twice as long impact on the City of Springfield.

So we have been working closely with Mike Lodoud, Al Stegman, Derek Valentine, Lionel Lushman has been at all the MDOT meetings and the PVPA of course. And we think that the coordination of these two projects is very feasible.

They are going to have about 350 workers on site maximum at a time. We'll have a couple thousand on site maximum at a time. We think the construction schedules are going to line up perfectly. We intend to meet every month prior to meeting with

you every month. So whenever I am giving
you an update, it's going to be days after
I just met with that team.

Our construction schedule is really
by this time next summer you should see a
lot of activity going on at that site. I
know you are very concerned about
displacement of people parking spaces on
our impact on downtown Springfield. I know
Senator Candaras is very concerned about
that as well. Chris, as the guy in charge
of this for the City of Springfield, I
thought he would be the best one to address
this for you.

MR. CIGNOLI: Thank you, Chuck.

One of the things you're able to tie into the Viaduct project with the casino project in dealing with MassDOT and trying to do coordination with them has really helped out the flow of this project as well.

In knowing what the impacts were going to be to what was going on in the City of Springfield for this project, we've

1	really had a lot of interactive
2	conversations with MassDOT. The meetings
3	that we've had with MassDOT since the
4	beginning of the year, I think we've had
5	about 10 of them in our office in
6	Springfield that have been open basically
7	to all the businesses in Springfield,
8	MassMutual, Baystate Medical Center, the
9	South End Business Association, Chamber of
10	Commerce, et cetera, to bring them into
11	every meeting to let them know what is
12	going to be going on in the City of
13	Springfield, when it's going to be
14	happening and what might be the impact to
15	them as a business and to their employees
16	so that they can start looking at ways and
17	means for parking for access to be able to
18	get in and around the city.
19	We have been very, very proactive as
20	a whole group to make sure that we got that
21	information out. And with MassDOT, we have
22	been able to put together a very good plan
2 2	during construction to be able to ensure

that the city can still operate and be able

to accommodate the work that's going to be going on with MassDOT.

The Viaduct project itself is supposed to be starting in November.

However, there's about six months worth of surface roadway work that is going to be occurring on either side of the highway that is going to allow the city to operate correctly in very good nature while the work is going on on the Viaduct, and that also specifically includes parking.

Underneath the Viaduct itself, we have the Springfield Parking Authority has two large parking lots that the upper decks have been closed for a little bit over a year simply because of the condition of the roadway that is out there.

One of the things that we have done working with MassDOT is to get some of those open with temporary shielding and work into the construction plan that no more than a certain amount of parking can be out of service at any particular time during the construction.

Over the last four or five months in working with the parking authority, we've also done significant surveys in the city to determine amount of open parking spaces. Springfield is not Boston. People don't -- are not happy about walking a half mile to their business. They want to be as close as they can. But we determined that there are over 1,000 parking spaces in the city that are unused on a given day.

One of the things that we are doing right now is in working with the parking authority and all the private lots is to be able to advertise them as best as possible so that when the construction of 91 starts, as well as the construction that is going to happen with the MGM, people know where to park. It's just not all of a sudden one day a barrier goes up, and they are going to have to go find a parking space. We want that to be in place prior to the construction activities that are going on.

With parking one of the things that we are concerned about as well is working

1	with Chuck and Hunter and his group is
2	construction access, construction parking,
3	vehicles, equipment, cranes, materials, et
4	cetera to be able to get in and out. All
5	of those things are working hand-in-hand.
6	And I think as a city and in working
7	with MassDOT specifically and with the
8	development teams, I think we have probably
9	an 80 percent right now a very, very good
LO	plan in place for what we want to do in the
11	city and know that we are going to be able
12	to accommodate everybody within the city
13	with parking both through private lots and
L4	through the Springfield Parking Authority
15	as well.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Have the
17	participants in these meetings that you
L8	have been talking about included the trial
19	court?
20	MR. CIGNOLI: The trial court had
21	been invited. They have not attended the
22	meetings.

24

MR. IRVING: However, Chris and I

are going to reach out to the trial court

and have a meeting with them because we
know Senator Candaras has asked for that,
so we have been talking about that and that
before we meet next time will happen.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Big public

projects as the overpass have been known to run late. Have you done -- what does it mean -- if it's a year late, have you done some modeling or estimating how big a deal is that? Now you are in-sync, which is great if they stay in-sync. But if that one falls out of sync, what happens?

MR. IRVING: Well, I think they are going to try to go to bid in the next or get the package out within the next day or so. I think they'll make a decision on a contractor and determine the contractor entering into before our vote in November.

Based on that contract, I think we should be able to figure out our schedule relative to that. But that's also why we are still in this process. If it runs over a year, yes, that is not going to be great

but I can't figure out the details at this
point. I hear you, absolutely.

MR. CIGNOLI: With regard to the city on that same question as well, the Viaduct itself, the structural system of the Viaduct has been inspected. It is in very good shape. We are basically taking up the structural deck and putting down a new structural deck. So the intent is that, in general, there should be no surprises with regard to the construction.

And what we have really done is working with MassDOT is to put enough into the bid package allowing, you know, 24 hour construction when we need to to be able to get the contract going because a lot of the work is going to be precast concrete that is going to be out there, so they're using a lot of accelerated techniques.

So I think from our end as a city, we're pretty comfortable with the techniques that are being used and a schedule that is going to be implemented out there. And right now I think the

1	MassDOT has done enough background work
2	that there really, really shouldn't be any
3	surprises. Everything is above ground,
4	exposed and be able to be inspecting ahead
_ 5	of time.

MR. IRVING: So as Hunter mentioned, we can't cover everything today. But in future meetings, we want to be talking about the contracts that we are signing with venders, specifically what retailers are going there, what the movie theaters is going to look like. We want to talk about the land acquisitions. We have 90 tax parcels out there. Obviously the delay has caused us to reorganize that situation.

In addition, you can expect from us updates on what we are doing locally with roads and utilities because we intend to make progress on that between now and November. Every month I expect we'll come in with an update on the Historic Commission and where we are with that.

All we're really trying to do is tie up the loose ends so we can get to our FEIR

1	and really stay on the entitlement track
2	that we have been on. The November vote
3	delayed our construction schedule. It did
4	not delay our permit and design and
5	entitlement schedule.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do you have a
7	date estimated for the final EIR?
8	MR. CLAYTON: We're actually in the
9	process of developing the final EIR
10	document as we speak. We will be ready to
11	submit in November. I think our original
12	submission date was September. We have got
13	some loose ends to tie up. We must
14	finalize our design sufficient enough to
15	close on our historic structure approaches.
16	But with the draft EIR complete with
17	the certification in hand, we have our
18	comments we are we literally had a work
19	session on it this morning, and we're
20	targeting that to go in November in a 10 to
21	12 month process that normally is a
22	critical path with the amount of work that
23	we have done to date that is effectively

off of our critical path in terms of

approval, which we're grateful for.

Another item just to bring you up to speed, we're also in active discussions with the construction market looking at the phasing and sequencing that we have actually done internal and we're giving it out to the market to get some industry expert response or feedback on that.

We will be giving updates on that, including fairly detailed looks at what our phasing and sequencing and access will look like from a construction standpoint. And obviously that plays into our traffic mitigation and management plan during those efforts as well. So in the coming months, we'll be giving you some good updates on that also.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Any other thoughts, questions? I just want to mention one thing that we also said to the folks at Penn. We, as you know, are in our own learning curve in terms of overseeing these processes and we are anxious to keep up to speed. We are anxious to make sure

1	we know what is going on. We are anxious
2	to make sure that we know what's going on.
3	We're anxious to make sure that everything
4	gets adhered to that has been promised, all
5	of that appropriate stuff.

But we also don't want to get in the way, and we want to have a very candid relationship with you. If you feel like the reporting requirements of the interactivity is onerous, please say so and we may agree or disagree but it's a perfectly legitimate opinion. So as this whole thing unfolds, just let's have a real open dialogue.

We know we have a critical priority, which is to make sure that we hit our deadlines and don't hold you up on approvals and so forth. And our consultants will be helping us make sure that we don't get in the way of the schedule. But also what we ask of you needs to be appropriate too and feel free to talk about that.

MR. CLAYTON: Great, appreciate

1	that.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just one
3	additional note for Chuck and for Hunter.
4	Obviously as you're going through and
5	looking towards extending contracts for
6	additional types of work during this
7	period, you know, keep in mind we certainly
8	encourage you to go out and look for those
9	MBEs and WEBs and VBEs along the line.
LO	MR. CLAYTON: We have a very focused
L1	minority and diversity development program
12	that we will make sure we give an update on
13	as well, but we hear you loud and clear.
L 4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you
15	very much.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am going to
18	suggest a quick break.
L9	
20	(A recess was taken)
21	
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are
23	about to reconvene the 130th meeting at
2.4	about 2:30. And are you taking the lead?

1	MR. DAY: I'm ready. Mr. Chairman,
2	I'm sure you recall that on July 10th Penn
3	reviewed the project schedule and the
4	Commission approved that schedule at that
5	time and Jack Rauen is back here with us
6	today to present Penn's first and quarterly
7	report. Before Jack starts, I might just
8	go over a little bit of the process.

What we did to develop at least a foundation of Jack's report is to look back at CMR 135, which is really the monitoring regulation set. And in that particular regulation, it gives a list of items that are supposed to be included in the quarterly report.

So, together we designed at least a format that helped to deal with that. But, so, I might emphasize in this process as Jack moves forward and we would greatly appreciate your input, any questions or suggestions of how we modify this, the first shot at a quarterly report, so don't hesitate to let us know if it fulfills the need. And with that, Jack.

1	MR. RAUEN: Thank you, Rick.
2	MR. DAY: You're welcome.
3	MR. RAUEN: Good afternoon. This is
4	getting to be a regular thing.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It is.
6	MR. RAUEN: I am getting to like
7	this chair. Feeling comfortable.
8	MR. DAY: Jack, can I just interrupt
9	you? As usual, I forgot one thing. It
10	does indicate a vote on your agenda, but
11	that's a typographical error. The
12	quarterly report wasn't required to have a
13	vote.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great.
15	MR. RAUEN: Good afternoon, pleasure
16	to be here today to talk about our first
17	quarterly report for progress through
18	June 30th at Plainridge Park Casino.
19	I want to touch on a couple of
20	highlights, most notably the fact, and it's
21	the same message we gave you two weeks ago,
22	that we remain on target for a June 2015
23	opening. And I would echo what Rick said.
24	I think an important part of this quarterly

1	report process was the fact that it was
2	simply laid out in the regs and we were
3	able to sit down and go down each one of
4	them, talk about what we needed to say,
5	what materials we needed to say, to say it
6	with and it worked out very well we think
7	and laid a good foundation, I think for
8	future reports.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
10	MR. RAUEN: Thank you. To date,
11	hundreds of what we expect to be about a
12	thousand local construction workers that
13	have been mobilized on the site resulting
14	in foundations being laid for the casino
15	building, steel being erected and
16	underground utilities being placed.
17	Thus far we've spent about
18	70 million-dollars on the project and have
19	30 million-dollars of construction
20	subcontracts committed in addition all
21	towards our 225 million-dollar project
22	cost.

The work to date has been in accordance with our comprehensive diversity

1	plan for design and construction. Thus far
2	on construction activity, we've achieved
3	minority participation of 23 percent versus
4	a goal of 4 percent. For female owned
5	businesses, we've reached 6 percent against
6	the goal of 7 percent.
7	And while we struggled, as we've
8	told you in the past with the Veteran's
9	business enterprises because of its
LO	emerging field, we do take note that on the
11	construction workforce side we've achieved
12	10 percent Veteran participation level
13	versus an aspirational goal of 3 percent.
L4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is employees
15	or contracts?
L6	MR. RAUEN: This is workforce on the
L7	site.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Workforce, yes.
19	MR. RAUEN: So while we have been
20	struggling finding business enterprises for
21	Veterans, from Veterans, we haven't
22	struggled on the employee side as it
23	relates to workforce on the site.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.

1	MR. RAUEN: And we continue to work
2	with Turner, our construction manager, to
3	find ways to better network in the Veterans
4	business community and we are making
5	progress on that. In some we are committed
6	to continuing to monitor our vender, as
7	well as workforce participation rates and
8	in strive to maximize opportunities for
9	women, minorities and Veterans on the
10	project.
11	On the operational side, we

On the operational side, we submitted in May an affirmative marketing plan for the utilization of minority women and Veteran enterprises, and that plan is expected to be presented to you in the month of August. And as always, I want to take a note and thank Jill for her guidance and help on all of these diversity matters. So far we think we are doing pretty well.

Let's see, another note. In terms of the permitting process, we are still awaiting the MassDOT/MEPA response and the issuance of their Section 61 findings, which are critical to our off-site

1	improvement's process and
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When is that
3	expected?
4	MR. RAUEN: Any day now we are told,
5	any day. We are awaiting. But as we've
6	passed onto you during our discussion of
7	the schedule, other permits are in place to
8	keep the work continuing and to keep us on
9	track for a June opening. And I also want
10	to point out that construction activity so
11	far, and they are in full swing, have not
12	impacted our racing operations and the
13	summer racing program is in full swing.
14	So in closing, I'd just like to say
15	that a lot of time went into this quarterly
16	report. I think the first one of anything
17	is always difficult, but I think we have a
18	good structure as to what's required. I
19	think we work very well together as a group
20	and hopefully this report was good and
21	future reports will be a heck of a lot
22	easier.
23	I want to thank Rick for that and
24	also our continuing relationship with

1	Pinck. I think we all worked very well
2	together on this one. And that's the
3	highlights, and I'm happy to answer any
4	questions.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?
6	Commissioner, were you about to say
7	something?
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I just
9	give you credit for I like the summary. I
LO	like the highlights, you know. I like the
L1	format and it's clear that you are making
L2	good progress, so thank you.
L3	MR. RAUEN: Thank you. Appreciate
L4	it.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think the
L6	report format is really very accessible and
L7	you give credit to the regulations and I am
L8	glad the regulations work that way. But
L9	the execution of the intent of the
20	regulations has resulted in a very
21	accessible document.
22	MR. RAUEN: I think in this case we
23	gave a very good roadmap and made it very
0.4	clear to assemble

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You know,
2	more than just a roadmap. It's very
3 .	apparent that you take these
4	responsibilities seriously and that you are
5	striving to do an excellent job and meet
6	all the goals, so I commend you for that.
7	MR. RAUEN: I appreciate that. It's
8	important.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything
10	downstream, you know, any wrinkles you see
11	downstream, anything that keeps you awake
12	at night?
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You don't have
14	to answer that question.
15	MR. RAUEN: You know, well, maybe
16	November.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
18	MR. RAUEN: On a pure construction
19	and development side, no. We inherited a
20	plan, a program, a design team, a
21	construction process. We inherited all of
22	that. We like it, and it's working. And
23	it did what we wanted it to do, and that's
24	helped us get off to a good start. We're

1	off to a good strong start, and now we just
2	need to keep it going. Permitting is lined
3	up and so we think, except for the we'd
4	certainly like the MassDOT/MEPA thing
5	cleared up just so we know our direction
6	there. But other than that, I think we
7	have a good program and we are just going
8	to keep executing.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Great.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
11	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It was
12	helpful for us when we recently got
13	together to understand the process of how
14	your how Turner and subserve constantly
15	grappling with the issue of finding
16	minority women on the construction force,
17	you know, what appears to be the daily or
18	weekly trips down to the union hall to kind
19	of go and corral people as quickly as you
20	can. We appreciate the effort. We know

MR. RAUEN: We have a committed

pertinent.

21

22

23

and I think knew from the outside it was

going to be a challenge but certainly

1	partner in Turner. They believe in it and
2	so do we and so that resinates down,
3	Commissioner, to the subcontractor level.
4	They know what's expected of them and so
5	far we just need it's going well. We
6	need to keep executing.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I do want to
8	go back to an earlier suggestion. We
9	talked about this in the past in utilizing
10	our good friends over at Veterans' services
11	to maybe get a group together with the
12	local Veterans' agents from each
13	municipality and get them together at
14	Plainridge to talk about the opportunities.
15	They are going to know every Vet who
16	has been living in their town coming back
17	from the current conflicts or whatever, who
18	has their own business but also give them
19	an idea of kind of your project and where
20	it's progressing and where you might see
21	opportunities down the line.
22	MR. RAUEN: I'll make sure we shoot
23	you a note back on that, because Turner has

really been working on this trying to

1	better network themselves into the various
2	Veteran organizations. So there is a plan
3	to improve, and I will make sure I'll shoot
4	you a note on that.
5	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Great.
6	Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, that's
9	very good. Thank you very much. Nice to
10	have you back.
11	MR. RAUEN: Nice to be here.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: See you soon.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Director Day, are
14	you up? We are onto item six?
15	MR. DAY: We're onto Catherine Blue
16	and item six.
17	MS. BLUE: Item six I just wanted to
18	give you a very quick overview of items A,
19	B, C and D just to set the table for what
20	we are asking for you from you in terms
21	of actions today, and then Danielle Holmes
22	is here with me. She is the person in the
23	legal department who is responsible for
24	actually shepherding these regulations

1 through their entire process.

But on item A, B, the calculation of capital investment, as you may recall, this was before the Commission last time. What you have in your book is amendments to that regulation that we've made consistent with our conversations. We will be asking you today to vote to allow us to file those as emergency regulations and then take them through the process.

The gaming schools regulations, you have seen these before. These are the same. There have been no changes, but we are just asking today for you to approve the small business impact statement and to allow us to file those on an emergency basis.

And then items C and D, we are just asking for you to approve what is the amended small business impact statement.

These two regulations, the vender licensing and the qualifier are going through the formal process, and so we are just asking for you to look at the small business

1	impact statement.
2	In one of the documents in your
3	book, the small business impact statement
4	covers more than one set of regs and so
5	that is why you won't see a separate small
6	business impact statement for each one. So
7	we'll go through each of those individually
8	and answer any questions that you have.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have to go
10	through them one by one to vote anyways,
11	right?
12	MS. BLUE: Yes, that's right.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's just run
14	right through them.
15	MS. BLUE: So item A is the
16	calculation of capital investment. We made
17	changes in that for Region C, and those
18	changes are the changes that we discussed
19	at our last meeting.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And they are
21	highlighted in red?
22	MS. BLUE: Yes, that's correct.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I make a
24	small I think the way this reads that it

1	would be included but I know we
2	specifically discussed permitting costs.
3	So is it not too late to just add the word
4	"permitting" right after "costs associated
5	with"?
6	MS. BLUE: Certainly we can add
7	permitting in there, yes.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The last line,
L 0	correct?
11	MS. BLUE: Yes, it is. We do have
12	it in there.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sorry, scratch
L 4	that.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I guess, and I
16	don't know the answer to this, but
L7	capitalized interest has a clear meaning.
18	It doesn't need to be explained,
19	capitalized interest. There's a common
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There is and I
21	would add since, you know, because at least
22	I intended it broadly just like what it
23	says in the actual regulation and other
24	associated financing costs.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, that's
2	not what the motion said. That's not what
3	we approved. I thought
4	MS. BLUE: No. The motion was only
5	for capitalized interest.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's right.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you're
8	comfortable that capitalized interest
9	stands alone?
LO	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, that will
11	cover it, yes.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't want
13	to be technical, but I just was.
L4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, I think
15	it covers it. I don't want to
L6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we want a
L7	motion on A? Commissioner Zuniga?
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I would
L9	move that at what stage of the
20	regulation are we? Is this now the final?
21	MS. BLUE: This is the final. It
22	will be filed as an emergency regulation,
23	but we will then put it out for comment.
2.4	We'll have a hearing on it. So we will

1	have time to make changes if we decide we
2	want to.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So, therefore,
4	I would move that this Commission approve
5	the regulations as presented here in the
6	packet, 205 CMR 122, for promulgation of an
7	emergency and as well as promulgation on
8	the normal course of on the normal
9	process.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
13	discussion? All in favor?
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
19	have it unanimously.
20	MS. BLUE: The next regulation is
21	the regulation on gaming schools. This is
22	the same regulation that has been before
23	the Commission. We made changes during the
24	course of those discussions. What we are

1	asking is that the Commission approve
2	filing it as an emergency regulation and
3	also approve the associated small business
4	impact statement.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
6	Stebbins, does that look all right?
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It does.
8	Mr. Chair, I would move that the Commission
9	approve the small business impact statement
LO	for 205 CMR 134, as well as initiate the
11	emergency regulation process.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Now the regs is
13	137. The small business is 134. Am I
L4	missing
L5	MR. DAY: I think
L6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The small
17	business is for all of them.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, it's for all
19	of them? So item C is for all of the regs;
20	is that right?
21	MS. HOLMES: No. There should be
22	two small business impact statements.
23	MS. BLUE: I think there's a
0.4	separate one in this regulation, and then

1	the second small impact statement covers t
2	and D on the agenda.
3	MS. HOLMES: D and E.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The only small
5	business statement I see is 134, and I am
6	not sure which regs that's referring to.
7	MS. BLUE: 134 refers to the slots
8	regs, so that's the small business impact
9	statement for the slots.
10	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't think
11	we got the other one in our packet.
12	MS. BLUE: Under 6D there is a small
13	business amended small impact statement
14	that covers 143, 44, 45 also
15	MS. HOLMES: No, those are the
16	amended is for the slots or the gaming
17	devices and the new qualifier. There
18	should be a small business impact statement
19	for the
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Do you have
21	it?
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's an
23	amended.
24	MS HOLMES: There should be one

1	amended and two small business.
2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One small
3	business impact.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I have an
5	amended small business impact at page 152.
6	I don't know if yours are paginated. It
7	deals with 143, 44, 45. Is that the one
8	you're referring to, Danielle?
9	MS. HOLMES: No. There should be a
LO	small business impact statement for gaming
11	schools separately.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 137.
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes, I
L4	have two.
L5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have the small
L6	business impact statement from 134 and we
L7	have the multiple one for 43, 44, 45, et
L8	cetera. We do not have 137, which is the
L9	training schools.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't
21	either.
22	MS. BLUE: Then that may not have
23	made it into the book. We have uploaded a
24	number of then. I know it's confusing when

1	we put the books together so we'll have to
2	bring that back to you at the next meeting
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, do we need
4	to do that or can we go ahead and vote on
5	his motion? I think we are going to be
6	okay with your you know, just say we
7	give you the right, the authority to
8	process that.
9	MS. BLUE: If you would, that would
LO	be helpful and we will get with it.
11	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do you want
12	me to withdraw my original motion?
13	MS. HOLMES: Can you check page 132
L4	of your book?
L5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're not
L6	paginated.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What section is
18	that, Hank?
19	SPEAKER: Page 132 says 205 CMR.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's the
21	reg, not the small business impact
22	statement.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's all right.
24	It's no problem. Why don't you restate

1	your motion, commissioner Steppins.
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I will
3	withdraw my original motion and move that
4	the Commission delegate the authority to
5	General Counsel Blue to file the
6	appropriate small business impact statement
7	for 205 CMR 137 and initiate the emergency
8	regulatory process for that regulation.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
LO	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Emergency and
11	permitted.
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Emergency
13	and permitted, I'm sorry.
L4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
L5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
L6	discussion? All in favor?
L7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
L9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
22	have it unanimously.
23	MS. BLUE: Thank you. And we have
24	the final small business impact statement.

1	This is the amended small business impact
2	statement that covers multiple regulations
3	that we had just pulled up.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Did we skip
5	over
6	MS. BLUE: The vender licensing
7	oh, the regulation.
8	MS. HOLMES: And that has a separate
9	small business attachment. So part C, 6C
LO	is the vender licensing, which should have
11	a small business impact statement.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Is it just the
13	small business impact statement?
L4	MS. HOLMES: Yes.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And then the
16	small business impact statement for the
L7	qualifier. That's all not the regs,
L8	right?
19	MS. BLUE: That's right. Those are
20	just small business impact statements, not
21	the regs.
22	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So are we
23	looking at just part C now?
24	MS HOLMES: So for C would be just

1	the small business impact statement.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: For 134.
3	MS. HOLMES: For 134, yes, which we
4	passed by emergency in June.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So now it's a
7	final?
8	MS. HOLMES: This is just the next
9	step on the promulgation process.
LO	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have a
11	motion to adopt the small business impact
12	statement for CMR 134?
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.
L 4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
L7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
L9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The ayes have it
22	unanimously. Now we get to D. This is
23	just the new qualifier. It's all the new
ο Δ	qualifier information right is one and

1	two, three? Okay.
2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The language
3	in red for these for regs 205 CMR 101
4	and 115 are just updates to existing
5	regulations; is that correct?
6	MS. BLUE: That's correct.
7	MS. HOLMES: So we've already had a
8	public hearing on these regs and we did the
9	initial filing for them, I think, back in
10	June or maybe even earlier. So this is
11	post public hearing. And then we have to
12	file the amended small business impact
13	statement, which is joined with the gaming
14	devices amended small business impact
15	statement and then file the final portion
16	of the regulations, so this is for their
17	final filing.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. And
19	these are based on some of the comments we
20	received obviously on some of this.
21	MS. BLUE: That's right, yes.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So do we have a
23	motion for we want to adopt all four new
24	qualifier regs and all three as well as the

1	amended small business statement, right?
2	MS. BLUE: We've already taken care
3	of the regs. It's just the small business
4	amended impact statement that you need to
5	approve. The regulations have already been
6	through the vast majority of the process,
7	so there is no change to the regulations.
8	This is what we have to file now that we've
9	finished.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought the new
11	qualifier were changes to those regs.
12	MS. BLUE: And you already reviewed
13	those.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So we need a
15	motion to support to endorse the amended
16	small business impact statement.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would move
18	that this Commission approve the amended
19	small impact business impact statement
20	as presented here in the packet for
21	regulations 205 CMR 143, 144, 145, 101, 115
22	and 116.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
2	All in favor?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
8	have it unanimously. Okay.
9	MS. BLUE: Next we have the slots
10	regulations. We've already taken care of
11	the amended small business impact statement
12	for them, but I know last time you wanted
13	to review these regulations and you may
14	have questions. So we have CIO Glennon and
15	Mr. Grossman to talk to you about those.
16	MR. GLENNON: Thank you, Catherine.
17	Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, we first
18	presented draft regulations on March 6th
19	relative to electronic gaming devices,
20	electronic gaming equipment, approval of
21	slot machines, electronic gaming equipment
22	in the testing laboratories and possession
23	and transportation of electronic gaming
24	devices.

1	This final draft before you has
2	substantive changes from the first
3	iteration based on our own internal review
4	and the input from collaborative discussion
5	with Penn National gaming industry
6	consultants, electronic gaming
7	manufacturers, independent testing
8	laboratories and regulators and other
9	similar jurisdictions.
10	We've received written feedback from

We've received written feedback from
the association of gaming equipment
manufactures and the gaming standard
association as well. Special thanks to Jim
Barbie from Nevada, Frank Donahue and his
team from Penn National, the folks from
Michael and Carol, Ethan Tower from GSA,
Kevin Mullaly and Patrick Moore from GLI,
Travis Fully from DMI, Derek Smith from
Valley Technologies and Carrie Porterfield
from IGT. I very much appreciate and
wanted to acknowledge the support received
from former MGC staff attorney Artem
Shtatnov. Artem, if you are out there
watching, I couldn't have done this without

1	you. And Deputy General Counsel Todd
2	Grossman and Commissioner McHugh.
3	As required, a public hearing was
4	held, testimony taken and all input
5	received, letters, e-mails, et cetera have
6	been included in the Commission packet.
7	I'd like to highlight several areas where
8	we did make changes.
9	First of all, our last conversation
10	we talked about defining gaming positions
11	in the regulations. And since they're
12	defined in the statute conversations with
13	counsel, there is no need to define I'm
14	sorry, gaming positions. There is no need
15	to define gaming positions within the
16	regulations. On page two we do define the
17	slot machine the way we agreed in the last
18	meeting, so under that Section 143 01
19	Section 2 and 3.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Can I stop you
21	before you leave, page 2, Director Glennon?
22	MR. GLENNON: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Because the
24	only question I have about these regs is

1	the next Section 4 and the same issue
2	appears a couple of times. Baked into
3	these regulations is Central Management
4	System.
5	MR. GLENNON: Yes. So we did
6	consider this and what we would ask is that
7	for your approval with the language that
8	describes the functionality and the
9	requirements so that if we decide to go
LO	forward, we can take advantage of that.
11	Because I don't think there is anything in
12	here that is going to say that we it
13	talks about functionality, not that we have
L4	to do something with the Central Management
15	System.
16	I think it's more around how would
L7	we expect to receive the data. So we did
18	not remove the language around the Central
19	Management System because we had not come

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. But it says -- so I thought now that I read from one of the gaming manufacturers that there

to a conclusion on that on whether or not

we are going to require it or not.

1	is a cost to in the machine if it is
2	Central Management System ready; is that
3	right?
4	MR. GLENNON: No. So for a slot
5	accounting system for the old machines, the
6	SBIS based machines, there is a piece of
7	hardware called the System Management
8	Interface Board or a SMID. It's required
9	on the back of each machine in order to
LO	collect the data. We are not going to
11	require that to be done unless we go with
12	the Central Management System.
13	So there is no requirement in a
14	machine for any technology or any
15	components. That would be the only thing
16	that I could think that somebody would have
17	mentioned.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So when we say
19	"the gaming device should be capable of
20	providing the Commission with a near
21	realtime stream of data," we would
22	interpret that as CMS ready or not
23	depending on the ultimate goal; is that
2.4	MR. GLENNON: I think that is what

1	it is, yes.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And
3	structurally, just so I understand this,
4	there is an add-on if we want the CMS an
5	add-on in the form of a board if you want
6	
7	MR. GLENNON: Only if the technology
8	of the electronic gaming device is based on
9	the slot accounting system and not the
LO	newer standard. The new communications
11	protocol do not require a system, a SMID,
12	just a single plug in because of the
13	technology.
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Would these
16	regs need to be amended if we don't choose
17	to go?
18	MR. GLENNON: I think we're saying
L9	the machines have the capability to do it.
20	The functionality is built. That's all.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This sentence in
22	four, following up on Commissioner McHugh's
23	comments about halfway down, "if
2.4	communication between the slot machine and

1	the Commission central control system
2	fails, the slot machine shall not continue
3	to operate," et cetera. That does not
4	presume a CMS?
5	MR. GLENNON: So, I think it may. I
6	think the machine is capable of recording a
7	certain number of transactions for a period
8	of time. And at least one of the
9	manufacturers asked us to modify this
LO	section to not require the data to be a
11	full seven days, only critical items. So
12	we've made some changes to the language to
13	allow for the machine to collect the data
L 4	if it has lost communication. Sorry,
15	that's probably not clear.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't follow
L7	that.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Could we cut
19	through this by saying as an introduction
20	to tech support and whoever else in the
21	regulations, the same thing is repeated if
22	required by the Commission, comma, a gaming
23	device shall, would that solve the problem?
24	MR. DAY: I think that would solve

1	the problem.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And we leave
3	the rest of the text as it is.
4	MR. DAY: Because then we wouldn't
5	even have to go back and amend the regs
6	later. It would be available there.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We just issue
8	a requirement that you have to do it.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It goes a little
10	bit to what we were talking about earlier.
11	We want to make sure that there is no mixed
12	signals given that we're doing this on
13	the analysis of a CMS is really an
14	objective analysis. And if there is this
15	kind of ambiguity in the regs, it suggests
16	that maybe our process isn't really on the
17	level.
18	So I think Commissioner but
19	carefully if you went through anyplace
20	where there was an ambiguous reference,
21	that might seem to imply a CMS we added
22	those language we'd be fine.
23	MR. GLENNON: Just to be clear, our
24	intent is to so the machines have the

1	capability to provide the data to CMS, so I
2	agree with your suggestion, Commissioner.
3	I will make that change.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Others? You were
5	going ahead, I guess.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You were going
7	ahead, and I interrupted you.
8	MR. GLENNON: So network security,
9	we had originally were adopting, you know,
10	something out of GLI and it was pointed out
11	to us that really GLI's network security
12	section is guidance. So we've added some
13	language in here that is going to require
14	our licensee to provide us with an
15	infrastructure and data security plan that
16	basically describes how you are going to
17	protect confidential data and their
18	network. And, I think, that it was a good
19	suggestion and so we've added that language
20	in as well.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The very bottom of
22	page five is another example of the problem
23	that Commissioner McHugh was raising.
24	MR. GLENNON: Right. So we will

L	make that modification in the
2	communications protocol area. This is
3	another area where there was some
4	significant discussion around requiring the
<u>-</u>	gaming standard association protocol.

We made some changes to the language to allow grandfathering the machines for Penn if they put in old technology machines and also to be, I think, less prescriptive in terms of the necessity to put that in. So that's it for that set. Moving onto 144.

There is one error on page nine related to the notification of the Commission. We are going to change the language. We changed it from the gaming vender shall promptly notify the Commission within 48 hours -- from shall promptly until 48 hours. We are going to change it back to promptly. Apparently 48 hours is not a reasonable timeline in some cases, and we got that feedback today as a matter of fact. So, I think, we are going to accommodate that change and change that

1 back.

2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I was going to
3	comment on that too because at the hearings
4	at the regs hearing on the 17th of June,
5	it was prompt what was it at that point
6	when we had the hearing, it was promptly,
7	right?
8	MR. GLENNON: Yes. I don't know how
9	this got to be honest with you, I don't
10	know how we changed it to 48. I think
11	we GLI had talked about, you know, being
12	a reasonable period of time. I think the
13	original language said immediate and that
14	just did not was not feasible, I think.
15	So I think promptly is going to be
16	acceptable and reasonable.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Because I don't
18	know whether okay. Promptly is pretty
19	vague, I guess. They were saying you have
20	to give us some wiggle room in here,
21	because this is such a vague standard. If
22	a negative action if it becomes aware of
23	an issue that may negatively impact, it's a
24	pretty fuzzy standard here and to put them

1	under tremendous time pressure to
2	implement, it was unreasonable. In their
3	language, I think they suggested maybe
4	within reasonable period of time. I don't
5	know.
6	MR. GLENNON: So I think promptly is
7	vague enough that it can be within a
8	reasonable period of time hopefully. We
9	also made some language changes on page 12
10	around use of results from other
11	jurisdictions. There was a lot of talk
12	around laboratories.
13	You know, we had some language we
14	wanted to be able to share results that
15	just didn't seem practical. So we changed
16	that, removed some of that section and
17	changed the language around and the
18	expectation that there may be sharing of
19	some results.
20	We accommodated rather than having
21	payments have to be done at the time of
22	transaction to apply for a machine to be
23	certified, we are going to allow some

flexibility around maybe some prepayment by

some manufacturers. They asked for that so there wasn't a transaction every time they wanted to work with us.

On page 18 we made some changes around background checks. I think we had taken our regulations originally from

Nevada and they were really -- I think they were pretty stiff so we've modified that to still require them to disclose criminal convictions or revocation of any credentials but taken out some other language.

And then finally in 145, possession of slot machines, we've made some modifications around just the description of gaming school and also allowing for machines to be in a showroom. That was a request from the partnering manufacturers as well. So, I think, we have a pretty good first start here and I can entertain questions.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I have a question that is based on something I thought I read, but I may not have. First

±	of all, I want to say that the way you have
2	handled the comment letters both giving us
3	the full text and then giving us the
4	summary and the outcome is really very
5	helpful. I find it very accessible and
6	really helpful.
7	But it was in that context someplace
8	that I thought I read that there is a
9	regulation dealing with hearings and a
LO	provision that said the hearings will be
11	public but somebody objected and said it
12	should be public only with the consent of
13	the target of the hearing. Does that ring
14	any bells with you?
15	MR. GLENNON: It does, and I'm going
16	to defer to Todd for the answer on that.
L7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What is that?
18	I went back to read it so I could direct
L9	your attention to it, and I couldn't find
20	it.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 14406D. I
22	actually had a question about that.
23	MR. GLENNON: While he is looking
24	for that, I think the idea was that we

1	didn't want to make it always a public
2	hearing. We wanted it to be optional. If
3	there was information in the hearing that
4	was proprietary intellectual property or
5	confidential that we could have a it
6	would not be a public hearing. I believe
7	that was the thing.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So what is the
9	regulation, 14406D? I don't see it.
10	MR. GROSSMAN: Page 14. The first
11	thing we did was we brought this into
12	alignment with our RFA-1 process for which
13	you will recall we recently made some
14	adjustments. So this is essentially the
15	same process in that essentially it's a
16	suitability review.
17	So when deciding between an
18	adjudicatory proceeding and a public
19	hearing, we decided that we will only use
20	the public hearing process and not go to an
21	adjudicatory hearing if the applicant
22	agrees to that essentially. And that's the
23	way we set up the other process as well.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Oh, I see.

1	The difference is between an adjudicatory
2	and public. In either case, they are both
3	public.
4	MR. GROSSMAN: They are both in the
5	public, yes. It's just the formality of
6	the process.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I misread it.
8	I misunderstood it. Okay, got it. We have
9	done that before in other contexts.
LO	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Why do we need
11	it for testing lab? Why do we need this
12	sort of process for?
13	MR. GROSSMAN: There is a
L4	suitability review, if you will, and we
L5	thought it important to have a process. We
L6	have a process in place that we are all
L7	familiar with and I think people in the
L8	industry are generally familiar with, so we
L9	thought it would work well in this context
20	as well. And we wanted to ensure that it
21	was the same process.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But it's
23	important because in the public hearing,
24	there is no right of cross-examination and

1	the like. And, therefore, the applicant or
2	the target of an unfavorable hearing,
3	unfavorable report by agreeing to a public
4	hearing gives up a number of rights that
5	they should have. They should have the
6	right to present evidence to examine and
7	cross-examine witnesses the way we did in
8	our suitability. That's the thrust of it,
9	right?
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And, I guess,
11	why do we need this for a gaming lab
12	whereas we don't need it for all kinds of
13	other venders?
14	MR. GLENNON: It's actually for the
15	certification of the software. So it's the
16	results of the test. If we turn down
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, it's for
18	the independent testing lab. There are two
19	or three recognized testing labs out here
20	that do a lot of work, whereas we have a
21	licensing process that we currently conduct
22	for many venders just like this. Why are
23	these to the level of qualifier as opposed
24	to vender?

1	MR. GROSSMAN: It's a fair question
2	and I don't know that I will be able to
3	give you a great answer to that short of
4	saying there are suitability processes in
5	place for both. There are both ultimately
6	very similar where we look at the people
7	who are involved in the entities, and we
8	judge their suitability.

The process itself is, again, very similar even though the language, I think, is a little different in the regulations. I think the answer to your question though is that when we just viewed these testing labs, that's slightly different than venders in that they are really, in essence, doing work for us as opposed to being venders.

So, I guess, that would be the distinction. And, otherwise, there is no great explanation I don't think. I guess I would also just add that this is the process that other jurisdictions use typically to do this, which is where we got it from.

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's a
2	significant dollar amount for a testing lab
3 .	just as we have dollar amounts for
4	qualifiers. I think that would be a
5	distinction as well.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. I guess
7	I would be in favor of revisiting other
8	contexts as well. I think you give up
9	really important rights by going to a
LO	public hearing by going the public
11	hearing route and so, I think, people have
12	ought not the right to do that, these
13	people anyway.
L4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that where you
15	were going too?
L6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I was before
L7	that, but I am fine.
18	MR. GROSSMAN: Is your question,
L9	Commissioner, essentially why can't we just
20	approve a lab without any hearing if there
21	is no issue with it?
22	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.
23	Conduct the process, conduct an RFR, have a
24	response, analyze all of their financials,

1	you know, as part of an RFR, for example,
2	and come out of it however we want to.
3	MR. GROSSMAN: I think we could. I
4	think just to pick up on what Commissioner
5	Cameron said we look as
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mission
7	critical in other words.
8	MR. GROSSMAN: Exactly. That's the
9	best way to say it I would say.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm fine.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So are you okay
12	with that? Did you make a suggestion,
13	Commissioner McHugh?
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, no. I am
15	happy with the way it's written.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
17	MR. GROSSMAN: I would just make one
18	other quick note. We also made a change,
19	if I may, this is on page seven. We
20	removed, and I just wanted to make sure we
21	brought this to your attention, a number of
22	devices from the list of those that would
23	be considered gaming devices, so it's E
24	through H. And the reason for it is that

1	those devices we felt after consultation
2	with Mr. Band, we will develop other
3	regulations that will govern how those
4	devices will be inspected and approved and
5	what the specs on those are expected to be.
6	So we felt like this was not the
7	appropriate section for those devices.
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is this more
9	along the lines of internal control regs?
10	MR. GROSSMAN: Gaming equipment
11	regs, and it would spell out pretty much
12	what they needed. We'd inspect those when
13	they go on the floor to make things as
14	simple as if the layout is correct and with
15	accounting, money counting, money count,
16	the machine, we test them prior to this
17	being used to make sure they operate
18	properly. A lot of this stuff you really
19	can't do in a lab properly.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? So
21	we need a motion for who wants to
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I move we
23	adopt the the Commission adopt the
24	regulations set out in the packet at 205

1	CMR 143 and 205 CMR 144 with the amendment
2	at 145 with the amendment to the provisions
3	of 143014 and to insert the words "if
4	required by the gaming commission" at the
5	very beginning of that subsection and to
6	insert similar language each time the
7	regulations refer to as Central Management
8	System, period.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're looking
11	concerned.
12	MR. DAY: The other correction that
13	John requested was the 14402, which is the
14	change of act of promptly.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And, yes, I
16	accept that amendment to change that
17	section back to promptly.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We have a
19	second? Any further discussion? All in
20	favor?
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
2	have it unanimously.
3	MR. GLENNON: Thank you very much.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That was very
5	good. Thank you very much. It's a lot of
6	work. It's a substantial step down the
7	road.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I want to commend
9	Mr. Glennon. I think you have done an
LO	incredible job of understanding this stuff.
11	I don't know how you understand as much of
L2	it as you do, but it's pretty impressive
L3	for the short period of time you have been
L4	doing this.
L5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes, it really
L6	is.
L7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, item F.
L8	MS. BLUE: I have Deputy General
L9	Counsel Lillios presenting the request for
20	delegation in item F.
21	MS. LILLIOS: Good afternoon. This
22	is a request for the Commission to delegate
23	authority to the Director of Licensing with
24	respect to the issuance of temporary

licenses for certain categories of

applicants, specifically applicants for

gaming employee licenses and applicants for

gaming vender secondary licenses.

Under 205 CMR 134.12, and you have a copy of that reg as page four of your delegation request handout, under that reg a gaming licensee may petition the Commission for the issuance of a temporary license for key gaming employees, gaming employees and gaming venders if the applicant has filed a completed application and the gaming licensee certifies and the Commission finds that issuance of the temporary licenses is necessary for the operation of the gaming establishment and is not designed to circumvent the normal licensing procedures.

The standard of review for the issuance of temporary licenses is set forth in the regulations and states that a temporary license may be issued upon a finding that the license -- that the license itself is reasonably likely to be

issued upon completion of a background
investigation.

Also under the reg, a temporary
license shall expire in six months and may
be renewed at the Commission's discretion
for an additional six month period. This
request for delegation pertains, again, to
gaming employees and gaming vender
secondary but would leave the determination
of temporary licenses for key gaming
employees and gaming vender primaries for
the Commission alone.

The delegation would require that the director of the IEB agree that the license is reasonably likely to be issued upon completion of the investigation, that is the permanent license is likely to be issued on completion of the investigation.

And the delegation would allow the Director of Licensing to issue temporary licenses, to deny petitions for their issuance, to refer questionable instances to the Commission for its consideration and to exercise his discretion to renew

1	temporary licenses for the six month period
2	for gaming employees and gaming vender
3	secondaries, all of this in accordance with
4	the standard set forth in the reg.
5	And the Director of Licensing, David
6	Acosta is here to give you any further
7	details or answer any specific questions
8	you may have with respect to this request.
9	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I just have a
10	comment. I know this is common practice in
11	other jurisdictions. It assists with
12	efficiency, getting people to work in a
13	timely manner and I know I'm very
14	comfortable. We have an extremely
15	experienced Director of Licensing who is
16	very accustomed to looking at and
17	understanding what he is looking at and
18	being able to judge whether or not a
19	temporary license is appropriate, so I'm
20	very comfortable with that delegation.
21	MR. ACOSTA: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other thoughts?
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I am
24	certainly comfortable with the delegation.

1	Give me an example or a case scenario where
2	an extension for another six months.
3 .	Typically, why does that happen?
4	MR. ACOSTA: The background
5	investigation hasn't been completed in the
6	first six months. Some of the
7	investigations may be complicated. Some
8	for individuals a person's background
9	history may vary because they moved around
10	pretty frequently and we require that the
11	IEB to request for background information
12	from a number of different jurisdictions,
13	different states that may prolong the
14	length of time of investigation. Doesn't
15	necessarily mean that they will discover
16	negative stuff, but it just means that the
17	investigation is a little more complicated
18	and takes more time.
19	Some investigations will lead down
20	to a path where they will not be found
21	suitable for licensure, but generally it's
22	because of the complexity of the background
23	of the individual.
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: To take a

1	step back, I mean, one of the reasons for
2	the temporary licensure is that you have
3	some level of expectation that the
4	individual is going to be found suitable,
5	correct?
6	MR. ACOSTA: That is correct.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So, I mean,
8	based on your experience and history
9	temporary licensure, is there a percentage
10	figure of those that wind up not being
11	found suitable for license?
12	MR. ACOSTA: My experience is that
13	probably 5 percent or less of the total
14	applicants are denied in the jurisdictions
15	that I have experience with. And that
16	number is even much lower with respect to
17	temporary licensure. So, I think, the
18	number would be very, very small, much less
19	than 5 percent.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It sounds
21	like a suitable step, as Commissioner
22	Cameron pointed out, get people on the job,
23	not really negatively impact the operation
24	of our licenses.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other thoughts,
2	questions? I certainly don't see any issue
3	with your ability to judge whether the
4	request is necessary or not. What I am not
5	quite clear on how would one come to the
6	conclusion that there is a reasonable
7	likelihood that they will be approved?
8	What is the mechanism that you use to make
9	that judgment?
10	MS. LILLIOS: And on that provision,
11	the agreement of the director of the IEB
12	would be required and as a prerequisite
13	first of all, the application has to be
14	complete and some measure of the
15	investigation would have to have been
16	completed in order for her to have the
17	ability to say to include that.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This sort of means
19	that like a CORI check is done, for
20	example, or whatever but some sort of the
21	most obvious critical problems have been
22	resolved.
23	MS. LILLIOS: I think that's
24	correct, yes.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The IRS hasn't
2	gotten around to responding to a request
3	for tax returns.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: With that
5	understanding, I think that's fine. Okay.
6	Do we have a motion?
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I move that
8	we delegate authority to the Director of
9	Licensing for temporary licenses with the
LO	agreement of the IEB director.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other
14	discussion? All in favor?
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
L7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
L9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
20	have it unanimously.
21	MS. LILLIOS: Thank you very much.
22	MS. BLUE: We had one item that came
23	up just yesterday I wanted to bring before
2.4	the Commission. And this is to request a

delegation to the general counsel of the
authority to attend certain conferences,
proceedings or other meetings required or
permitted by state or federal judicial
rules or orders.

And generally, and this is really out of an abundance of caution, generally when the general counsel goes to one of these meetings, it's assumed that they have the ability to represent the Commission but sometimes certain state or judicial authorities will ask for certain evidence of that authority.

So what I'm requesting the

Commission to do is to vote to delegate to

the general counsel the ability to

represent the Commission at those

conferences, proceedings or other meetings

required or permitted by state or federal

judicial rules or orders.

And that way if I am requested to show some sort of evidence of the ability to represent you, I can refer them back to these minutes. So it's a more out of an

1	abundance of caution that we are asking for
2	that.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions?
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. This is
5	a as General Counsel Blue says, this is
6	typically when a lawyer shows up at a
7	conference, he or she is required to file
8	an appearance slip and that appearance slip
9	under the rules means that they are
LO	asserting that they have authority to
11	represent the entity.
12	In the case of public entities, it's
13	sometimes not clear who has authority to
L4	represent and there are multiple people
15	that are there in a decision-making
16	position, so potentially a decision-making
L7	position. This says that for purposes of
18	litigation that we are involved in, General
19	Counsel Blue is one of those people.
20	The need for this came up yesterday,
21	and so that is why it's not on the agenda.
22	It's a general grant, and we can revisit it
23	in an agenda form later but this would be

something that we couldn't anticipate the

1	need for today.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it has to do
3	with litigation, right?
4	MS. BLUE: It's the most common
5	situation, yes.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When you talked
7	about going to conferences, I thought you
8	were talking like the American Gaming
9	Association conference.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, no. It
11	says "permitted to require by judicial
12	order of rule." That's the limitation in
13	there.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Do I have a
15	motion?
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I move that we
17	grant and authorize grant authority to
18	General Counsel Blue to represent the
19	Commission at judicially required permitted
20	conferences or other proceedings.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other discussion?
23	All in favor?
24	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
5	have it unanimously.
6	MS. BLUE: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're welcome.
8	Anything else before topic seven, Region A?
9	MR. DAY: I have nothing.
LO	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Let's take
L1	a quick break while we fix some logistics.
L2	So we will be back in five or ten minutes.
L3	
L4	(A recess was taken)
L5	
L6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right. I
L7	am going to call back to order the meeting
L8	of the gaming commission in which we have
L9	been engaged today to consider the status
20	of Region A matters. Chairman Crosby has
21	recused himself, and so the four us will
22	proceed, as we have, with respect to these
23	matters for some time.
2.4	By way of background, we met a week

Τ	ago luesday on July 15th to discuss the
2	election of the City of Boston to waive its
3	right to arbitration with respect to
4	surrounding community matters involving
5	itself and the Wynn applicant and its
6	election not to participate further in any
7	negotiation or arbitration process and
8	decided at that time that even if the city
9	that was not going to protect its citizens,
10	the Commission had some obligation to do so
11	with respect to any harmful effects or
12	effects that needed mitigation with respect
13	to the Wynn application.

We agreed at that time in a preliminary in a high level fashion that the Commission would engage in some outreach, some information gathering and that we would ask the staff and did ask the staff to begin that process and then to return today to give us a report on what they have done and what their recommendations were for going forward.

I think that fairly summarizes our meeting of July 15th but of course the

minutes the transcript will show it in
more detail.
So without further or due, let me
ask General Counsel Blue or Ombudsman
Ziemba or both to bring us up-to-date on
what's happened thus far since last week
and any recommendations you have for how we
might proceed from this point forward. Mr.
Ziemba?
MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you,
Commissioner. We provide the following
update.
Staff continues to review closely
review comments made during the host and
surrounding community hearings and written
correspondence submitted by Boston
residents in connection with the Wynn
proposal. Staff has reviewed Wynn's best
and final offer and has met with Wynn to
understand the basis for Wynn's best and
final offer.
Staff has met with the Commission's
traffic consultants to understand traffic

impacts to Boston. Staff has been in

1	contact with Metropolitan Area Planning
2	Council advising it of the current
3	situation and seeking its input. Staff has
4	also begun to reach out to a number of
5	Boston resident groups that have previously
6	communicated with the Commission.

Staff has also reviewed the statute and the regs regarding the Commission's process and procedures to address the situation. The statute provides the Commission has the discretion to designate a community as a surrounding community.

Once that designation is made, as was done in the case of Boston, the Commission's regulations provide that the applicant and the community must negotiate a surrounding community agreement.

The agreement must provide a community impact fee and address mitigation of known impacts. If the parties cannot negotiate an agreement, the regulations require the parties to enter into arbitration.

The regulations further provide that

if the community refuses to participate in the negotiation arbitration process, the Commission can deem the community to have waived its surrounding community status. And if the Commission awards a license to the applicant, the Commission can impose appropriate requirements for the mitigation of impacts.

The statute also provides the Commission cannot take action on an application until the application is complete. An application is not complete until among other things, all surrounding community agreements are executed. So in order to -- for the Commission to award a license in Region A, the Commission could consider the following: The Commission will need to consider whether Boston should be deemed to have waived its surrounding community designation based on its decision not to participate in the arbitration process.

As noted, we received correspondence from the City of Boston. In the

1	correspondence from the City of Boston,
2	Boston cited the Commission's applicable
3	regulation, 205 CMR 12501682, which states
4	in part: In the event a community
5	designated as a surrounding community fails
6	or refuses to participate in the
7	arbitration process set forth in 205 CMR
8	125016C, the Commission may deem the
9	community to have waived its designation as
10	a surrounding community.
11	Following that letter, the city
12	advised the Commission that it did not plan
13	to participate in a process for determining
14	measures that could be implemented through
15	conditions. Since Boston's decision not to
16	participate in arbitration, the Commission
17	has not received any correspondence from
18	the city regarding its surrounding
19	community status or any requests for
20	regulatory measures to enable Boston to
21	maintain its status within the statutory
22	framework.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Can I interrupt you there for just a second? The

1	staff reached out to Wynn to get more
2	information from them about the best and
3	fine offer; is that right?
4	MR. ZIEMBA: That's correct.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And at the
6	same time, did the staff reach out to the
7	city to ask them what their last and best
8	position was or what they had been trying
9	to get out of this negotiation process,
10	what their demand was or what their offer
11	was?
12	MS. BLUE: Yes, Commissioners, I
13	reached out to the city. I asked them if
14	they had a best and final offer whether
15	and if they did, would they be willing to
16	share it with me. I also asked them if
17	they had any information about impacts that
18	they would like to share with me. This is
19	about a week ago now. They said they would
20	get back to us if they had anything, and
21	we've had no further conversation.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So we've
23	reached out to the city to try and figure

out where the city was going, where the

1	city wanted to wind up, where the city
2	thought it could if mitigation was
3	needed and the city has declined to give us
4	even that information.
5	MS. BLUE: That's right.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. Go
7	ahead, Mr. Ziemba, if you would, please.
8	Sorry.
9	MR. ZIEMBA: So, in addition, the
10	Commission should encourage both parties to
11	enter into negotiations at any point in the
12	process to reach a mutual acceptable
13	agreement either before any decision on the
14	license or after any decision on the
15	license.
16	The Commission could review any
17	agreement and consider amending any
18	appropriate conditions if the license is
19	awarded to Wynn. Additional steps we've
20	taken and we're recommended. In addition
21	to outreach to Boston resident groups, the
22	Commission should encourage Boston
23	residents to provide new thoughts on
24	impacts and appropriate measures through

the current request for comments on the

Wynn transportation plan due August 1st and

during the upcoming host community hearing

to be held on August 12th.

I do note that we just recently received an e-mail from the Rutherford Ave. group requesting that we hold a community meeting as well. Staff -- we did advise them of the upcoming host community hearing where there is an opportunity to testify.

Staff and the Commission's

consultants will continue to review any

comments submitted pursuant to the

Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act

process currently underway and any

decision, comments are due on August 8th.

We recommend staff should review
Wynn's best and final offer as part of the
effort to create conditions on any license
that may be awarded to Wynn.

In addition, any conditions arising out of the Wynn best and final offer or otherwise, the Commission could consider whether it could pursue the appointment of

an independent third party to study the traffic impacts on Boston resulting from the Wynn project.

The statute provides, as you know,
Commissioners, the statute provides that
licensees are responsible to complete
projects to account for traffic mitigation
prior to opening. In regard to the
independent third party, an independent
third party could act as an advocate for
the residents of Boston and report back to
the staff regarding what measures, if any,
in addition of those provided in the Wynn
best and final offer or identified through
the MEPA process are necessary to mitigate
traffic impacts on Boston.

The third party could recommend a process to determine what the impacts are, how the impacts should be mitigated and how the cost to mitigate those will be determined. This staff could review the recommendations and present them to the Commission for consideration. Any recommendations accepted by the Commission

could be incorporated into the license 1 agreement should Wynn be awarded a license. 2 One other note, we also recommend 3 that the Commission extend an invitation to 4 Mohegan Sun to meet with commission staff 5 and its consultants to describe its 6 agreements with -- its agreement with the 7 City of Boston. This is recommended to 8 9 give Mohegan Sun the same opportunity 10 afforded to Wynn to provide valuable information directly to the Commission's 11 consultants engaged in the application 12 review process. 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay, that's 14 helpful. Why have you limited the reach of 15 an independent advocate, if you will, to 16 traffic considerations? What's the 17 thinking for that? 18 MR. ZIEMBA: Well, part of the 19 reasoning is there is obviously there's a 20 community mitigation fund that has been 21 established to mitigate impacts. That is 22 23 available.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The statutory

community	mitigation	fund?
Community	mir cryacron	arra •

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. That is available to mitigate impacts that are determined basically after the licenses are operational and are going to the development process. But at this stage in point, we need to make determinations regarding what are the plans that are approved by the Commission and what are the infrastructure improvements that need to be made as part of the process.

Now, obviously, MEPA has reviewed the experts at DOT are currently reviewing all of these plans and they will review these as they go forward in the review process and in their permitting process.

But we are at a critical stage in our licensing process as well and significant amount of work will be required regarding traffic mitigation as we move forward.

In addition, there is a regional context. We have heard of time and again from numerous communities in the region how important this specific portion of the

1	traffic infrastructure is to them and it's
2	been the number one concern raised by
3 .	citizen groups and others.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Traffic has
5	been the number one concern raised by
6	citizen groups. Is that what you said?
7	That wasn't a statement. That was a
8	question.
9	MR. ZIEMBA: That is correct.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The final
11	comments are the comments with respect to
12	Wynn's final environmental impact report
13	are due when?
14	MR. ZIEMBA: August 8th are the
15	comments, and the decision is anticipated
16	on the 15th of August.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right. So
18	on August 8th all the comments from the
19	people who wish to comment have to come in
20	and on the 15th the secretary or his
21	designee, whoever does this, makes the
22	final decision. And that final decision
23	could be to accept the final environmental
24	impact report or to say it's incomplete,

1	insufficient or otherwise and require
2	further filings.
3	MR. ZIEMBA: That's correct.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: What was the
5	August 1st date you threw out again, John?
6	MR. ZIEMBA: We have a request for
7	comments on the transportation plans that
8	were presented.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I failed to
11	understand your recommendation relative to
12	inviting Mohegan to explain their
13	agreement, how that ducktails into Wynn.
14	MR. ZIEMBA: One of the difficulties
15	of engaging in this process is that we're
16	in the middle of a competition and every
17	opportunity that we give for the Wynn folks
18	to further explain their transportation
19	plans, we want to make sure that it is an
20	evenhanded approach such that the Mohegan
21	Sun folks would get an opportunity to
22	present not only their transportation plans
23	but all other items that were included in
24	their agreement with the City of Boston.

If one party is having direct

communications with our consultants, we

think that it's fair for the other party,

even though we are not engaged in a process

on their agreement with the City of Boston,

but they should be given the same

7 opportunity so that it's an evenhanded

8 nature as part of our review process.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: There's really three not always consistent goals that we have to look at here, right? I mean, we have to -- we have already started down the path. We have to continue down that path. The city is basically without saying that telling us why. They basically said we are not interested in advancing any mitigation issues with respect to the Wynn applicant. We are not going to negotiate with the Wynn applicant. We're not going to go to arbitration with the Wynn applicant. We're not going to tell you what things we think need to be mitigated. We are just abandoning that section of the city. So we have some obligation to look after the

impacts that have to be mitigated. I think
we all agree on that.

But as you say, Ombudsman Ziemba, in doing that, we have to do it in a way that maintains our neutrality because we are ultimately going to judge between the two applicants. So we can't either give the appearance of or actually get into a position where we are creating something that looks like we are favoring one over the other.

And the third thing that occurred to me as I have been thinking about this over the past week is that we've got two communities who engaged in the arbitration process, did the best and final arbitration process, went to arbitration and lost and are unhappy, as all people who lose at arbitration are understandably, but they followed the process and they went through the process.

The idea that you can improve your hand by not going through the arbitration process and letting the Commission do some

work for you and perhaps put you in a 1 better position than you would have been in 2 if you lost the arbitration, that strikes 3 me as something that they might well and 4 legitimately be concerned about. It seems 5 to me we have to think about that as well.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I don't know what you -- the others think about that, but that occurred to me as I was thinking about it over the last week too. Any thoughts on that? It seems to me we have to keep those processes and those considerations in mind as we move forward.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In addition to -- and I agree, and there is a tension among them obviously. And in addition, there is these sort of catch 22 between the completion of the application and the ability of the Commission to reach a condition, let's say, go through the evaluation process, reach a number of conditions if the city continues to be designated as a surrounding community because that process has not been

1 concluded.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So we have a
couple of decisions, right? We're talking
about whether or not to and maybe it's a
question of we will need to at some point
in order to continue the process that's the
designation piece. And the other piece is
how do we best how do we best look at
those impacts on behalf of the city?
What's our best mechanism for doing that
without being having an appearance and
being unfair to other communities and/or
the other applicants, so those that's
where we need to balance those interests.

But I do feel strongly about the fact that we do have that responsibility on behalf of the residents of the city to make sure we considered all the impacts, and that conditions would be appropriate for those impacts.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: How about if we unpack those? I think those are the two major decisions, Commissioner. But let's take the first one. The determination that

1	the city's waived its right to community
2	surrounding community status. Does it make
3	sense to just take a look at that one
4	first? That is
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It seems to me
7	that ultimately we do need to come to grips
8	with that substantively but that now isn't
9	the time to do it. Because even though it
LO	looks hopeless, I think we should continue
11	to urge the city to reach out to the Wynn
12	people and do some negotiation.
13	And as long as they're a surrounding
L4	community, they have the right to do that
L5	and they have a right to a surrounding
16	community agreement if they can reach one.
L7	And I'd encourage them to reach one and not
18	give them an easy pass away from exercising
L9	that responsibility by taking away the
20	surrounding community designation now.
21	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I agree with
22	that. I would like to see us at least

reach back to the city and help them

understand what that action if we undertook

23

1	it, again, probably not today, but if we
2	undertook it, what it meant what it
3	means for our process, what it means for
4	the City of Boston so they understand the
5	ramifications of the D designation if we
6	did that.
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would agree
8	with that as well. Hope springs internal
9	and possibly they could get back and
LO	negotiate. And, I think, for us to remove
11	that possibility would not be prudent at
12	this time. I think we have up until the
13	final licensing decision to deal with that
L 4	matter. So it's not imperative that we do
15	that this week or next week.
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But that would
L7	assume that the application is complete.
18	And if it isn't, there's a catch 22 here
19	that created by, you know, these
20	circumstances along with superposing of
21	different regulations here.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: There's a

timing thing, I think, ultimately we will

have to face that issue substantively. I

23

1	think that if I think we have to make
2	sure there's a completed application and we
3	certainly have the right to deem them to
4	have waived their surrounding community
5	status, and they cited the very regulation
6	that says this.
7	So they declined to engage and
8	participate in the arbitration process
9	knowing that that was a clear likelihood
10	that if they pursued that route that's what
11	would happen.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But all I am
14	saying now is that we don't have to do that
15	now. We don't have to think about that
16	now, and we can still encourage them to
17	continue to encourage them to negotiate to
18	see if they can come up with a surrounding
19	community agreement. In all likelihood,
20	they are not going to.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I agree with that. I just want to make sure our staff has had communication with the City of Boston and they are pretty clear on what

1	that means and how they every step of the
2	process for their benefit.
3	MR. ZIEMBA: Obviously the City of
4	Boston is pretty knowledgeable about our
5	regulations, but we have not had a
6	conversation about this direct issue up to
7	this point.
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I look
9	forward to discussing that substantively
LO	whenever we get around to it.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And we'll have
12	to. In fact, the two primary benefits of
13	surrounding community status are the right
L4	to a surrounding community agreement and
15	the right to participate in the statutory
16	hearing that we're now in the process of
L7	holding. They have elected not to
18	participate in the surrounding community
19	negotiations.
20	They've, in fact, waived one benefit
21	and they've never showed up at one of
22	these at the statutory surrounding
23	community hearing that we've held. So,

anyway, but we don't have to deal with

1	that. You don't have to deal with that
2	now. Are we agreed that we can just put
3	that to one side?
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So now what do
6	we do? One of the benefits of the
7	surrounding community process, the
8	negotiation process is you have two people,
9	two entities that represent self-interest
10	working toward a middle and we don't have
11	that here. The idea of appointing somebody
12	if that were if we decided to go that
13	route, who could look at traffic, who could
14	look, say, who could look at the best and
15	final offer and see if there were anything
16	omitted from that that was fundamentally
17	unfair to a section of the city might be a
18	way to proceed.
19	I still am troubled by the idea of
20	having the Commission create a process that

having the Commission create a process that would improve the city's chance of getting a better outcome than if it lost the arbitration. I am troubled by that, but I welcome everybody else's thoughts on that.

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I am not as
2	troubled by that because I think if we
3	did if we had an advocate that was, you
4	know, certainly just had the best interest
5	of the residents of Boston and looked
6	had access to all of our consultants and
7	all of the information from the applicants
8	and could speak to whomever they deemed
9	appropriate, I don't see because we
10	don't know what a result of an arbitration
11	would have been.
12	So, I think just having a fresh set
13	of eyes, take a look on behalf of the
14	residents is I look at that as maybe a
15	good way to proceed. It's, you know, we're
16	the Commission. We make the ultimate
17	decision to have someone else take a look
18	and maybe make recommendations to us as to
19	what they see after speaking to everyone
20	and, you know, understanding the issues I
21	see as a possible way to proceed. That
22	makes some sense.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I don't necessarily disagree. I guess with what

1	comes in the back my mind is related to
2	timing, keeping with the timing of closing
3	our host community agreement or host
4	community hearing, being able to have the
5	challenge of going out and actually
6	selecting an individual.

I'm certainly mindful of the talented group of people that we have assembled to, you know, traffic is one area that we've brought on a pretty experienced team of consultants and one, you know, we've obviously cleared of any conflict of interest obviously going through that whole process selecting a consultant. But I don't necessarily disagree.

I just I'm mindful of how this fits into the schedule that we're under, whether an individual would have the appropriate amount of time to even conduct this work.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I'm not just mindful, but I am worried exactly about the same thing. I am concerned that there would be some up to speed, getting up to speed by whomever, you know, on all of

that other background that has already an information flow that has already taken place.

I was rereading the section of the statute that this applies that the communication recently and, you know, it clearly -- which we have articulated well in regulation and it's all relative to direct impacts. And it occurred to me that when parties come to negotiations and eventually arbitration, they're making their best guess. They are projecting, you know, those impacts. But they are making a projection with the information available.

And I wonder if there is a process that could be put together that would be similar to the look back that I know Penn and others were able to negotiate with some of the surrounding communities around them that would really, you know, move this process forward, whether that is an independent party that helps us do that or consultants or a combination of them.

Anyway, I just want to throw that out

1 there.

23

24

2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. Let me
3	just it seems to me that in a
4	negotiation the two sides often are doing
5	more than just looking at the impacts.
6	That is why we talked about before that you
7	can get a lot more from a negotiation
8	potentially than you can get by order of
9	the commission. That is in fact why we
10	have that fundamentally inconsistent
11	process and took away some things that had
12	been negotiated, because they weren't
13	called for by the statute. So you can
14	always get much more by negotiation than
15	you can by this.
16	And in terms of timing, I'm not I
17	don't think we have to be limited by the
18	end of the statutory hearing. It seems to
19	me we have to make a decision by then as to
20	whether to deem the city to have waived its
21	rights but the information gathering by an
22	independent person or by staff and continue

right up until the time we make our

decision. We'd hope to have it before

1	that, but we'd have to have it before that.
2	But that's not a limitation on the time, so
3	there is basically the whole month.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The whole
5	month of August.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: There is
7	basically some time left to do that. But,
8	Commissioner Cameron, let me just probe a
9	little bit on the there is no harm to
10	allowing an independent person and/or staff
11	to think about a best outcome as opposed to
12	being bound by or using as a point of
13	departure the best and final offer. How
14	does that impact the people who follow the
15	rules?
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I wasn't
17	talking about an outcome as much as I was a
18	person to look on behalf of the citizens at
19	the impacts. So we're looking at real
20	impacts, and I wouldn't necessarily think
21	that it would be needed just to look at
22	transportation.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, I hear
24	you.

1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I would
2	think this person would be looking at
3	and, you know, as was just pointed out, you
4	know, it is someone's best estimate, right,
5	whether that be transportation, whether
6	that be schools, whether that be
7	appropriate resources, whatever impacts may
8	be there, so our consultants advise us,
9	right, with their expertises but it's an
10	opinion. It's their educated opinion.
11	So I was looking for this person to
12	not negotiate a deal but just to really
13	look at the impacts with a fresh set of
14	eyes and advise us and come back and make
15	recommendations.
16	Ultimately the decision is ours.
17	It's not any kind of an attempt to have
18	someone else make that decision. It's just
19	someone with a fresh set of eyes that could
20	take a look on behalf of the city at those
21	impacts, ask a lot of questions and be free
22	to speak to both applicants.
23	Again, we are trying to be fair to
24	everybody here. I am cognizance of that

1	but then to come back and make
2	recommendations to us as to what that
3	person sees as impacts.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I mean, that
5	course of action certainly would help with
6	the neutrality piece and would help with
7	the and it would help with the
8	mitigation piece. It would be from the
9	sort of self-interest piece that is present
LO	when you have two self-interested entities
11	negotiating with each other.
12	What in your view though would be
13	the effect of the best and final offer that
L4	the Wynn interest put on the table? How
15	would that play into what this person is
16	supposed to look at?
L7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It would be
L8	one piece of documentation, one document

one piece of documentation, one document out of many that this person would take a look at is how I would see that. Again, it's the recommendations back to us and then it would be our judgment as to whether some of those recommendations did in fact improve if we saw that to be the case, but

1	I would think that would be a piece of
2	information. There is so many comments and
3 .	studies that have been done and our experts
4	have really taken a lot of time to look at
5	these issues.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Any other?
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I am
8	having a hard time trying to imagine
9	trying to put myself, and maybe I just
10	shouldn't, in the shoes of this person.
11	What is and perhaps that is part of the
12	question Commissioner McHugh is asking
13	what is the framework; what are the
14	boundaries; what is this information that
15	I, as that person, may have never looked at
16	and are we being overly optimistic as to
17	what could be achieved out of that?
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I am always
19	overly optimistic.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You are, you
21	are. That's one of your graces, one of
22	your many graces.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, when
24	you had an arbitrator or even a panel of

1	arbitrators, you had a process that was in
2	regulation. It was very clear with the
3	safety of the fundamentally consistent
4	petition. You had two offers.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You'd love it
6	to be that clean, but it's not.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That is what I
8	mean and perhaps I am a little too
9	pessimistic but I am trying to imagine
10	what under what framework, under what
11	guidelines somebody comes in, whatever, and
12	makes this work or provides those
13	recommendations that you keep talking about
14	that we will then weigh against each other.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You picked up
16	correctly what I was trying to get at and
17	think about out loud without actually going
18	there as directly as you did. But what is
19	the mandate, what is the framework for this
20	person's operation? And I think that
21	Ombudsman Ziemba by suggesting traffic was
22	trying to do the same thing.
23	Here's a piece. I guess I had a
24	little bit broader mandate in mind, which

1	would have been taking into account the
2	best and final offer. Take a look at
3 .	traffic, which every time you mention this
4	application people talk about traffic,
5	right, fairly, unfairly, whatever and take
6	a look at traffic, make recommendations
7	about traffic and I'm still thinking at a
8	high level and tell us about any
9	fundamentally unfair deficiencies in the
10	best and final offer.
11	I mean, is there something out there
12	that really needs to be corrected for this
13	thing to work? I mean, that's a
14	hypothetical. It makes a persons makes
15	a person's commission comprehensible.
16	Still is a lot of work, but at least it
17	gives some recognition to the fact that
18	only one person participated in this and

I mean, we can impose any kind of conditions we want on the license even after the arbitration process goes forward

put a best and final offer and takes some

impact and it's not inconsistent with what

we can do anyway.

1	and it's over and add more things. So, I
2	mean, that might be the kind of frame. And
3	I'd just throw that out as a possibility
4	but that would make the job comprehensible
5	rather than go out and explore the whole
6	world and come back.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.
8	Well, I would be a lot more comfortable in
9	terms of timing or, you know, setting up
10	somebody for success, not necessarily
11	failure.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And, by the
14	way, we could always take it incrementally,
15	right. We could always say, you know,
16	here's the mandate for now, come back. And
17	then through the process, there might need
18	to be another mandate here, you know, if
19	that's the case.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, I think
22	impacts are pretty well defined, right,
23	legislation speaks to many of them,
24	regulations. We've had two prior processes

1	where we really dealt with impacts as
2	communities have dealt with them. It's not
3	always easily not always a clean
4	solution, but we have dealt with impacts.
5	So I don't think we are talking about
6	things that are totally unknown at this
7	point.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. And we
9	but the other cases we've always, always
LO	been reviewing something that other people
11	have hammered out, right?
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, that is
13	the difference.
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's the
15	difference here. We hold one of the
16	hammers here and it's uncomfortable,
L7	necessary but uncomfortable and just in
18	terms of our function as the decider.
L9	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, that is
20	what I liked about a fresh set of eyes.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes, yes. No,
22	no, I hear you. And I'm tending in that
23	direction as well. The question is: What
24	is the what kind of a mandate do we give

the fresh set of eyes? Is it completely

open-ended or do we say here's traffic and

here's the BAFO and the point of departure?

Traffic is wide open because there is so much information, and we know a lot of the information and we are going to get more of the information. It's out there for everybody to know. But did somebody who simply looking at it from the city's standpoint would be a fresh set of eyes, so that is one thing that we can say. We can also say here's the BAFO. Tell us about any fundamentally wrong, fundamentally missing things here.

MR. ZIEMBA: One thing I will mention is the city will likely speak on transportation and other impacts as part of its submission for MEPA. It is highly likely that they would submit that. So there will be a further known of information about what the city feels about current plans, future plans, et cetera.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I just want to -- given the history here, we can't

1	count on anything. I mean, it maybe an
2	anchor to Wynn would, but we can't count on
3	anything.

of the pieces in thinking about what expertise or what we want this person to look at is certainly a lot is going to be covered by the FEIR certificate, I think, you know, from the secretary of environmental affairs, so having somebody who has the expertise also digest that, as well as our consultants that have been able to digest that as well.

I want to take a quick step back and think about the invitation that we received to go back into -- I'm assuming it's the Charlestown neighborhood to have a hearing and talk about issues and talk about maybe having such a hearing produces an index of the things that the residents of the City of Boston wants us to look at. I mean, building off of whatever we hear there, that might translate into the responsibilities or, you know, activities

of this advocate.

2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think having
3	more input is always great, although we
4	have heard you know, we have had two
5	hearings where a lot of people from
6	Charlestown show up and it's all
7	documented. We can go back to each one of
8	the comments and, you know, a lot of those
9	are really along the lines of traffic.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think we
11	need to think about that. I think that at
12	this point we are going to have an open
13	hearing at which we close the statutory
14	hearing. We're going to post that within
15	days, and we will hear from everybody that
16	comes.

What I think would be most useful at this point would be to have an independent fresh set of eyes, perhaps staff meet with folks looking for solutions or looking for ways to deal with traffic issues or explaining in detail why no solution will work rather than a large gathering at which we get understandably a lot of individuals

who are -- who have been working diligently on an idea for a long period of time and understandably have a position that is going to be very hard to change.

There may be a role staff may suggest at some point that there's a role for that. But it seems to me a more productive role, a more helpful role, a more useful role would be to take a look here at a give and take in an environment in which a gave and take can occur.

That is very hard to do in an auditorium with 500 people, although that kind of a hearing may be at least from my standpoint. I don't know, Bruce. What do you think? I am not trying to shoot that idea down.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, no. I was just thinking we had an invitation extended to us, and I just saw it as maybe a way to really focus this fresh set of eyes into looking at, yes, we know that a predominant amount of comments come from the question of the transportation. We

have seen in other surrounding communities
where folks have raised the issue of public
safety. I don't know what we might learn
that we don't already know.

But to give that as some type of, you know, direction to our fresh set of eyes may or may not be helpful. But in the end, we still have to think about an invitation that we've gotten about the hearing.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. The fresh set of eyes would be an independent person, not our agent anyway. But we can certainly let him or her know if we decided to go that route that this invitation was there, and we could find other ways to respond to it.

I don't think we ought to ignore it.

I am just trying to struggle with how we have a limited amount of how do we get the best information while maintaining neutrality and giving due way to the fact that others participated in a process we created and are -- didn't win, and we've

got to be fair to everybody.

2	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I just ask
3	what are the assumptions of this third
4	party? Is it a paid volunteer, a citizen
5	of somewhere or I meant to say an unpaid
6	volunteer, a paid consultant? Because I
7	would imagine that, you know, we would like
8	somebody to have some familiarity in urban
9	planning or traffic or at least
10	understanding of the issues before them or
11	maybe, you know, concentration processes.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Now that we
13	have this person up on a pedestal, we have
14	to find the person.
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. We
16	have to find a person, yes, in short order,
17	by the way.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know there
19	have been individuals who have contacted
20	the Commission and volunteered to do
21	something meaningful. I think we would
22	have to talk about a process. Do we say,
23	look, if you're interested in helping out
24	the city we I am just not sure about the

1	process.
2	But I thought of it less as a real
3	expert as more of someone who cares deeply
4	about the city, the region, the
5	Commonwealth and would look at this as a
6	meaningful project to take a look at these
7	impacts.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I am not sure
9	we can get into a process now
10	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: today
12	because maybe we do. We don't know this
13	is a constantly evolving environment and,
14	you know, there may be issues things
15	that occur next Monday or Tuesday or
16	Wednesday that make clear what we're trying
17	to do, where we are going and make the need
18	for an independent set of eyes go away.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Next Monday.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Next week
21	sometime. The city could decide to go back
22	into negotiations. It's not likely to
23	happen. But so it seems to me the best we

can do today is to come up with a plan that

has a number of elements and then say let's go about implementing that plan without getting down into a process kind of thing and here who is going to do what, and we're going to have this step followed by this step, followed by this step, followed by this step because I just think we have to maintain maximum flexibility in totally unchartered waters. That would be my recommendation.

recommend -- I mean, we have two kind of quick immediate steps that we've already talked about to some degree. One is having staff communicate back to the City of Boston the whole nature of the impacts and ramifications and D designations in the surrounding community; secondly, again, you know, we have an invite for a public hearing. How do we deal with that? When do we deal with that? Do we want to do that? You know, hopefully those two we can check off.

MR. ZIEMBA: Commissioner, we have

obviously reached out to a number of different groups for at least that smaller meeting that we discussed. And for next steps, I think that would be a very good thing to try to convene as soon as possible, if it's possible that we can have this person, if that person is available to help out with that process, that would be great in any regard and we can continue on as staff in reviewing everything that we have been talking about in getting further info from MMBC.

We have a meeting scheduled for early next week. So there's a number of things that will allow us to carry on while we pursue this idea. There's one other thing I just wanted to mention.

Obviously we had an applicant that is involved. That applicant was going through the process as they were supposed to in regulations. We will have to keep them in mind that they have not heard this idea of an independent third party.

Certainly they may have some ideas

about how they might want to have input
into that party, et cetera, et cetera. But
these are all things that can be considered
over the next few weeks.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, this

party would be -- we take comments on

everything from everybody and they

certainly would have an opportunity to

comment. This person would be, as I

understand Commissioner Cameron's thoughts,

this person would be an advocate for the

city basically.

And the question of the scope of this person's mandate would certainly have to be clear and transparent so that so -- and the results would have to be clear and transparent so that there is nothing that everybody doesn't know about what this person is concluding and recommending.

So we need to work out all those details, but those are details we certainly work out within a principal and would maintain our equilibrium between the two applicants. One reason perhaps to think

1	about at least initially having the staff
2	respond to the groups that they have
3	reached out to as commissioners going over
4	and hearing one side of the story.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's fine.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Let me just hypothesize here a plan and still at a fairly high level because it's evolving, a plan in which we ask the staff to continue to reach out to the city to encourage them to, again, encourage them to negotiate with Wynn, encourage them to tell us what it is that they think are things that fundamentally need familiarization for this project to succeed, to meet with the people they have reached out to and that we consider as a Commission, if appropriate, reaching out to somebody to act as an advocate for the city with respect to traffic issues and ask that person to make recommendations about any fundamental omissions from the Wynn BAFO that he/she thinks ought to be remediated for this project to succeed.

1	And then if circumstances dictate,
2	come back and change recommend changes
3	to that approach at our next meeting and in
4	any event update us on where we are at the
5	next meeting. We don't have a lot of time,
6	right?
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am fine with
8	that.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What do you
11	think, Commissioner?
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think that
13	you outlined our thoughts very well as
14	always, and I am concerned about the time
15	though. I think that to give someone, if
16	we go in this direction, the month of
17	August would be appropriate but or we
18	don't meet again for two weeks.
19	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. We
20	could always if there is something that
21	really has to be decided that's of
22	course that's the other piece of our
23	puzzle. We can only meet in these, and
24	this is appropriate. I mean, we should be

1	out here talking about this in the public.
2	But we need to meet on 48 hours notice, and
3	we need to meet in this kind of
4	environment.
5	So we can't just make a decision
6	some night that we are going to change
7	course. But we can if something comes
8	up that needs immediate attention, we could
9	schedule a special meeting. What do you
10	think about that kind of a lineup? What is
11	your reaction?
12	MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's
13	appropriate. Let's move forward. We have
14	already done the outreach to a lot of

MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's appropriate. Let's move forward. We have already done the outreach to a lot of different groups. We will undoubtedly hear from other groups. We will try to make sure that it's a balanced approach within Charlestown.

Obviously there's been a number of differing opinions raised over the years, so we will continue to do that and do these steps and work with Director Day and all the mechanisms that would be needed to have this person aboard and the other steps you

1 identified		j	ide	nt	if	Ξi	ed	L.
--------------	--	---	-----	----	----	----	----	----

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just want to pause for a minute. I mean, yes, we have heard mostly predominately from residents from Charlestown because they are the closest abutting neighborhood to this project in Everett but the whole City of Boston was designated as a surrounding community.

So, I think, we should imply however we can that, you know, comments and thoughts and ideas are generally welcome from throughout the City of Boston, even though obviously we have heard mostly from the neighborhood of Charleston.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, and on that note, as I understand it, the complexity around Sullivan Square because we are talking traffic and that is on the top of the agenda for, you know, at least for this discussion. It strikes me as it really is a regional, you know. There is more than one party here, not just -- you know, clearly the people in Charlestown

1	are. But, you know, there is a lot of
2	people that go through that intersection,
3	so I wouldn't try to eliminate to any one
4	group. I think we should be as broad as
5	possible in the regional and having a MAPC
6	including the MAPC I think is very
7	important but implications around other
8	cities is also very important.

MR. ZIEMBA: For example, I had a comment on transportation that is obviously open for everyone to comment and welcome comments. MGC will look at all of the MEPA related submissions on data, the numerous communities will submit comments to that as well.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. And that is part of our ongoing responsibility.

That's what we've done with respect to every license consideration we have made thus far that we -- and it seems to me we -- that's part of the difficulty of this. We have to line that up and run that in parallel with the concerns that arise out of the city's refusal to participate in

1	the process of ensuring that its own
2	citizens are the adverse impact on
3 .	citizens are mitigated. Those two
4	process one's a general process that we
5	run all the time. The other is one borne
6	of this necessity.
7	And it seems to me we don't
8	necessarily deal with things differently
9	but we have to keep those two tracks in
10	mind and recognize that they are separate
11	tracks, although closely related. I would
12	hate to divert energy, for example, from
13	what is on our plate by going out and
14	reaching out now to a whole bunch of new
15	groups and surrounding communities all over
16	the place and start reinventing the wheel
17	on some of that stuff.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I didn't mean
19	it in that context, but thank you for the
20	clarification.
21	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right.
22	Suppose should I try to restate that or
23	do we is it clear enough
24	MR. ZIEMBA: It's clear.

1	MS. BLUE: Yes, it's clear.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Do we have a
3	consensus around I don't think we need a
4	vote.
5	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think you
6	capitalized our consensus at this point
7	very well.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Commissioner?
9	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, I would
LO	agree. So we are going to continue to
11	gather information. Staff will have
12	meetings, and we are going to explore this
13	alternative possibility.
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Of a person to
L5	act as an advocate for the city.
L6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
L7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And then the
18	next step is to for staff to develop a
L9	mechanism and process for bringing to our
20	attention the results of all of this, when,
21	how and in what form. I guess how is in
22	what form but when and how.
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: What, when,
24	where.

1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Tall task for
3	staff.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. But as
5	usual, they are capable of doing all of
6	this. Thank you. Any further business,
7	comments, commentary?
8	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I thought it
LO	was a good discussion.
11	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Motions?
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To adjourn, so
13	moved.
L4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second?
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All in favor?
L7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
L8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
19	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The ayes have
21	it unanimously. We are adjourned. Thank
22	you all.
23	
2.4	(Meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.)

1	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
2	
3	Richard Day, Executive Director
4	Derek Lennon, CFAO
5	Mark Vander Linden
6	John Ziemba, Ombudsman
7	Catherine Blue, General Counsel
8	Danielle Holmes, Deputy General Counsel
9	John Glennon, Chief Information Officer
LO	Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
L1	Loretta Lillios, Deputy General Counsel
L2	David Acosta, Director of Licensing
L3	
L4	GUEST SPEAKERS:
L5	
L6	Hunter Clayton, Executive Vice President of MGM
L7	Resorts Development
L8	Marty Nastasia, Brown Rudnick, LLP
L9	Chuck Irving, Davenport Companies
20	Christopher Cignoli, Director of Public Works,
21	City of Springfield
22	Matthew Burnham, Accenture
23	Ed Burke, North Passage Associates
24	Russell Meekins

1	GUEST SPEAKERS:
2	Rachel Volberg, SEIGMA team
3	Amanda Houpt, SEIGMA team
4	John Polanowicz, Secretary, Executive Office of
5	Health and Human Services
6	Jack Rauen, Penn National
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

1	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	I, KRISTEN M. EDWARDS, COURT REPORTER,
8	do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
9	accurate transcription of my stenographic notes,
LO	to the best of my knowledge and ability.
11	
L2	WITNESS MY HAND, this 28th day of July,
L3	2014.
L4	
L5	
L6	
L7	
L8	Kristen M. Edwards
L9	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	