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1	THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
3	
4	OPEN MEETING
5	KEY POLICY QUESTIONS
6	
7	CHAIRMAN
8	Stephen P. Crosby
9	
10	COMMISSIONERS
11	Gayle Cameron
12	James F. McHugh
13	Bruce W. Stebbins
14	Enrique Zuniga
15	
16	
17	
18	December 12, 2012, 1:00 p.m.
19	OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF INSURANCE
20	First Floor, Hearing Room G
21	1000 Washington Street
22	Boston, Massachusetts
23	
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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I will be calling to
2	order public meeting number 41 on December 12, 2012
3	for the purpose of reviewing another set of key
4	policy questions if time permits.
5	Before I start, any comments?
6	Anybody, any suggestions, ideas, questions about
7	how we proceed?
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, the way we
9	did yesterday or however you chose.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Then
11	let's just jump right into it. First on the agenda
12	is key policy question number three, which was
13	assigned to me.
14	The key policy question was what
15	criteria will we use to decide which
16	"not-for-profit or municipally-owned performance
17	venues" are "impacted live entertainment venues"
18	within the statute's meaning?
19	As I said in the memo, there is a lot
20	of discussion about this issue in the statute.
21	It's a fairly specific and complicated process in
22	determining how a live entertainment venue that's
23	covered becomes an impacted live entertainment
24	venue.

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1	And I lifted the statutes, the relevant	
2	statutes from two of the submissions from SSR	
3	Suffolk, Sterling Suffolk and from Mass. Cultural	
4	Council. But basically, it seems to me that what	
5	it boiled down to is this and I'll use my language	
б	and if anybody thinks I've misrepresented it,	
7	please say so.	
8	One part of the legislation precludes	
9	the possibility of a licensee having a facility,	
10	which basically seats between 1000 and 3500. So,	
11	this is fundamentally designed to protect regional	
12	theaters, regional entertainment venues that	
13	would hold about 1000 to 3500 people. That's	
14	number one.	
15	Number two, the process that is	
16	specified is that the applicant should reach out	
17	to any live entertainment area in what they	
18	perceive as their area, their region and discuss	
19	with those entertainment venues whether or not	
20	they can mutually agree that they are in fact an	
21	impacted live entertainment venue. And then	
22	negotiate with that party.	
23	And if they do not successfully	
24	negotiate with that party and there is a venue that	

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1	feels like it should be an impacted live		
2	entertainment venue but which is not coming to an		
3	agreement with the applicant, we can then direct		
4	them to negotiate the 30 days after we have		
5	reviewed their whole license.		
б	We can determine whether we think		
7	whether or not we think a live entertainment venue		
8	in fact should be considered impacted live		
9	entertainment venue and direct the applicant to		
10	negotiate with them for 30 days.		
11	If they can't agree after 30 days, then		
12	we are directed to develop "protocols and		
13	procedures" that will insure the conclusion of a		
14	"fair and reasonable agreement between the		
15	parties". I've listed the comments.		
16	Sterling Suffolk basically said we		
17	should focus on the protocols and procedures,		
18	which is we are mandated to do, and leave the idea		
19	of specific criteria, which is the question we are		
20	addressing now, to the parties because such		
21	determinations are as Sterling Suffolk said very		
22	fact intensive, it's hard to talk to generalize		
23	principles.		
24	Paul Vignoli said we should use the		

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1	mileage from the casino as the standard.	
2	BrownRudnick representing MGM	
3	Springfield said the key issue is a reasonable	
4	proximity to a casino with a "like-sized venue"	
5	which shouldn't be the case because like-sized	
6	venues tend to be prohibited. But it went on to	
7	say specifically that in terms of what is	
8	reasonable proximity that if a casino in	
9	Springfield should not have to consider any live	
10	entertainment venue in Greater Boston, for	
11	example, as proximate.	
12	Martha Robinson said we should use tax	
13	status to determine nonprofit and municipal. I	
14	think she misunderstood the question.	
15	Alex Feinstein said anything within	
16	20 miles.	
17	Shevsky and Froelich and the City of	
18	Springfield said that the thing to do would be for	
19	the developers to consult with the host	
20	communities who would have the best knowledge	
21	about impacted venues.	
22	MAPC said that the venues should be	
23	within "reasonable market area" with more than	
24	"minimal impact" especially of similar size and	

Page 6 1 type to the venue and the casino. And Mass. Cultural Council and Mass. 2 Performing Arts Coalition were very prescriptive 3 specifically said yes, we should say that if you 4 5 have more than 1000 seats, if you have an operation with a radius of 100 miles from a gaming 6 7 establishment and if you have performances of live music, concerts, comedy, variety shows or touring 8 Broadway theatrical shows, those would be the 9 criteria that we would use to identify a "impacted 10 11 live entertainment venue". As I understand it, having talked to 12 13 people and having read all of the comments and the 14 submissions going back prior to this because Commissioner Stebbins and I met with the Mass. 15 16 Performing Arts Coalition and Mass. Cultural Council way back, basically the issue is not -- the 17 intuitive issue is that you think they'd be afraid 18 19 that the casinos' entertainment venues will steal 20 their audience. That's not the problem. That's 21 an issue, but it's really not the issue. The issue is afraid that the casinos 22 will negotiate performance deals with major draws, 23 major performers, be able to pay them more money 24

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1	because they don't live on the ticket revenue, they
2	live on the gambling revenue. And negotiate
3	exclusivity agreements in effect that says this
4	particular entity, entertainment entity will not
5	perform within a prescribed area for a long period
6	of time. And we have been told, and I have no
7	independent data on this that it tends to be 100
8	miles or so, tends to be a pretty wide range.
9	So, the issue is not so much losing the
10	audience, it's losing the prime entertainment
11	draws that they would like to sign up.
12	I said here that I look forward to
13	further comment on this from everybody involved.
14	It's a complicated - it's not so much complicated,
15	just very nuanced issue, very much a function of
16	people who really understand the entertainment
17	business.
18	But that on a tentative basis I
19	recommend the following: One, that we do not
20	enumerate specific criteria for determining which
21	live entertainment venues are impacted live
22	entertainment venues. I think that it probably
23	will need to be a pretty careful case-by-case
24	analysis.

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1	But I also recommend item two that we		
2	issue an advisory that we will consider certain		
3	criteria in the event that we need to determine		
4	which venues are impacted. The most important one		
5	that we would consider is the relationship between		
6	the location of the venue in question and the		
7	geographic scope of the exclusivity clauses that		
8	the applicant uses, whether oral or written, when		
9	they book performances. So, we would say up front		
10	that this is something we would consider in the		
11	event that we have to make a determination.		
12	And secondly, and this is more obvious		
13	whether the venue presents performances of live		
14	music, comedy or variety performers or touring		
15	Broadway or theatrical shows. So, we would use a		
16	pretty broad brush of the kind of entertainment		
17	vehicles.		
18	I think the advisory should further		
19	encourage our applicants proactively from us to be		
20	sure they reach out and try to negotiate		
21	arrangements with impacted live entertainment		
22	venues because the loss of time if they don't and		
23	we identify an impacted live entertainment venue		
24	and compel them to have at least a one-stage and		

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1	possibly a two-stage process will be deleterious
2	to the speed of the licensing process. So, it's
3	in their interest to resolve these issues up front
4	if they can.
5	Then I'm taking a flyer on the third
6	one, recommending what protocols and procedures
7	are for forcing a reconciliation in the event that
8	they can't negotiate an agreement after the first
9	30 days. It seemed to me At first, I was
10	starting to think, you know, some kind of elaborate
11	metrics about performance or something or other.
12	But it seemed to me that the easiest way
13	to go here would just be to come up with a standard
14	arbitration process. Each side appoints an
15	arbitrator. The two arbitrators appoint a third.
16	And the three arbitrators together come up with a
17	binding agreement. The cost of the arbitration
18	would be paid by the applicant.
19	So, that's my considered opinion until
20	I get contradicted with a better one.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Do we know if
22	anyone else uses that arbitration method?
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Lots of people use
24	that arbitration for all kinds of arbitration.

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: In the casino
2	industry?
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't know. One
4	of the documents I think referred One of the
5	comments somewhere referred to that there may be
6	some kind of dispute resolution process in the
7	legislation that would weigh here. I didn't get
8	that. I didn't find that, but somebody else may
9	have better view. I don't know whether other
10	people have that or not if other people use that.
11	Do you guys know? Does anybody use that kind of
12	a process for this kind of a similar dispute?
13	MR. CARROLL: ADR is sometimes used.
14	Alternative dispute resolution has a means of
15	expedited arbitration mediation type.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: ADR can be just one
17	person comes in or it could this you appoint one,
18	we appoint one. It can be any kind of a structure.
19	MR. CARROLL: Right, it's very
20	flexible.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It just means not
22	going to court, basically.
23	MR. MICHAEL: Anything the parties
24	agree to.

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1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This, Mr.
2	Chairman, has the approach of being a functional
3	approach. The only thing that I was thinking
4	about as I read this is the desirability of having
5	the applicant and the impacted and the
6	entertainment venue determine upfront who was
7	impacted live entertainment venue.
8	And if we limit ourselves simply to a
9	case-by-case approach, then it's going to be
10	difficult for the applicant to figure out upfront,
11	and for the entertainment venue I suppose, to
12	figure out upfront whether they're an impacted
13	venue.
14	What about if we took the basic
15	functional approach that you've taken, but just
16	say but just add a criterion something along the
17	lines of if you the applicant plan to use an
18	exclusivity agreement then any entertainment
19	venue within the exclusivity area, the Commission
20	will consider an impacted live entertainment
21	venue?
22	Because it's the exclusivity
23	agreements that really lie, as you point out in
24	this, that lie at heart of this or that the

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1	Commission will presumptively consider any
2	entertainment venue within the exclusivity area to
3	be an impacted live entertainment venue.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, you're talking
5	about making that a rule as opposed to an advisory.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And stating that
8	little more affirmatively.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And stating it
10	more affirmatively to give everybody clear notice
11	that that's what we believe is at the heart of this.
12	And as a practical matter that's going to be our
13	starting point. Maybe it could be overcome but
14	that's at least going to be the starting point.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would be pretty
16	much fine with that. There's a question that was
17	raised in some of the comments I think if I'm
18	remembering this right that And the law is
19	pretty clear. We don't make the impacted decision
20	until after we have assessed the entire
21	application.
22	So, it suggests that the law imagined
23	that we need the context before we weigh in. So,
24	I was thinking rather than run the risk of running

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1	afoul of that intent, I think if we stated it's
2	maybe we even state it more clearly advisory would
3	be we are presuming somehow. I was trying to get
4	the message out there that this is clearly going
5	to be critical without potentially running afoul
6	of speaking too soon in the process. I don't have
7	a strong enough opinion or knowledge about whether
8	we really would be precluded from making the
9	statement as strong as you're suggesting.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I'm a little
11	troubled and we could an opinion as to whether we
12	could issue an advisory as opposed to a regulation
13	and then act on it, because you have to go through
14	that public process for a regulation. But we can
15	figure that out.
16	The point is that if the exclusivity
17	provision lies at the heart of the problem as it
18	does, then it seems to me worthwhile to tell
19	everybody that we see this at the heart of the
20	problem. And that that's going to be a key focus
21	of our inquiry if you don't figure out what your
22	agreement is. That allows them to make an
23	agreement.
24	The other alternative I had was more

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1	Draconian and that is to issue a regulation banning
2	exclusivity agreements. I'm not sure we have the
3	power to do that.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The other thing is
5	that there's probably an argument on the other
6	side. If I were running the casino entertainment
7	venue, I'm sure they would have some rebuttal to
8	what I would think they would have a rebuttal.
9	All I really know is one side of the story. Nobody
10	testified on this particular point from the other
11	side.
12	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes, I
13	understand that. But it doesn't necessarily
14	dictate what the result is. It simply says that
15	you've got to figure out.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If they're within
17	that then they are impacted
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: They are
19	impacted. They may be impacted greatly. They
20	may be impacted not very much. But at least you've
21	got to get together and have a mitigation
22	agreement. It may not be all that onerous. There
23	are a variety of things. But at least this is a
24	heads-up that you need to consider these people or

Page 15 1 these entities. If we could make a strong statement 2 that that's what we consider -- that that's a key 3 consideration in determining who a live -- an 4 5 impacted live entertainment venue is then I'd be 6 happy with that. And we could get an opinion on 7 that. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry. Say 9 again. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: In other words, 10 11 if we could issue an advisory, a policy which is what it basically would be, and then act on it 12 13 without formally making a recommendation, I'd be 14 prepared to go that way. I'm not sure we could do 15 that. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What about the other advisories that we're issuing? How does it 17 18 differ? 19 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't know 20 that we've issued other advisories of this type 21 that bear on something that we're going to act on 22 in the licensing process. We have an opinion from 23 Counsel now that talks about -- it's not really an 24 opinion. It's a white paper that talks about the

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1	difference between policies, what we can do by
2	policy and what we have to do by regulations.
3	Massachusetts decisions are pretty
4	heavily on the side of policies being restricted
5	to internal operating procedures as opposed to
6	procedures that affect the outside world. I just
7	don't know where this falls in that.
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a
9	question. Whether we issued a policy, an advisory
10	or a regulation, the determination of impacted
11	venue could and likely will come in the future not
12	at that time; is that correct?
13	The idea that we're pondering right now
14	is that there would be a rule for us to at any time
15	after that rule promulgation to determine based on
16	whatever evidence we see, to determine whether a
17	municipality or a owned venue has been impacted.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. As
19	Chairman Crosby described, we if necessary
20	determine what is an impacted live entertainment
21	venue after we get the application and look at all
22	of the facts.
23	The issue here is how do we incentivize
24	the applicant and potential live entertainment

Page 17 1 venues to come to some kind of agreement before they file the license so they can file that 2 agreement with the license. 3 We're going to have the same issue when 4 we come to surrounding communities. It's the same 5 6 issue. It's the same formula. So, the question 7 is how do we incentivize that agreement upfront. 8 One way to incentivize that agreement 9 upfront is to lay out the criteria that we are going to use. And I agree in the main it's a fact-bound 10 11 inquiry except that at the heart of it is something that is, it would seem, not so much a fact-bound 12 inquiry or at least a fact that's easily 13 14 determinable. 15 If you're going to have an exclusivity 16 agreement that's going to knock a performer who you otherwise would be able to hire out of your venue, 17 18 then you have been impacted. And so presumptively 19 at least that is something that we would look 20 carefully at in determining what was an impacted 21 live entertainment venue and somehow forcefully we 22 ought to state that upfront. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think to your point, this would be one place where it would be 24

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1	very important that we have an ongoing reg. that's
2	very clear. Because if somebody says we're not
3	going to and three years later they are, then we
4	would re-open this question for sure. So, that
5	would be very important.
б	I think if we could do the word
7	presumptively, I think I wouldn't quite agree with
8	saying absolutely as a matter of fact if you use
9	these that you are impacted.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. I
11	agree.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If we could get
13	presumptively in there, if we have to do it as a
14	reg., we have to do it as a reg. If we can do it
15	as an advisory, we'll do it as an advisory. But
16	I would agree with that. So, it makes this a
17	little stronger than I had written it but doesn't
18	make it absolute.
19	Is there other discussion on that?
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just sort of a
21	quick. I'm sorry I can't recall the number, but
22	we're only talking about not-for-profit
23	municipally-owned performance venues.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

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1	Page 19
-	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I can't
2	recall but I can't imagine it's a big number.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's like eight or
4	10 that are a part of this coalition.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Nine or 10.
6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It would
7	appear to me if I was an applicant, I would try to
8	come before this Commission having talked to eight
9	people, eight to 10 people and essentially trying
10	to do as much getting back to the Judge's point
11	of how do we incentivize this conversation and
12	these agreements that already have agreements.
13	It's eight to 10. I don't think any operator would
14	want to have to be in a position of three years down
15	the line of trying to get XYZ act in here and kind
16	of regulation kind of kicks in at a later date.
17	But I don't know exactly what we would
18	I guess the incentive is to avoid the
19	frustration later and try to work it out with eight
20	to 10 entities. It just doesn't seem to be that
21	many people.
	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That might be.
22	
22 23	On the other hand, somebody who's separated by 90

Page 20 1 on, unless we say the criterion is not geographical. It's not the audience draw. It's 2 the performance draw. 3 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. 4 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And that would 5 6 be something that if we went this route, we would 7 clarify that so that everybody would know. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think we need 9 to state whatever way whether by policy or regulation. That we understand that the issue 10 11 here is those exclusivity clauses, which are on the 12 supply side not necessarily on the geographic side. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay. 15 Other? 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The only other thing is minor, Mr. Chairman. And that is in the 17 18 protocol and procedures point, we have each side 19 appointing one arbitrator and those two appointing 20 a third. If they can't do it right away we ought 21 to leave it open for the Commission to do it so they 22 don't fool around for two weeks, not willing to 23 agree on the third. 24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the third?

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1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Isn't that their
3	problem? Why do we care if the applicant or I
4	suppose the entity the entity's representative
5	could stall just for the sake of stalling?
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Maybe it's not a
7	problem. It just seems to me that we avoid the
8	possibility of dragging out the process even
9	further.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Well, then I
11	think let me frame it where I think this has been
12	amended and then maybe somebody can so move.
13	I think we would have a motion that we
14	accept the recommendations as written with the
15	amendment that we will make the statement that
16	presumptively in the event that we have to weigh
17	in on whether or not a venue is impacted, we would
18	conclude that it is if it's within a geographic
19	exclusivity region. But it's a rebuttable
20	presumption. And that we would try to implement
21	the recommendations that come under the advisory
22	in an advisory if we can. And if not, we will do
23	it via regulations.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want to so
2	move, Commissioner?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So moved.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
6	discussion on that one? I guess the fact that
7	nobody's objected, particularly you that this as
8	good a protocol or procedure as anything else?
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, all in favor of
11	the motion say aye. Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? The
17	ayes have it.
18	Okay. Key policy question number
19	four, which is Commissioner Cameron.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Forty,
21	correct?
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sorry, 40.
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Should the
24	Commission prescribe the game rules and controls

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1	a licensee may have or should it solicit proposals
2	from applicants or licensees?
3	Legislation does not speak to this
4	issue directly. Our strategic plan does. Pages
5	158 through 163, we talk about dividing the rules
6	into two categories. Integrity-based rules that
7	apply to all games and game-specific rules
8	regulating how the games are played.
9	I just listed out some of the pros and
10	cons. So, when we are talking about the regulator
11	saying this is how the games will be played, it is
12	a standardized process. It generally provides
13	less flexibility to the operators.
14	Assist the regulators in the oversight
15	of the game play. Everything is equal. They
16	understand the rules. It eliminates training
17	regulators on the differences in rules among
18	casino operators. Fewer patron disputes because
19	they understand the rules are played the same way
20	at every facility in the Commonwealth. If it's a
21	regulation, it may require more time to amend when
22	changes are necessary.
23	On the con side, rather the pros for
24	letting the operator make the rules and then of

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1	course the regulator would say yes, we agree, and
2	we're going to allow you to do it that way, it may
3	lack some consistency in the play, the payouts,
4	the wagers. But at the same token, it allows for
5	diversity and game options offered to players.
6	There could be higher incidents of patron
7	disputes. It may result in a competitive
8	advantage to one or more casino operators
9	resulting different odds. Again, we get back to
10	the training of the regulators. And it may
11	expedite rule changes.
12	Whichever we choose to go, by the way,
13	obviously we would still maintain control for an
14	evaluation of compliance. We would review the
15	manufacturer's specification for game equipment.
16	The payout schedule, the calculation, the table
17	layout, number of decks, all of those things, and
18	of course a laboratory would take a look at all of
19	this before we gave our approval.
20	There was only one public comment on
21	this. And I was actually surprised that Sterling
22	Suffolk was in favor of consistent across the board
23	way of doing things. In other words, the
24	regulator makes that decision.

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1	I did sit at a meeting out in Las Vegas
2	and listening to gaming operators who are very much
3	in favor of allowing the flexibility, allowing the
4	individual casinos to have some flexibility, which
5	actually may bring patrons to their facility over
б	another because they like the way the games are
7	being played at that facility. So, those are two
8	differing comments.
9	Our gaming consultants are split on
10	this one. They don't have a firm recommendation
11	for us, which is unusual. It really is a question
12	of And jurisdictions that we've looked at are
13	split. New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania,
14	Delaware all standardized rules by the regulator.
15	On the other hand, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana
16	allow the casino operators to develop the game
17	rules subject to approval by the regulator.
18	So, having heard all of this, now I'm
19	looking at those bigger jurisdictions New Jersey,
20	Pennsylvania we're up to 11 facilities now.
21	Certainly, that would be a little more difficult
22	for the regulator to really understand a different
23	set of rules in every facility. Now here we're
24	looking at three in three distinct regions of the

Page 26 1 state. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Four, because it 2 would have to do with slots too. 3 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct. 4 But most of this we're talking about are table games. 5 6 They're different rules. So, our regulators, our 7 folks out at those casinos probably will not be traveling from facility to facility. They would 8 be in the one facility because of the distance 9 between them, most likely. So, I don't think we 10 11 have the same training issues that they do in other jurisdictions. 12 And I know one of the main thrusts here 13 with the legislation was to allow for economic 14 development. And that is one of the advantages of 15 16 letting the operators have some say in the way business is done. 17 So, if we keep that in mind and the fact 18 19 that we are -- rather our regional locations should not really be a problem for regulators to 20 21 understand the rules in those facilities. I think 22 at this point, I am leaning towards, and I didn't clearly state this, by the way, I said we need to 23 discuss it, but I think I'm leaning towards letting 24

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1	the operators have a say in this. Be able to give
2	us some ideas of things that they would like to do.
3	And of course, we maintain control.
4	We'll be looking at all of the appropriate
5	calculations and layouts. They have all been
6	tested in a lab.
7	So, that was my summary of what others
8	do and the decision we have before us. Again, I
9	think looking at the regional approach that we've
10	taken here and the flexibility which can allow for
11	some competitive, some would say a competitive
12	advantage.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you give some
14	examples, give some more examples of rules? What
15	are we talking about?
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Talking about
17	the kind of card game. For example, in Atlantic
18	City, poker is prescribed a certain way or it has
19	to played this many cards. These are the rules.
20	Where there are so many variations now on different
21	games.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Like even beach
23	poker?
24	MR. MICHAEL: Blackjack you can hit on

	Page 28
1	a soft 17, you don't hit on a soft 17. In craps,
2	you offer double odds or triple odds. To be able
3	to do the kinds of advantageous marketing
4	techniques that can be adapted to rules of the
5	games.
6	There are casinos, as Commissioner
7	Cameron said, there are some casinos Massachusetts
8	that will offer entirely different games than
9	other casinos do. There's no prescription in the
10	statute that says you have to have blackjack, you
11	have to have roulette.
12	There are all kinds of game developers
13	now who come in with a new type of game. And one
14	casino may have it and one casino may not. So, the
15	idea that rules of games that everybody has might
16	be different, we represent the share of the
17	consultants that think that that's not such a bad
18	thing that it wouldn't be so hard.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Flexibility is not
20	such a bad thing.
21	MR. MICHAEL: Flexibility is not such
22	a bad thing.
23	MR. CARROLL: We think Commissioner
24	Cameron is right.

	Page 29
1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Surprise,
2	surprise. What's the difference between an
3	integrity-based rule applicable to all games and
4	a game specific. I understand a game-specific
5	rule.
6	MR. GUSHIN: There needs to be
7	flexibility and all states have flexibility even
8	the ones that have rules of the games. In other
9	words, the casino would tell you if they want to
10	use eight decks or six decks or four decks. That's
11	purely discretionary.
12	But we have found in the past that it
13	helps to have at least in the beginning a standard
14	format so that everybody is on the same page, the
15	regulators, the state police identifying
16	collusion or identifying some of crimes that
17	typically take place in the casinos requires that
18	the regulators have an in-depth knowledge of the
19	games or you're totally dependent on the casino to
20	tell you that. And we think it should be you need
21	your own independent capability.
22	What we've recommended in some of these
23	other jurisdictions are start with some of these
24	rules and provide as much flexibility to the

	Page 30
1	operators as possible. And then revisit that
2	issue a couple of years down the road once the
3	regulators are trained and once the casinos are
4	operating here. And kind of balance it in that
5	way.
6	This is something that can and should
7	in our opinion in every jurisdiction be revisited.
8	MR. MICHAEL: The integrity rules
9	would be something like when a dealer leaves a
10	table, they have to show their hands to the camera.
11	That would be something that uniformly everybody
12	should do for integrity purposes.
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: In the counting
14	house, they have to show the empty box?
15	MR. MICHAEL: Right.
16	MR. CARROLL: Minimum staffing, for
17	example, those type of things.
18	MR. GUSHIN: We're not suggesting the
19	staffing.
20	MR. CARROLL: No, no. But I'm saying
21	those types of rules.
22	MR. GUSHIN: We're talking about just
23	rules of the games.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It sounds like are

Page 31 1 you both in agreement on integrity rules that they should be the same? 2 MR. MICHAEL: Yes. 3 4 MR. GUSHIN: Yes. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But on these kind of 6 play rules. 7 MR. MICHAEL: Game variations, the 8 Commission won't be able really even to think of 9 all of the variations that can be played in a game. Let the casino decide not without your approval 10 11 ultimately that say, okay, we looked at this and this works. But we're more on the side of 12 13 flexibility. 14 MR. CARROLL: Roulette players will gravitate towards a roulette table that has a 15 16 single zero instead of a double and triple zero, for example. Craps players will be looking, like 17 Guy pointed out, triple odds on craps, different 18 19 things like that. 20 And those are the type of things that 21 the operator will evaluate in putting out his 22 selection of table games based on what he thinks the particular demographic will be most impacted. 23 MR. GUSHIN: We're not disputing that 24

	Page 32
1	we agree with that. Make the operator you
2	should have some broad rules and then operator
3	tells you what they want to do. And then you
4	accept it. And if they want to change it, they
5	tell you what that change will be.
6	MR. POLLOCK: One quick point though
7	and Guy and Bob make the point about odds at craps.
8	That does not necessarily You can have
9	industry-wide rules but still allow some
10	flexibility. Atlantic City for example, a casino
11	can offer up to 10 times odds on craps. They don't
12	have to. They can offer five times odds. So,
13	there is flexibility within that arrangement.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What do we make
15	of the fact that we only got one comment. That
16	comment was from an industry person, and that
17	comment favored uniformity? Do we place any
18	weight on that?
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's very
20	different than what I heard in Las Vegas, which was
21	many, many operators talking about the fact that
22	they like that flexibility. That really helps
23	them. And they have a new game, they want to be
24	able to introduce it. It's how they feel like they

	Page 33
1	can make the most money and keep the players
2	interested. So, it is different than what I heard
3	at one of the many seminars out there.
4	MR. GUSHIN: The regional casinos, the
5	neighborhood casinos in Vegas, definitely that's
6	100 percent accurate. They want to be able to
7	compete against the other neighborhood casinos by
8	offering different the games. That's totally
9	right.
10	The counter is in the limited
11	jurisdiction. And Caesars and some of the big
12	companies they try to train their people because
13	they transfer them from jurisdiction to
14	jurisdiction. You may have a shift manager or a
15	floor manager that operated in Indiana or
16	elsewhere being interchanged here frequently.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why is this question
18	one we need to answer now?
19	MR. MICHAEL: It isn't.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
21	MR. MICHAEL: To the extent that we
22	will be drafting the Phase II regulations. And
23	the Phase II regulations we want to do the slots
24	first. So, there might be some rules regarding

	Page 34
1	slots that we would have to draft that we would need
2	your guidance in terms of whether or not you want
3	them general or specific.
4	The table games would come later.
5	Most of this involves table games anyway.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm fine to do it
7	now, if we can. We started this out thinking there
8	were certain kinds of questions like what are we
9	going to say about surrounding communities that we
10	really had to have answers now so the participants
11	knew.
12	And somehow, we ended up with a bunch
13	of other questions, many of which really aren't so
14	time sensitive, but that's fine. Okay.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: On that point
16	though is there any reason to parse this question
17	between table games rules and slots rules?
18	MR. GUSHIN: Slots are totally
19	different. You might have electronic gaming here
20	to some degree because that's growing phenomenon
21	in the industry. But that's handled with the same
22	rules as the electronic gaming, has it random, it
23	has to be
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, uniformity

	Page 35
1	is necessary just by the nature of the beast
2	uniformity is necessary in slots? You can't have
3	slots rules?
4	MR. GUSHIN: You're going to have
5	technical rules for the slot machines which you'll
6	either promulgate or adopt one of the major test
7	labs.
8	MR. MICHAEL: It's two different
9	aspects with the slots, I think. To the extent
10	we're analogizing it to rules of the game on a
11	table, the rules of the game on a slot machine are
12	individual to each slot machine.
13	So, they'll be submitting to a lab.
14	And the lab will test to make sure the machine plays
15	
	according to its own rules. And that is a little
16	according to its own rules. And that is a little bit of a difference from table games, which is not
16 17	
	bit of a difference from table games, which is not
17	bit of a difference from table games, which is not done by computer and is done by people. And they
17 18	bit of a difference from table games, which is not done by computer and is done by people. And they have to know what those particular rules are.
17 18 19	bit of a difference from table games, which is not done by computer and is done by people. And they have to know what those particular rules are. But a slot machine's functionality is
17 18 19 20	bit of a difference from table games, which is not done by computer and is done by people. And they have to know what those particular rules are. But a slot machine's functionality is that the tests for its functionality should be
17 18 19 20 21	bit of a difference from table games, which is not done by computer and is done by people. And they have to know what those particular rules are. But a slot machine's functionality is that the tests for its functionality should be uniform so that everyone knows what has to be

	Page 36
1	machine X in casino is going function exactly the
2	same way as slot machine X in the slots parlor.
3	MR. MICHAEL: It'll function the way
4	its computer brain tells it to function. So, the
5	same game in casino A may have a 92 percent payout
6	percentage. That same game casino B they may set
7	to a 94 percent payout percentage.
8	So, every one of those games is tested
9	in the lab to make sure that what its theoretical
10	percentage is, what it's supposed to pay out, it
11	will pay out. And the rules of that game may be
12	the same, the payout could be different.
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Then the rules
14	would be different? In other words, it'll pay out
15	if you get a single gold star.
16	MR. GUSHIN: It's irrelevant really.
17	It's the payout percentage. Say you have a 92
18	percent payout.
19	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The long and
20	short of it is this conversation doesn't apply to
21	slot machines?
22	MR. GUSHIN: That's right.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The only
24	reason I thought we were potentially entertaining

	Page 37
1	this question now is how much of this ability to
2	of the flexibility to establish my own games or
3	follow the standard route, how much of that plays
4	into an operator's kind of planning model in terms
5	of revenue, floor layout anything like that.
6	That's the only reason I thought this question
7	might be germane to kind of the early stages.
8	MR. GUSHIN: It could. It depends.
9	I think the more important issue is going to be the
10	breakdown of games, which is going to be based on
11	your demographics. For example, if they have
12	Asian players, you're going to a much higher
13	baccarat number of tables than you would have
14	otherwise. Different segments go to different
15	markets. The rules of the games theoretically
16	could have an impact but
17	MR. POLLOCK: I don't think they're
18	material that much.
19	MR. GUSHIN: No, they're not material.
20	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: All right.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, we could
22	hold this until I think we're planning another
23	policy discussion toward the end of January to talk
24	about some of those number of threes. So, this

Page 38 1 could be a question that we hold. It was on this list. It was I believe 2 3 a number two that got moved up. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It'll be 4 interesting to hear from some of the other 5 6 potential applicants. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. For the record, my instinct is kind of the same as yours. 8 I sort of like this laissez-fair, let them figure 9 out their own preferences. And these are going to 10 11 be relatively far apart casinos. It's not like 12 going to a place where you could go across the street and all of a sudden have to learn a new set 13 14 of rules. You're probably going to pretty much 15 use one or the other of the facilities. And we 16 could certainly, as you say, we could make a 17 priority out of making sure that the regulatory 18 19 presence was pretty much trained for one facility. 20 And I sort of like the idea, prefer the 21 idea I think of letting people be flexible. I am 22 puzzled as Commissioner McHugh is that the one operator who responded took the other position and 23 the other ones didn't say anything. Maybe it 24

Page 39 1 isn't such a hot -- Obviously, they don't care that much. 2 MR. MICHAEL: They just didn't take a 3 4 position. 5 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think the 6 piece about the consumer frustration, the angry 7 customer I think is somewhat limited. As the 8 Chairman pointed out, three potentially four 9 facilities. You're going to begin to feel the rules for each operator and choose where you want 10 11 to go. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For whatever 12 13 it's worth, I'll state for the record that I 14 appreciate the viewpoint of what may be safer or more desirable in the start-up mode, which is where 15 we will find ourselves. And if consistency points 16 to that direction, I would be inclined to ere on 17 18 that side. But I agree that we perhaps can table 19 this. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't see any 21 reason to force a vote on this. I think we'd all 22 be interested in other people's -- in other feedback, if there is any. So, anybody here who 23 24 is representing any industry players, we'd love to

Page 40 1 know what your preference is, what your thoughts are on this issue. 2 Okay, question number 32 was mine. 3 And at one point, this was a big one. The policy 4 question was should the Commission set a time limit 5 or other rules addressing the tribal compact/land 6 7 in trust issue in Region C? 8 And while that was an important question awhile back and may become an important 9 question again, since we have subject to a one-week 10 11 hearing period, decided that we will go down this parallel track, we have intervened to stop the 12 delay in Region C. 13 14 So, I think we go forward with that next when we vote formally on it. Region C will be a 15 16 little behind but it will be like 30 to 60 days behind, which is not going to be material in the 17 18 big picture. And we will give everybody a chance 19 during the background period to stay in sync with the rest of the regions. 20 21 So, we may have to revisit this issue, but Commissioner McHugh and I discussed it and I 22 think agreed there is no need for us to deal with 23 this issue at this stage of the game. Is that 24

Page 41 1 right, Commissioner? 2 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It is, that's 3 right. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Question number one 4 was my question, but I happily offloaded it on 5 6 Ombudsmen Ziemba. Do you want to join us? 7 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You gave him 8 an easy one. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I gave him an easy one, right. Wait until you see the others I 10 11 gave him. 12 MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 13 I think you have a benefit of a probably too lengthy 14 memo. But I'll try to summarize some of the provisions of that memo. 15 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I thought it was really very helpful. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well done, yes. 18 19 MR. ZIEMBA: Before I get into some 20 the analysis, I'd like to just run through some of 21 the comments that we've received because it is 22 instructive of some of the recommendations that I have in my memo. For the general question is how 23 24 will we define surrounding communities and should

	Page 42
1	we publish that definition early in the process?
2	This is probably the number one issue
3	that we received comments on. Sterling Suffolk
4	Racecourse said no, consistent with the testimony
5	that you heard yesterday. They mentioned that the
б	statute provides the necessary factors and that we
7	should first work on the protocols for resolving
8	disputes. And the protocols are similar to those
9	ones that were just mentioned on the previous
10	question that we just discussed.
11	Shevsky Froelich, City of Springfield
12	they recommended we should define impacts but that
13	we take into account those impacts on a
14	case-by-case determination after the application
15	is submitted.
16	Mass. Audubon suggested that the
17	definition should be broad enough to encompass
18	communities with environmental, social or
19	economic impacts.
20	Paul Vignoli recommended that yes, we
21	should further define surrounding communities.
22	Philip Cataldo also recommended that
23	we should move forward. For the definition we
24	should use a telephone company definition.

		Page	43
1	The MAPC recommended that we move		
2	forward with a further definition of surrounding		
3	communities. And they recommended very specific		
4	criteria, many of which are adopted in the		
5	memorandum that we have here but they've been		
б	modified. And I'll go over that in a minute.		
7	Town of Lakeville recommended yes, we		
8	should. And they recommended a standard of 10		
9	miles or less.		
10	The Town of Bridgewater yes. They		
11	recommended a series of 10-mile circles up to 50		
12	miles where those communities within a circle		
13	would be the most impacted and more likely to be		
14	a surrounding community.		
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who did that?		
16	MR. ZIEMBA: The Town of Bridgewater.		
17	Joshua Levin recommended 15 to 20 miles.		
18	Martha Robinson recommended a radius		
19	of miles or travel distance.		
20	Andrea Powers recommended a similar		
21	thing regarding a short drive.		
22	The MMA recommended yes, but it should		
23	be based on a demonstration of the impacts traffic	C	
24	and environmental, public infrastructure, greater		

	Page 44
1	public safety demands and quality of life.
2	And then we received a series of
3	letters. Let me just mention the Foley Hoag. The
4	Foley Hoag said that there's a statutory
5	definition. They commended the Commission on the
6	discussion regarding the role of the RPAs in
7	resolving disputes, especially establishing
8	protocols excuse me, especially in regarding
9	providing help in the letters of intent that are
10	currently required under our regulations, so that
11	applicants and surrounding communities, host
12	communities can apply for technical assistance.
13	They state that the definition must be
14	after submission of the RFA-2 process. That it
15	
тJ	must be based on factors and presentation of
16	must be based on factors and presentation of evidence after the submission of the application.
16	evidence after the submission of the application.
16 17	evidence after the submission of the application. I'll mention a number of comments that
16 17 18	evidence after the submission of the application. I'll mention a number of comments that we received from different groupings of
16 17 18 19	evidence after the submission of the application. I'll mention a number of comments that we received from different groupings of legislators. From Cambridge, Medford and for
16 17 18 19 20	evidence after the submission of the application. I'll mention a number of comments that we received from different groupings of legislators. From Cambridge, Medford and for Somerville, they were all recommending that the
16 17 18 19 20 21	evidence after the submission of the application. I'll mention a number of comments that we received from different groupings of legislators. From Cambridge, Medford and for Somerville, they were all recommending that the Commission take into account their particular

Page 45 1 Commission. In the third paragraph, they note a 2 simple calculation of distance from the casino 3 such as five or 10 miles might be sufficient in some 4 areas. But a more flexible definition would allow 5 communities which believe they would be or have 6 been affected to make their cases. 7 8 We urge the Commission to allowing communities to present evidence of potential 9 impact to the Commission, including possible 10 11 effects of traffic, infrastructure, environment and public safety in order to be regarded as a 12 surrounding community. 13 14 Following the opening of a casino, the actual impacts may be different. So, communities 15 16 should have the opportunity to present evidence of the actual impacts and be deemed a surrounding 17 community. We would greatly appreciate your 18 consideration. 19 20 So, in regard to the recommendation, I 21 think that there's generally a threshold question 22 of whether or not the MGC, the Commission should further define surrounding communities. 23 The 24 issue of surrounding communities was a very

	Page 46
1	significant one in the legislative debate. I
2	think it might be safe to say that it was probably
3	one of the issues that most Legislators had a very
4	distinct interest in. And there was numerous,
5	numerous amendments that were provided to the Act
6	or proposed to the Act. We included a copy of that
7	within your packets.
8	Although the Gaming Act requires the
9	Commission to promulgate numerous regulations
10	pursuant to MGL Chapter 23K Section 5, this is not
11	one of them. Instead, what the Gaming Act
12	provides is that the Commission shall excuse me
13	that the Commission shall identify which
14	communities shall be designated as the surrounding
15	communities after a review of the entire
16	application and in the independent evaluations.
17	That section further states that in
18	making that determination that a community is a
19	surrounding community, the Commission shall
20	consider the detail plan of construction submitted
21	by the applicant, information received from the
22	public and factors which shall include but not be
23	limited to population, infrastructure and
24	distance from the gaming establishment and

Page 47 1 political boundaries. Given the factors and the fact that a 2 decision shall not be made until after the 3 application with all of the information is 4 submitted to the Commission, it is doubtful that 5 any statutory or regulatory definition could fully 6 7 satisfy whether or not a community is a surrounding 8 community. 9 It really seems as if the Legislature is asking the Commission to make a case-by-case 10 11 determination of the applicability after the summation of all of those materials. 12 So within that context, we are faced 13 14 with a number of different options. And I ball them into three basic categories. There's many 15 16 more permutations. But the three options that I present to the Commission are that the Commission 17 18 has the option to rely just on the statutory 19 factors in a case-by-case determination at the 20 time of the review of the Phase II applications 21 before the Commission with no further guidance 22 provided to the applicants or to host and 23 surrounding communities. 24 Option two is through a quideline or a

Page 48 1 regulation further refine the statutory factors with examples of the type of impacts that taken 2 together collectively would result in a 3 presumption that one is a surrounding community. 4 And then the third option is establish 5 6 bright line tests through regulation prior to 7 RFA-2 that would result in a surrounding community determination or even specifically determine 8 which communities are surrounding communities to 9 the sites of gaming facilities that have 10 11 identified themselves in the Phase I process. The question of what is a surrounding 12 community is important not only for the purpose of 13 14 the applications that must be submitted to the Commission, but it also has importance after 15 16 casinos or gaming facilities are up and running. Pursuant to the Act, communities can 17 take advantage of the community mitigation funds 18 19 that's provided in MGL Chapter 23K Section 61. 20 And whether or not a community is a surrounding 21 community might have a bearing on whether or not 22 you could access the funds which are rather significant after a casino is operating. 23 24 The Act seems to indicate that access

	Page 49
1	to those funds is not strictly limited to
2	communities that have been defined as surrounding
3	communities in the application process. And in
4	many ways that is a really beneficial thing because
5	even though there is a tremendous amount of
6	importance of being designated a surrounding
7	community in the application, at least it's not the
8	end of the game for communities.
9	If communities are experiencing
10	difficulties in the future, there's a potential
11	that they could go to the mitigation fund to get
12	access to funds to identify those impacts.
13	And it's different, obviously, than
14	during the application phase or if you have a
15	signed agreement with an applicant, because you
16	have to apply to the Commission to get those funds
17	and it's not an automatic.
18	But the fact if we make a determination
19	that communities can come to the fund after the
20	fact that may relieve some of the anxiety out
21	there.
22	So, I don't know if we want to discuss
23	some of these because this is rather a lengthy
24	memo, if we wanted to discuss some of these

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	Page 50
1	subparts first. I can go on, if you'd like me to.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.
3	MR. ZIEMBA: So, in regard to the three
4	options that we presented, one which is just rely
5	basically on the statutory factors allow the
6	applicants in the surrounding committees to appear
7	before the Commission. Number two, which is
8	through a guideline or regulation refine the
9	statutory factors with examples. And number
10	three the option is to establish bright line tests.
11	There's strength and weaknesses of
12	each one of those different options. Option one
13	that places the most responsibility on the
14	applicant to determine which communities are
15	surrounding communities. Although on its face
16	that might present an advantage to an applicant
17	because one could argue that an applicant could
18	avoid a lot of significant mitigation costs if they
19	unduly restrict the definition of a surrounding
20	community.
21	There are consequences for that type of
22	action. For example, the Commission shall weigh
23	these types of issues on how upset a surrounding
24	community is and the level of support or

	Page 51
1	non-support in surrounding communities in the
2	context of its evaluation of applications.
3	And to the degree that an applicant
4	fails to address impacts at surrounding
5	communities, it risks that being a factor that the
6	Commission could weigh heavily in their review of
7	the application.
8	Also, applicants risk potential delay
9	in review of their application if indeed they don't
10	identify surrounding communities properly. As we
11	were discussing earlier, there's a process by
12	which the Commission after the application is
13	submitted, the Commission shall review any dispute
14	regarding the definition of a surrounding
15	community status.
16	And at that time the Commission will
17	set aside a number of 30 days to resolve that
18	dispute and for the groups to try to hammer out an
19	agreement after the Commission has designated a
20	community as a surrounding community.
21	But then even after the fact, there is
22	a protocol and procedure whereby the Commission
23	shall review, if they can't reach an agreement, the
24	status of their negotiations. And basically

	Page 52
1	there may be a procedure that was outlined earlier
2	impose upon conditions upon the different
3	applicants if the parties are to proceed in an
4	application.
5	While this option places a lot of
6	responsibility on the applicants, it is obviously
7	the least clear of the three options. In my
8	travels, in conversations across the Commonwealth
9	with surrounding communities and with host
10	communities, there's a lot of this is probably
11	the number one question of what is a surrounding
12	community.
13	And is my community a surrounding
14	community? Are you going to further define what
15	is a surrounding community? So, in that regard,
16	this option really does fail to provide much
17	further guidance beyond the statutory factors.
18	Now the statutory factors there are a
19	number of them which I'll go over one by one. And
20	they do provide some guidance to communities if we
21	were to put out am advisory that laundry list the
22	factors that exist in the statute. And that
23	communities are advised to weigh those factors
24	when they're considering whether or not they are

Page 53 1 a surrounding community. But in reality, they are a little bit 2 more broad than provide meaningful input to 3 surrounding communities -- excuse me, to 4 communities on whether or not they are surrounding 5 communities. 6 7 Option three, I'll go into option three because option two is the recommended, at least my 8 recommended option. 9 Option three, this relates to the 10 11 bright line test. And especially with the broad range of impacts that are possible with 12 surrounding communities, I think it is almost 13 14 impossible to define a bright line test that would really define what a community -- whether or not 15 16 a community is a surrounding community or not. In addition, a bright line test would 17 seem to contravene the purposes of the statute 18 19 whereby the Commission shall weigh the factors 20 after an application is submitted based on the full 21 application, and the factors that would be 22 provided by the applicant and/or the surrounding community in the context of its review of 23 designation. 24

	Page 54
1	It certainly would provide a lot of
2	clarity to communities. It would relieve a lot of
3	anxiety in some regards of whether or not a
4	community is a surrounding community so that the
5	parties could go directly to negotiation.
б	But then again, it could have very
7	distinct impacts upon applicants who may in their
8	planning stages have allocated only a certain
9	amount towards what they can give out for
10	mitigation. And if they go beyond that maybe they
11	might have an impact on whether or not they are able
12	to proceed in their application phase.
13	One example of how we have to be very
14	concerned about preoperational costs is the
15	Ameristar situation where according to public
16	reports they backed out of their application
17	primarily because of some of the upfront costs
18	without ever even knowing if they would be able to
19	go through to the Commission.
20	It's a little bit different here, but
21	preoperational costs and a requirement that they
22	have to negotiate with a number of different
23	communities that they don't believe are truly
24	impacted might have some ramifications.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: John, just I think,
2	unless anybody disagrees with me, I think when you
3	get to your recommendation, generalize it. I
4	don't think you need to go through all of it. Just
5	generalize as to the principal. I don't think we
6	need to go through each one of the impacts.
7	MR. ZIEMBA: Great. So, I will give
8	you just the board categories of statutory
9	factors. Under option two, what I recommend is
10	that we break out each of the statutory factors
11	that I mentioned a little bit earlier geographic
12	proximity, impact on transportation
13	infrastructure, development impact and
14	operational impact. And that we come up with a
15	list of
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Population.
17	MR. ZIEMBA: Excuse me, yes. That's
18	the one I can't really put my hands around. Sorry
19	I missed that one. And population and that we list
20	a number of different factors that the Commission
21	would consider when it is doing the evaluation
22	during the Phase II process.
23	This goes back to some of the debate
24	that we had a little bit earlier on whether or not

	Page 56
1	the Commission can issue guidelines for the type
2	of factors that it would consider at the time of
3	that review rather than doing a regulation.
4	Why I think that's important is one of
5	the at least one of the considerations that
6	we've received from the applicants is that we have
7	to be wary of the timetable for us to promulgate
8	regulations on how that may impact the local
9	negotiation process.
10	So, if indeed we put out a regulation
11	that may come about in May or in June, there may
12	be an attendant delay at the local negotiation
13	process because some communities may say I really
14	need to wait until those regulations are
15	promulgated before we can really truly enter into
16	negotiations.
17	Whether that would actually happen I'm
18	not certain. If we provided guidance to
19	communities of what we think should occur,
20	perhaps they would do it.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It would in effect
22	be a guideline because we'd be saying here is what
23	we are going to put in the reg.
24	MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. So, that

	Page 57
1	remains to be seen, but it's definitely a point
2	worthy of consideration. So, geographic
3	proximity, impact on transportation
4	infrastructure, development impact, operational
5	impact and then population are all of the statutory
6	categories.
7	And then you'll see broken down within
8	each of those groups is a number of different
9	factors that I'm recommending that we solicit
10	input on. This is I think what we always
11	anticipated was that we would put forward a
12	recommendation. And that we would solicit public
13	input and input from all of the affected on the
14	types of factors or the types of considerations
15	that would go into the definition.
16	And we've done our best to have a fairly
17	comprehensive and inclusive list of the factors
18	that the Commission could consider. But
19	certainly there might be more out there.
20	Certainly, the actual wording of these is subject
21	to change. And I think the input of folks out
22	there would definitely be very useful to the
23	Commission as we put forward an opinion.
24	I'll just break out a couple of the

	Page 58
1	factors that I mentioned in the memo, just because
2	I didn't recommend one and I did recommend another.
3	From my earlier comments, from the
4	comments that we received from the general public
5	and when you take a look at the legislative debate,
б	there seems to be a focus on defining surrounding
7	communities within the context of certain mile
8	away from a gaming facility or miles away from a
9	surrounding community.
10	And my recommendation is that it may be
11	a little bit I know when you're setting rules,
12	especially with a concrete number, it's just
13	inevitable that somebody may attack that as being
14	arbitrary. But in this context, it may be very
15	difficult to set a specific mileage minimum
16	without being accused of being arbitrary.
17	In the course of my research, I tried
18	to go and see if there are any standards out there
19	that would lead us to a conclusion of a certain
20	mileage. And try to take a look at what the
21	typical traffic impact studies would recommend of
22	a certain mileage. And I was unable to really find
23	anything.
24	I talked to a number of different

	Page 59
1	entities and agencies to see if they had any input
2	on that. And I'm not saying that that's probably
3	the end of the research but at least I wasn't unable
4	to come up with anything in the context of my
5	review.
6	The recommendation here is that
7	instead of a specific mileage as the example, that
8	the Commission would likely just utilize a
9	commonsense understanding that if you are closer,
10	if you are within a mile, it's much more likely that
11	you would experience an impact than if you are 50
12	miles away.
13	But within both of those extremes, I
14	think the people could argue that they might be
15	impacted. For example, like the live
16	entertainment venues. Many of those folks have
17	said that even though we are 50 miles away, we are
18	directly impacted by things that have happened at
19	the casinos in Connecticut. And within a mile
20	away, I guess it's not impossible that you might
21	not experience very significant impacts.
22	I think the bottom line of the whole
23	analysis is that what the Commission should take
24	a look at is the true impacts or the objective

	Page 60
1	impacts to the extent that they can be ascertained
2	and projected.
3	Again, everything, even the best
4	traffic impact study is merely a prediction of
5	the future. But to the extent in determining
б	surrounding communities we take a look at the
7	likely impacts based on reasonable evidence, I
8	think that that is probably the best we can do at
9	the time of the review of the applications.
10	The one other factor that I did include
11	in the factors that we should put out the wall for
12	comment was proximity of residential areas in
13	potential surrounding communities to gaming
14	facilities.
15	So, that's a little bit different from
16	just proximity to the host community shared border
17	with the host community, proximity to the gaming
18	facility. We split that out as a specific factor
19	just because it is a very common item for people
20	to consider of how close a facility, be it an
21	industrial facility, a utility facility, how close
22	that is to residential areas.
23	This I do note that the Legislature
24	rejected amendments in this regard. But it did

Page 61 1 seem like something that the Commission might consider even if it states it or it doesn't when 2 it receives an application. 3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. 4 MR. ZIEMBA: So, I broke that out. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. 7 MR. ZIEMBA: So, in sum, the recommendation is that the Commission adopt option 8 two to provide further refinement of the types of 9 impacts taken in their totality that would have an 10 of whether or not the Commission would determine 11 a community to be a surrounding community after the 12 Commission considers the RFA-2. 13 14 It would use these examples to organize its discussion at the time of the determination. 15 16 And that because the answer to this question is easy to answer and that should we define it or 17 publish a guideline early in the process, 18 19 absolutely. 20 So, the recommendation is that no later 21 than January 2013 that we publish this advisory of 22 the types of factors that would be considered by the Commission during that definition. 23 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: After we have 24

Page 62 1 gotten comments. MR. ZIEMBA: After we have gotten 2 comments, but still get the full advisory out by 3 January. A number of different communities are 4 5 considering mitigation agreements right now. And 6 if we get something out within a matter of weeks, 7 at least it is hoped that they would consider some of these factors in their calculations or 8 conversations with surrounding communities. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Great job. 10 11 Thank you. I'm glad I passed it on to you. 12 Questions, ideas, suggestions? 13 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I also thought it was very well explained. And the rationale for 14 your selection makes a lot of sense. 15 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This does have --17 This has the same question that you were concerned about, right, is can we issue an advisory or would 18 19 it have to be a reg.? COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It does have the 20 21 same question but here I think it would be 22 advisable to issue a reg. because this is much more fact intensive. We're not just talking about a 23 single fact. 24

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1	So, whether we have the power to do it
2	by an advisory or not, it seems to me we ought to
3	do that by regulation. It seems to me that we are
4	going to announce a policy now which will help
5	people understand what the regulations are highly
б	likely to contain.
7	We're going to ask for public comment
8	on the policy. And then we're going to take the
9	policy supplemented by the comments to the next
10	level, which either would be applying it or
11	publishing a regulation that we then apply. And
12	I prefer the latter because of the importance.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which we could do
14	with the other one as well, the live entertainment
15	venue.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We absolutely
17	can. We absolutely can. We can jump right on it.
18	In terms of substance, I think this is very
19	well-thought-out. And I think that again the
20	issue is how do we incentivize the applicant and
21	the potential surrounding community to make that
22	agreement early on?
23	The only way we can really do that is
24	by telling both what kinds of factors we're going

	Page 64
1	to take into account. And the functional factors
2	that you've articulated it seems to me are at the
3	heart of this.
4	The only thing I might add to that or
5	would ask you about is should we sort of overlay
6	the specific factors on the breakout with some
7	language to convey that the impacts we'll be
8	looking for are those that are materially greater
9	than those that are generally experienced as a
10	result of the casino?
11	In other words, it is conceivable that
12	if a casino goes in region X, everybody within 50
13	miles around or 60 miles around is going to feel
14	some increase in housing say. That's true of
15	everybody. But there's a level at which the
16	housing impact is going to put a drain on community
17	resources that's significantly greater than those
18	felt by the general population.
19	It seems to me that would be a useful
20	thing for people to know in terms of eliminating
21	some communities as potential surrounding
22	communities. Also recognizing that as you
23	correctly pointed out the community mitigation
24	fund is available if it turns out that the impact

	Page 65
1	is greater than anticipated or greater than the
2	community can handle even though it's not a
3	surrounding community.
4	But it seems to me that some effort
5	ought to be made to differentiate the sort of
б	general impact of a casino and the impacts that
7	cause somebody some entity to become a
8	surrounding community.
9	MR. ZIEMBA: The one point I will make
10	in reaction to that that's a very commonsense
11	approach that you recommend. But in regard to the
12	issue of regulations versus guidelines, you see
13	from the memo that I came down on the side of
14	guidelines rather than regulations for a couple of
15	reasons.
16	For one, because of the time factor
17	that I mentioned. But number two because as a
18	scrivener it's very, very difficult to define
19	things with the precision that would be important
20	to the Commission when it reviews that.
21	Like your example just then, it's a lot
22	easier to state that than to actually put that down
23	in a regulation that has to be, has to be followed.
24	The approach that I was taking was that

	Page 66
1	these are the types of factors the Commission would
2	consider at the time that it reviews the evidence
3	that is before the Commission. But it is not
4	limited to those factors and how they are precisely
5	written in the regulation. And that could be very
6	limiting of the type of factors that the Commission
7	should really take a look at at the time that it
8	reviews it.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This gets back
10	in some ways to the discussion that we had
11	yesterday. And that is how do we confine our
12	discretion in a way that allows the affected
13	parties to know how we're going to exercise this
14	broad range of discretion without backing
15	ourselves into some arbitrary corner.
16	And it seems to me that one could write
17	a regulation that says in effect if called upon to
18	do so the Commission will define in accordance with
19	the statute the surrounding communities. In
20	defining the surrounding communities, the
21	Commission will consider the following factors
22	whether it will consider the impact of the casino
23	on construction, traffic on these various things
24	and will determine whether those impacts are

Page 67 1 materially greater than those felt by the public 2 at large. And then you have simply listed what 3 you're going to look at. You haven't said how you 4 5 are you going to apply them, the weight you're 6 going to give them. But you have given people a 7 heads up as to what they have to come in prepared to show in order to get themselves defined as a 8 surrounding community. And that's helpful to 9 both sides. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But the way you just got through saying it, I thought it sort of played 12 13 into what you were concerned about. I thought 14 what you were saying you want it to say these are advisory. These are descriptive. These are the 15 16 kinds of things. These are characteristic of what we will be looking at, examples of what we'll look 17 18 at. 19 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you were trying 21 very hard to make it just exemplary, not something 22 we really were nailed to. And I don't know. I don't have an opinion whether a reg. -- You can use 23 24 the exact same words in a reg. You can write a reg.

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1	that says we will use these as examples and
2	consider we will look at other issues.
3	Whether a reg. is inherently any more
4	rigid than a guideline, I don't have an opinion.
5	MR. ZIEMBA: Let me just give you one
6	example. For example if you look at four
7	operational impact, I put the word demonstrated
8	impact on public education. And demonstrated, I
9	put the word in there for a reason. I put that in
10	because at the time that a casino is in the
11	application phase, it may be very difficult to
12	demonstrate where the impacts will be found in
13	surrounding communities.
14	We have some examples from the
15	Connecticut casinos where the impacts on housing
16	were felt a couple of towns over.
17	But at the time of the application,
18	it's merely a prediction of where those workers
19	will find themselves. So, we will have numerous
20	housing studies that are part of the application,
21	but we don't necessarily know what school systems
22	will be impacted.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why does that
24	mitigate for a guideline rather than a reg.?

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1	MR. ZIEMBA: Because if the word
2	demonstrated is part of the regulation, than the
3	fight before the Commission will have to be on
4	whether or not it's demonstrated, how it's
5	demonstrated. So, it's the fight regarding the
6	very specific words that are the focus of the
7	factors and not on that the Commission is putting
8	forward a number of factors that in its commonsense
9	understanding everyone should consider.
10	So, at the time of the application both
11	the surrounding community and the applicant will
12	put forward all of the evidence that they have.
13	But they're not constrained regarding the specific
14	words that we put in the regulation that is
15	promulgated in June.
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Then we use
17	different words, it seems to me. We can avoid
18	those fights. There are ways to do that. But it
19	seems to me that we ought to with this one in
20	particular deal with it with all of the rigidity
21	that's possible in order to begin to close some of
22	the uncertainty that surrounds this concept now in
23	order to get people focused on what it is at stake
24	when they are considering whether they are

	Page 70
1	surrounding communities or not, whether both the
2	applicant and the surrounding community.
3	Otherwise it seems to me if we don't do
4	something that helps people reach those
5	understandings, and we're going to get a bunch of
6	disputes when the application is filed that we have
7	to resolve. Then there's a 30-day period to whip
8	out an agreement. And that is not a useful process
9	for the applicant or the surrounding community.
10	The fewer of those we can have in this process, the
11	better off everybody is, it seems to me.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I can see
13	gaming consultants agreeing, disagreeing. I just
14	thought I'd like to hear their perspective on this.
15	MR. POLLOCK: A couple of points I
16	think that John's option two is the clear of them.
17	And the bright line is just not going to be
18	apparent. There's going to be a lot of
19	unanticipated consequences.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're with you on
21	that.
22	MR. POLLOCK: And moving forward, I
23	think that in addition to what John has suggested,
24	I think this can be done in the form of regulation

	Page 71
1	is that some of the things we thought about to be
2	considered would be that the burden as to what is
3	a surrounding community, what is not a surrounding
4	community should be on the community itself,
5	should have the burden of demonstrating it.
6	In part because what we are talking
7	about is we're talking about the impacts on
8	surrounding communities. What we're really
9	talking about are the negative impacts. There are
10	going to be communities that may be impacted. And
11	they may be in close proximity or they may be in
12	distant proximity, but they may not be negatively
13	impacted.
14	So, the burden should be on the
15	community to demonstrate that it needs to have this
16	agreement in place in order to deal with the
17	impacts.
18	Another issue to be considered is that
19	unlike host communities, surrounding communities
20	really have to be required or should be required
21	to negotiate in good faith with an applicant.
22	In the alternative, if they weren't
23	required to negotiate in good faith and an
24	applicant is required to have surrounding

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1	community agreements in place, you are effectively
2	giving the surrounding communities veto power over
3	an application.
4	So, there would be a different between
5	the surrounding community's role and the host
6	community role.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's in the
8	statute too. The statute won't let them just say
9	no, you can't. That's another one we'll get to in
10	a second.
11	What about the issue of whether this
12	would be better accomplished in a guideline versus
13	a reg.?
14	MR. CARROLL: I think the
15	identification of the objective criteria is good.
16	I agree with Commissioner McHugh in that regard.
17	And I think the regulation can be drafted that
18	would allow for the Commission to retain the
19	discretion to weight the particular criterion in
20	whatever is the most appropriate fashion.
21	But the idea that some further
22	clarification of the generalized factors that the
23	statute identifies is a good thing. I think it
24	helps the surrounding communities to assess

Page 73 1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're doing that Bob. We are going to do that. I think we've 2 agreed on that. There's sort of a sub-debate 3 going on and we don't have to answer this at the 4 5 moment. MR. CARROLL: The choice between a 6 regulation and guideline I think has been stated. 7 8 I think the regulation does add a little heavier 9 force to it. And I think it would be prudent not to make it so that there's an objective requirement 10 11 that each factor has to be satisfied to the point that the regulation becomes too constraining. I 12 think for regulation of the two we prefer precision 13 14 if possible. It just seems to be --15 MR. MICHAEL: One thing that may have 16 been said already just underline is these are going to be hotly contested issues. And a community 17 that wants to be a surrounding community and isn't 18 determined not to be one, is not going to be very 19 20 happy. 21 And the likelihood of some challenge to 22 that is also a distinct possibility. And to the extent that the Commission can point to it having 23 undergone all of the necessary procedural steps to 24

	Page 74
1	have come to the conclusion it did is going to be
2	hopeful in the defense of its decision.
3	And having a regulation The question
4	of whether it should be a regulation or shouldn't
5	be a regulation should be avoided if at all
6	possible by having a regulation. And thereby not
7	giving a challenger that argument in any appeal
8	from any decision you make.
9	MR. INGIS: I agree what Commissioner
10	McHugh and the other consultants have said. This
11	is a matter, I believe, is probably addressed
12	through a regulation.
13	But I point out so it's out there on the
14	table, it impacts on timing. While the
15	promulgation of a regulation is under the
16	Commonwealth's procedures, it's going to take
17	probably until March or April at the earliest to
18	have it the full force in effect of that
19	regulation.
20	Given that I still believe that that's
21	the more prudent course of action for the
22	Commission to employ.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As we discussed, we
24	can do it as a guideline first.

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1	MR. INGIS: That would be a
2	recommended procedure so that the surrounding
3	communities are aware of what is going to be
4	anticipated.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: One quick question,
6	are you folks here for the duration, because I had
7	a different question I wanted to make sure to get
8	to you.
9	MR. GUSHIN: It depends how long the
10	duration is.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If we can make it,
12	you can make it. I have a question. Can we reopen
13	this? Can you become a surrounding community
14	after your license has been awarded and we decided
15	the judgment was wrong but we'd like to either
16	include you or exclude you, I suppose. Can that
17	be reopened?
18	MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. My recommendation
19	on this is that based on my analysis and I'd love
20	to have that confirmed by our legal consultants
21	that after the fact these communities can apply to
22	the community mitigation fund.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's not the same
24	as saying they can be a surrounding community and

Page 76 1 get money from the operator for mitigation. MR. ZIEMBA: Would there be a 2 substantive impact of them being labeled as 3 surrounding community? 4 5 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The value of 6 being a surrounding community is not only that you 7 get the money, but you get a seat at the table at 8 the license application process. You get the 9 right to be heard on the application as does the impacted live entertainment venue. 10 11 So, after the license has been awarded, unless the licensing process is reopened, the 12 13 utility of being a surrounding community is no 14 different, I think, than being somebody else who is impacted. You still can apply to the community 15 16 mitigation fund. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we would rather 17 not, if you're a surrounding community you 18 19 negotiate a deal upfront. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And mitigation 22 payments or transactions are done by the 23 developer. 24 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's right.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we would like
2	them to continue to be done by the developer not
3	to use our finite mitigation monies if we can.
4	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. But on
5	the pre- and post-license award question for
6	designating a surrounding community, the
7	difference is in terms of money is almost
8	immaterial. Because the value of being a
9	surrounding community is you get the right to
10	participate, perhaps to ask questions at the
11	licensing hearing.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand that.
13	But isn't there another value of being a
14	surrounding community in that
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: you can
16	negotiate a surrounding community agreement.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You negotiate a
18	surrounding community agreement and the money will
19	come from the operator.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If we can reopen and
22	make somebody a surrounding community they then
23	have to execute a surrounding community
24	agreement.

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1	The applicant has to have a surrounding
2	community agreement. It's not a precursor
3	anymore to a license reg., which is different.
4	But if we have right to do that I think that would
5	be in the Commission's interest particularly never
6	mind the community's interest.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think we need
8	to take a look at the statute, Mr. Chairman, on
9	that. I don't see in the statute
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was
11	asking.
12	MR. ZIEMBA: I'm not trying to prolong
13	this conversation. But just the one thing I would
14	note is that the potential of having numerous
15	communities show up at the Commission is a very
16	obviously, it is, it's a huge concern which is one
17	of the reasons why we've been focusing so much
18	effort at engaging the regional planning agencies
19	to try to identify all of these issues upfront.
20	So, even if one community does not have
21	surrounding community status for the purposes of
22	this, the application, potentially there might be
23	impacts that can be addressed by the applicant
24	outside of being designated as surrounding

Page 79 1 community. And that is part of the process that 2 hopefully with the regional planning agencies we 3 can engage because there'll likely be numerous 4 communities that will be impacted. And 5 6 potentially the applicant could agree to address 7 those without actually falling within the 8 procedures and becoming a surrounding community 9 status. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. Yes. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Any other questions? Thoughts? So, I think we are 12 13 probably ready to put this to motion. It seems 14 like there's a pretty strong consensus 15 that yes, we agree with the recommendation. In 16 fact, I think pretty much the literal word. We would want to adopt the recommendation as written. 17 18 The timeframe being that we would flesh out this 19 list, post it for either formal or informal public 20 comment. And then publish a definitive advisory 21 which will likely go on to become a reg. by the end 22 of January. 23 Anybody want to move that? 24 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Any further
3	discussion on question number one? All in favor?
4	Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed, nay? All
10	right. I mean no nays. Okay, where are we,
11	question number 17? No, question number two.
12	Again, this was my question. And
13	again I offloaded it on Ombudsman Ziemba.
14	But I'm going to suggest that we take
15	a little break. So, we'll be back in five minutes.
16	
17	(A recess was taken)
18	
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening
20	public meeting number 41. I think we'll go
21	straight to question two. Should the Commission
22	issue guidelines to municipalities which may be a
23	surrounding community to more than one host
24	community? Ombudsman Ziemba?

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1	MR. ZIEMBA: I promise to be a little
2	bit more brief in this presentation. So, the
3	question is should the Commission issue guidelines
4	to municipalities which may be a surrounding
5	community to more than one host community?
6	And the recommendation is that the
7	Commission should take a look at the procedure to
8	resolve disputes pursuant to MGL Chapter 23K
9	Section 17(a). We've discussed those procedures
10	already today where the Commission shall establish
11	protocols and procedures to resolve disputes.
12	And the premise of my answer is that if
13	you really take a look at it, whether or not a
14	community is a surrounding community to one
15	community or to multiple communities, if there is
16	a dispute that it could be fully resolved or
17	potentially could be fully resolved within the
18	procedure here.
19	What you may be concerned about is if
20	a surrounding community might exhibit some
21	preference to one or another host community. But
22	if the Commission establishes procedures so that
23	it can evaluate that in the context of those
24	procedures and it established procedures to

	Page 82
1	resolve any dispute, in many ways is no different
2	than a surrounding community that has a dispute
3	with just one host community.
4	So, I think that the law already
5	provides method to take that into account and to
6	resolve these disputes. So in that regard, I
7	don't believe it is really necessary to issue new
8	guidelines for such situations with a couple of
9	noted exceptions.
10	Earlier today we heard that perhaps
11	that the Commission should institute a general
12	good-faith standard within its regulations. And
13	the good-faith standard would apply to applicants,
14	host communities, but also potential surrounding
15	communities. And that could be taken into account
16	in either the application or in the context of a
17	surrounding community which was not predesignated
18	as a surrounding community that could be taken into
19	account during the resolution procedure.
20	So, if it was ever demonstrated that
21	there was bad-faith, the arbitrator could take
22	that into account in resolving the dispute as part
23	of the evidence before the arbitrator.
24	I think it is fairly unlikely or it will

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1	be rather rare that you have a proven violation of
2	the good-faith standards. The example that I give
3	is that even though a surrounding community may
4	negotiate two distinctly different surrounding
5	community agreements with different host excuse
6	me, with applicants in different host communities,
7	that might just be evidence that they were just
8	trying to get the best deal that they possibly
9	could. It may not be provable as bad-faith.
10	Where it rises to the level if you have
11	factors that indicate that one surrounding
12	community is actively trying to sabotage another
13	community's application such as that there is
14	never a distinct, concrete, finalized, executed
15	agreement, that's where this bad-faith standard
16	could eventually come into play.
17	The other recommendation is that the
18	Commission could consider as evidence, if indeed
19	one surrounding community executed an agreement
20	with a favored, for lack of a better word, favored
21	host community failed to execute an agreement with
22	another host community, the applicant in that host
23	community, potentially if there are similar types
24	of impacts, the arbitrator could use as evidence

Page 84 1 any measures that that surrounding community agreed to in the executed host community -- excuse 2 me surrounding community agreement with the other 3 host community. 4 5 To put it more simply, if a surrounding 6 community executes an agreement with one 7 community, it agrees to a whole host of measures, but for whatever reason it fails to do so with 8 another host community, the arbitrator could use 9 the evidence of what was included in the executed 10 11 surrounding community agreement in the process of resolving the dispute between the applicant and 12 the potential surrounding community as part of 13 14 that arbitration process. But beyond that I don't see a need for 15 further guidelines in this regard. 16 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, quick 17 question. Why are you including the host 18 19 community in the good-faith standard? 20 MR. ZIEMBA: In disputes regarding --21 You're right. In dispute regarding surrounding 22 communities and applicants, the procedure that we're utilizing, the 23K Section 17(a) procedure, 23 I think that really only involves, as you're 24

Page 85 1 pointing out, only involves the applicant and the surrounding community. 2 But that I included host community 3 under the good-faith standard just for some of the 4 reasons that I think we've discussed that all 5 6 applicants and communities should exhibit 7 good-faith in their dealings. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's actually no 9 obligation for a host community to execute -- to follow a good-faith negotiation in its host 10 11 community agreement. MR. ZIEMBA: Right. 12 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They can do whatever 14 they want, right? MR. ZIEMBA: Right. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It would be a 16 little, Commissioner Stebbins is right, I think 17 18 it's a minor point, but I think in this context 19 doesn't really make sense. I can't really think of any applicants 20 21 that would apply because they have to talk with 22 entertainment venues as well as surrounding communities. But it really doesn't seem like host 23 24 communities really fit in this.

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1	MR. ZIEMBA: Unless a host community
2	did something to disadvantage a particular
3	surrounding community, but again you're right. I
4	don't have a concrete example.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What does
7	good-faith mean?
8	MR. ZIEMBA: What does good-faith
9	mean? Let's see, Mr. Chairman, you and I
10	discussed a couple of examples. I'm trying to
11	remember what some of those examples might be.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you mean what
13	would it be designed to protect against or how do
14	you define it?
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What does it
16	mean?
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought it was
18	just like a reasonable man standard.
19	MR. ZIEMBA: For example, the example
20	that I mentioned that a surrounding community
21	purposely sabotaged negotiations
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Applicant A over
23	applicant B.
24	MR. ZIEMBA: with a particular host

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1	community so that they cannot not proceed to
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Suppose it did
3	that because it felt that knocking out the first
4	application would be highly beneficial to the
5	town? That application A is much more favorable
6	to the town than application B. So, it uses its
7	power to try and sabotage B for the good of the
8	town? Is that bad-faith?
9	I'm not trying to cross-examine. I
10	just wonder what utility on a cost-benefit basis
11	we get from adding a good-faith standard as opposed
12	to getting ourselves potentially into sort of
13	satellite litigation over that standard, when most
14	of the effects that we're trying to achieve by
15	putting that standard in, i.e., the ability to use
16	evidence of what you did in situation A to prove
17	that the agreement in situation B should parallel
18	it is available anyway.
19	MR. ZIEMBA: Right.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And it strikes
21	me that a good-faith standard simply injects
22	something that is both difficult to prove and of
23	marginal utility.
24	MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. In my analysis I

	Page 88
1	state that it is very difficult to prove good-faith
2	standard. And I guess in perhaps in discussing
3	the good-faith standard, I was running with the
4	premise of the question of here is an issue of a
5	potential bad of some situation with surrounding
6	communities that may have impacts on multiple host
7	communities. And is there something that the
8	Commission should do about that?
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, the statute
10	says that if they can't agree then we, again, have
11	to have protocols and procedures for ensuring the
12	conclusion of the negotiation of a fair and
13	reasonable standard
14	MR. ZIEMBA: Right.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: fair and
16	reasonable agreement, which I was going to ask
17	doesn't that already essentially take care of the
18	good-faith requirement.
19	But in any event, I think, I don't know
20	what is what does fair and reasonable mean?
21	Could surrounding community decide that the deal
22	with A was better for them? So, they simply
23	flat-out refuse to do a deal with B and thereby try
24	to deny B the license? Would that be fair and

Page 89 1 reasonable? COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It may not be 2 fair and reasonable, but those are the statutory 3 standards. And it seems to me that they're 4 5 difficult enough, Mr. Chairman, so we don't need 6 to add another difficulty on top of them. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't notice 8 about this fair and reasonable until you put it in, 9 until you put the statute. It does sort of seem to me from that standpoint that it takes care of 10 11 the case -- the hypothetical you and I were talking about is dealt with as well as it can get dealt 12 13 with. 14 MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's right. 15 They could be seen as one in the same without 16 injecting --17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A new factor. MR. ZIEMBA: -- what is the definition 18 19 of good-faith. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we've already 21 got one bad enough we can't define. 22 MR. ZIEMBA: Right, I've already argued against trying to define difficult words. 23 24 A point well taken. So, in that regard, the

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1	recommendation is that we rely on the process
2	that's already established under General Laws.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Right. Is
4	there any further discussion?
5	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I want to pick
6	up on the Judge's point, because it does I think
7	get back to the protocols and procedures that if
8	ultimately an agreement can't be reached between
9	one applicant and surrounding community is drawing
10	on the basis of an agreement they might have signed
11	with another applicant.
12	I'm not quite sure where I'm going with
13	this. In terms of establishing protocols and
14	procedures. Surrounding community A for whatever
15	reason, I think I did a good deal with applicant
16	A. So, I negotiate an agreement that covers the
17	mitigation out of five, six topics.
18	I'm not negotiating with applicant B
19	for any number of reasons. Is it fair to say you
20	take at the appropriate point whatever agreement
21	I've done with A and the Commission could
22	essentially say we want you to replicate that in
23	whatever kind of timeline we want to do.
24	If you're saying that roads, schools,

	Page 91
1	water, whatever impacted, we could probably convey
2	those at minimum being in an agreement that
3	essentially we would have to arbitrate or have to
4	force with them to sign with the applicant that
5	they don't want to deal with for whatever reason.
б	MR. ZIEMBA: Right. The
7	recommendation is that you can take if there is an
8	executed agreement in trying to determine what is
9	a fair and reasonable outcome. You can take the
10	impacts and the measures to mitigate those impacts
11	as evidence and determine what is a fair and
12	reasonable conclusion.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This came up because
14	somebody at Munson when I was in Western Mass.,
15	I think Munson either is or perceives that it might
16	be a surrounding community to both the Palmer and
17	the Springfield site.
18	And the person from Munson said to me,
19	what would we do in that situation? And I thought,
20	mhmm, I hadn't thought about that. That's an
21	interesting question. I think I saw it written
22	recently that Chelsea might be a potential
23	surrounding community to either an Everett or an
24	East Boston site and the same issue.

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1	So, it is an interesting issue. Where
2	this began was what authority do we want - do we
3	think is appropriate to vest in a surrounding
4	community using a clause which was intended, I
5	think, to do one thing which is to mitigate the
6	impacts of a casino on a community in a reasonable
7	way for another purpose, which is to exercise a
8	significant role in deciding which of two
9	competing organizations gets the nod.
10	And it's an interesting question, but
11	I think what maybe we've decided is for good or ill,
12	there is a mechanism and it's as good as we can come
13	up with. And if it comes up, then we'll just deal
14	with it when the time comes. And we'll have to
15	figure out in the context what fair and reasonable
16	means, in a context which is probably not really
17	anticipated by the drafters.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But don't we
19	have built into this now the arbitration bit?
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We haven't said that
21	yet here. Because it says we have to do protocols
22	and procedures. But in the live entertainment
23	venues, we've said it would be the you appoint one,
24	I appoint one, they appoint one. We haven't come

Page 93 1 up with that mechanism for this. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. I missed 2 3 that. MR. ZIEMBA: And I would recommend, I 4 think there are probably a lot of issues that we 5 6 should consider in coming up with those protocols. 7 We've heard from a number of applicants who recommended that we should concentrate a lot of 8 time and resources to getting that resolved as 9 early as we can in the process. And I would 10 11 recommend that as well. If you take a look at some of the -- I'm 12 13 not going to go into this, because this isn't an 14 item. But if you take a look at some of the amendments that were offered by Legislators on the 15 16 surrounding communities debate, there are a lot of proposals on how you finally resolve that debate 17 between the applicant and the surrounding 18 19 community. 20 And one of the proposals was that you 21 basically take the last and best offer from the 22 community as the last offer. So, I'm not recommending that, but I'm saying that there are 23 a lot of potential things for the arbitrator to 24

Page 94 1 consider. And maybe we would want to do it when we get into it further. 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's having to do 3 with surrounding communities. This very 4 5 idiosyncratic case that we talked about which is 6 a surrounding community with more than one host 7 community, which we didn't know if it's going to 8 occur. So, I don't know that we need to worry 9 about the protocols and procedures for this section now. 10 11 MR. ZIEMBA: Right, but they would just be encompassed within the surrounding 12 13 community's protocols and procedures. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In effect, yes. MR. ZIEMBA: Just to resolve the 15 16 dispute between two parties, the procedures will be utilized. There's no need for a special 17 regulation applying to these multiple --18 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, right. But 20 we still don't -- Maybe I'm missing something. 21 MR. ZIEMBA: We still need to work on 22 those protocols. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We still have to come up with the protocol and procedure at some 24

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1	point.
2	MR. ZIEMBA: Correct.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sorry, John.
5	The comment I was making I just noticed in
6	paragraph 11. My apologies.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, do somebody want
8	to move? I think we have a consensus here to adopt
9	the recommendation as in the first paragraph not
10	including the second paragraph. And to encourage
11	the ombudsman to think about protocols and
12	procedures in good time.
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So moved.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
16	MR. ZIEMBA: He needs a lot of
17	encouragement.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Come back and
19	define in good time for us at some point.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
21	discussion? All in favor of adopting question two
22	as slightly modified say aye. Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? Okay.
4	It is adopted.
5	Let's go to question 17. Once again,
6	my issue, once again offloaded. Ombudsman
7	Ziemba.
8	MR. ZIEMBA: So, the question is
9	should the Commission specify the minimum required
10	content for a host community agreement?
11	We heard some testimony regarding this
12	issue yesterday, but I will go through some of the
13	comments that we received. Sterling Suffolk
14	raised a number of issues. They have a rather
15	lengthy answer on this question, but the general
16	tenor is that the support for local control is
17	baked into the Gaming Act and that should be taken
18	into account.
19	Mass. Audubon said that it is important
20	to have baseline conditions for all community
21	agreements.
22	City of Boston strong support for
23	principles of local control.
24	Paul Vignoli, yes. Philip Cataldo,

Page 97 1 yes. Martha Robinson, yes but make sure that these minimums are the bare minimums and that 2 communities are free to add to them. 3 Shevsky and Froelich for the City of 4 5 Springfield said absolutely not. It's inconsistent with the Act. 6 MAPC said yes, except it should be 7 8 stated that the minimums can be exceeded. The minimums would be valuable in assisting smaller 9 communities. 10 11 City of Revere, no. They've emphasized the principle of local control. 12 Town of Bridgewater, yes. This would 13 14 be helpful to the communities. 15 Andrea Powers, yes. A common baseline 16 would save time and money. MMA, Mass. Municipal Association, no. 17 No minimum but the Commission should advise 18 19 communities upon request. We heard a lot of testimony yesterday 20 regarding some of the issues behind minimum 21 22 required content. I think I can briefly just 23 actually read these. It might be worthwhile to 24 read them.

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1	So, arguments that the Commission
2	should utilize its authority to review host
3	community agreements as part of an application,
4	but refrain from establishing regulatory minimums
5	for the agreement including establishing the
б	minimum content of host community agreement
7	presumes that the Commission knows better than the
8	host community whether it should enter into such
9	agreement and allow a gaming establishment into
10	its community.
11	The statute makes clear that the
12	decision to enter into a host community agreement
13	is with the host community itself. And the
14	Commission has no role to approving it prior to
15	receiving the gaming application.
16	Creating regulatory minimums would
17	impact the authority and responsibility of local
18	governments to determine what is in the best
19	interest of their citizens.
20	Host communities are in the best
21	position to evaluate local conditions that vary
22	from other host conditions and regulatory minimums
23	that may not be able to reflect local variances.
24	Such standards may be subject to

	Page 99
1	litigation and the attendant delay of litigation
2	if they're deemed to be in excess of the Gaming
3	Commission's statutory authority.
4	Establishing minimums to regulation
5	may cause participants to delay negotiating
6	agreements until after the lengthy time required
7	to promulgate regulations.
8	Since regulatory minimums are by their
9	nature minimum standards, host communities like
10	will see much more robust and precise measures than
11	possible in a regulation promulgated after months
12	of deliberation and process.
13	And once established regulations take
14	more time to amend if additional circumstance and
15	information becomes available to warrant a change
16	in any minimum standard.
17	The statute establishes procedures so
18	that citizens are properly informed about the host
19	community agreement when they make a decision on
20	the ballot measure.
21	The Commission could issue best
22	practices guidelines that host communities could
23	consider in negotiating host community
24	agreements.

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1	Host agreements could be legally
2	challenged if they do meet the strictures of the
3	language or the regulatory minimums.
4	And finally, the statute includes
5	numerous minimum requirements that an applicant
б	must meet in order to be licensed.
7	There are a number of arguments in
8	favor of moving forward with minimum regulations.
9	The extensive experience many applicants have with
10	such agreements may place host communities at a
11	very distinct advantage.
12	Although resources are available to
13	help host communities evaluate such agreements,
14	host communities still may be at a disadvantage
15	given the significant legal resources and other
16	resources and experience of applicants.
17	The statute provides the Commission
18	with the broad power and authority to implement the
19	purposes of the statute.
20	Minimum requirements establish a floor
21	for negotiations for host communities.
22	Guidelines do not have the force of law
23	and could not be enforced by the Commission.
24	Inadequate host agreements could lead

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1	host communities to rely on resources from the
2	community mitigation fund increasing competition
3	for funds, which may be needed for surrounding
4	communities or other communities and entities
5	impacted by gaming establishments.
6	The recommendation here is that the
7	Commission should consider issuing guidelines
8	regarding the minimum content for host and
9	surrounding communities in the very near future,
10	likely prior to January.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Surrounding,
12	surrounding is not on the table here.
13	MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. But in the
14	process Excuse me. It's not constrained to the
15	question at hand. But in the process of coming up
16	with a host advisory, it would likely if the
17	Commission so determines
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We've already
19	determined that we were going to come up with
20	guidelines that will probably be regs. for the
21	surrounding community. This is separate.
22	MR. ZIEMBA: That's regarding the
23	definition of factors to be considered and whether
24	or not a community is a surrounding community.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
2	MR. ZIEMBA: But a lot of surrounding
3	communities have questions on what they should
4	consider when they are considering surrounding
5	community agreements.
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The content of
7	the agreement.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But the question
9	posed was host.
10	MR. ZIEMBA: I will limit my remarks to
11	the host communities. Guidelines could be
12	available in the time that it's anticipated that
13	some communities may be nearing the completion of
14	their agreements with applicants.
15	The exception to the general rule is
16	that we may want to consider some regulations
17	within host agreements. Those regulations do not
18	get at the specific mitigation measures that
19	communities would be expecting to be included in
20	those host agreements, but they would touch upon
21	other issues that are important to the Commission.
22	For example, the Commission could
23	require that all host community agreements are
24	subject to regulations or regulatory amendments

	Page 103
1	that may be issued by the Commission. And that
2	gets at regulations such as if a host community
3	agreement involves an applicant that has been
4	rejected by the Commission, that the Commission
5	views that host community as null and void.
6	Further, the Commission could consider
7	requiring provisions that make them subject to
8	amendment if the basis of the mitigation plan is
9	substantially and materially changed. The
10	example that I give is that if a mitigation
11	agreement is predicated upon a new interchange
12	that must be approved by the State and by Federal
13	authorities, and that interchange is not possible,
14	that potentially we might require a provision in
15	host agreements that would require the parties to
16	take that into account.
17	Again, the counterargument to that is
18	that local control means local control. So, to
19	the extent that the Commission is extending itself
20	into the host community agreements, that it should
21	not do so.
22	That the communities should through
23	their own deliberations anticipate some of these
24	factors that could come about. Especially if a

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	Page 104
1	mitigation plan is dramatically different from
2	that which they are negotiating, it would be in
3	their interest to come up with such a provision,
4	but not necessarily a community agreement may not
5	have such a provision. But again that's up to the
6	community. That's what I have to offer.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions,
8	thoughts, reactions?
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Once again, I
10	have some doubt as to whether we can do the kinds
11	of things outlined here by guideline as opposed to
12	regulations. But let's put that to one side for
13	a minute, because I think we need to have an
14	exploration of that. We've already got a
15	foundation for it. Within the next few days, I
16	want to try and get something distributed to all
17	of us so we're on the same page.
18	But in my looking at this, I go back to
19	the sort of three-pronged approach that it seems
20	to me that the statute lays out. Where the host
21	community developer relationship is involved
22	that's really a matter for local control as I look
23	at this scheme.
24	Where the host Where the developer

Page 105 1 is working with the surrounding communities, we have a greater role to play to protect the 2 surrounding community. And we have a much greater 3 role to play when the regional content is 4 concerned. 5 6 And I would be very reluctant to 7 prescribe minimum contents for the host community agreement. If they negotiate a bad agreement that 8 we think is really terrible when the application 9 is presented, we can deny the license. If they 10 11 negotiate a marginally bad agreement and then come to the community mitigation fund to make up things 12 13 that they should have considered when they 14 negotiated the agreement, and take money from 15 others who had no opportunity to be at the table, 16 we can give the others a preference and say you've got elected officials to deal with here. And you 17 voted on this. 18 19 The one part that concerns me, as you 20 correctly pointed out in this thoughtful 21 memorandum, is what happens if we get a host 22 community agreement that's premised on a major mitigation condition that proves impossible to 23 fulfill because the permits can't be granted? 24

Page 106 1 What do we do then? And should we require a host community agreement to take account of that 2 possibility? 3 4 It seems to me that there are two ways to approach that. One would be to say yes, there 5 6 ought to be a provision in there. And that the 7 disclosure to the community ought to say that this whole plan is contingent on a number of permits 8 that are not yet in hand. So that the community 9 understands what it has voted on. 10 11 The second is that we ought to reserve 12 as maybe it's unnecessary to do anything to reserve, we probably already have the power, 13 14 something for our exercise of power when issuing the license to put in conditions that unless a 15 16 series of major mitigation effects come to pass the license is void and we will do further processing, 17 which may include the requirement for another 18 19 community vote. I don't know that we have the 20 power to do that. But that's another approach to 21 take. So in summary, I think that apart from 22 trying to deal with that contingency the failure 23 of a major mitigation effort, we should not require 24

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1	minimum standards in a host community agreement.
2	MR. ZIEMBA: That's consistent with my
3	recommendation. In regard to the guidelines, I
4	think that is consistent with the role of the
5	Commission to provide educational to provide
6	education on issues to the general public and to
7	communities to the extent that it can.
8	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And I'm all in
9	favor of providing education and assistance. The
10	question I have, and I think we need to discuss a
11	little bit further is assume we promulgate
12	guidelines. Then can we deny an application say
13	because the application the host community
14	agreement doesn't meet the guidelines without
15	having formalized the guidelines in a regulation.
16	I'm concerned that we can't do that.
17	MR. ZIEMBA: That's a very good point
18	and one that I didn't really consider in this
19	memorandum. The provision of guidelines was
20	meant purely to inform local communities of the
21	types of things that they should consider when they
22	are doing the host community agreements.
23	But you're exactly right. When you're
24	putting out those guidelines, does that all of a

	Page 108
1	sudden become a standard that the Commission would
2	utilize when evaluating host community agreements
3	as part of its review?
4	And the side that I ended up on was that
5	it's within the educational purpose of the
6	Commission, but you're right. It is a very
7	tricky, fine line distinction that deserves
8	further consideration.
9	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I see. Well,
10	we may be able to put sufficient disclaimer
11	language in there and make clear what we're doing
12	and serve the educational purpose without creating
13	a mechanism for evaluation. That becomes
14	problematic. We could do that.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We've done other
16	guidelines. Guidelines for schools for example.
17	And all over it we said this not a legal. I
18	basically echo Commissioner McHugh. And I've
19	sort of changed my view on this. I think that the
20	law gives, as the Commissioner said, very wide
21	discretion relative to host community agreements.
22	And it's different from surrounding and different
23	from other things.
24	And if we very much, and we are

	Page 109
1	proactive on if communities want help and the
2	smaller communities do and the larger ones tend not
3	to, but if they do, we are there to provide it. And
4	we provide it evenhandedly.
5	But it's such a small group of
6	communities with which we can have regular and are
7	having regular you are having regular
8	communication, that I'm not sure that publishing
9	guidelines for host community agreements really
10	adds very much. And if it runs the risk in any way
11	of compromising us down the road, I wouldn't do it.
12	So, I lean against, and as I say I've
13	changed my mind on this, but I lean against any kind
14	of formal guidelines. I'm in favor of
15	communicating. And I would add that I think when
16	the proposal comes to us, we are at a court of last
17	resort. I think we could probably send if we had
18	a competitive proposal and one of the competitors
19	had what we thought was a good host community
20	agreement and one was not, we could favor the one
21	that was. That will clearly be one of the things
22	we would consider.
23	If we think a community is being taken
24	advantage of or didn't do a good job of looking out

	Page 110
1	for its own interest, we will take that into
2	consideration. If we have a situation where we
3	have no competition, just one proposer, we can send
4	it back saying we don't like this host community
5	agreement. And we're not going to approve it
6	unless you do such and such.
7	So, we do have the authority as your
8	document says in the final analysis to make sure
9	that we think to weigh what's in the host
10	community agreement. But prior to that moment, I
11	agree with Commissioner McHugh that we should not.
12	The issue of what happens in the event
13	of a major material change in circumstance, I
14	almost consider it a separate issue. It's a real
15	issue. It has to get dealt with. I almost think
16	we have to deal with that as a separate issue from
17	this one. Maybe it turns out that that is one
18	guideline we issue. But I would sort of set that
19	aside. We have many hands over there, Guy and
20	Steve.
21	MR. MICHAEL: It is a different
22	question. In the context of the issue about what
23	happens if there's a promise made in the agreement
24	that can't be fulfilled.

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1	Two observations, one this is going to
2	a vote of the public. And I can imagine a voter
3	looking at a proposition that says at the top this
4	may or may not happen. This is all subject to our
5	getting all of the permits, which is absolutely
6	true. But why should they vote in favor? What
7	are they voting on? Could that influence the vote
8	in the sense that they're going to say tell me what
9	I'm actually getting and then I'll vote on it.
10	I don't know that that's ever really
11	possible because you have all of those permitting
12	procedures. But to the extent you emphasize that
13	everything in this agreement is all subject to some
14	future event, you may be discouraging people from
15	voting for it.
16	I'm wondering whether or not
17	necessarily telling the communities what they have
18	to put in the agreement, but establishing some kind
19	of form for the agreement that says here are
20	mandatory elements. These are things we promise
21	you. This is what's going to happen. And these
22	here are some elements that we are going to try to
23	do. These are things that potentially could
24	happen.

Page 112 1 And at least the voter is given the full range -- is given something that's substantial 2 that they can depend on and then other things that 3 necessarily have to be contingent. I am a little 4 5 bit concerned about presenting the public with a 6 vote on something that's potentially ephemeral. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're not saying that we should do that. And we're going to talk 8 about what's in the summary in a minute. But I 9 don't think we're taking the position that you 10 11 should say everything is contingent. 12 What we're saying is, what 13 Commissioner McHugh and I are saying is it's up to 14 the host community to determine what is in the 15 agreement. If they want to say it's all 16 ephemeral, that's their business. If they want to say it's all for sure, that's their business. 17 Steve did you have -- That's what we're saying. 18 19 Whether it's right or wrong, I don't know. 20 MR. INGIS: My point was triggered by 21 something you said. If the Commission determines 22 that a host agreement at some point is unsatisfactory that you could have them revise it. 23 I'd point out that the host agreement is the 24

Page 113 1 predicate for requesting a referendum in the first 2 place. So, the public is going to be voting on 3 4 something that you're now saying could be materially revised. I'm not sure that you would 5 6 have the authority to do that. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, that's a good point. This goes to almost the same point we were 8 talking about before. What happens if a major 9 point in the host community agreement is not 10 11 materialized, such as a massive new traffic interchange. That's a dramatic example that 12 13 people presume. 14 MR. INGIS: But I'm saying considering the issue of whether you want to prescribe minimum 15 16 standards, I don't want anyone to have the misimpression that you'll be able to correct it at 17 a subsequent point. 18 19 After the referendum takes place, your 20 hands are pretty much tied. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As a practical matter, we would be making it a better deal for the 22 community. But I hear your point. 23 MR. INGIS: The public may have 24

Page 114 1 different reaction. It's hard to speculate as to what they would be. 2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 3 Because the referendum is unique to the Commonwealth, don't 4 5 you think that that guards against a weak agreement with the host community? Don't you think it would 6 tend to be somewhat inclusive because of the fact 7 8 that the vote depends on it? 9 MR. INGIS: I think it is so much speculation as to what the public is going to be 10 11 aware of and what's going to cause them to vote in favor or opposed, that it's difficult to fathom all 12 13 of the possible scenarios. 14 MR. MICHAEL: I agree. I think if we were speculating, it would be more likely that if 15 you're trying to encourage someone to vote for you, 16 you would give them more rather than give them 17 less. And again, if I had to guess on what would 18 19 happen, that would probably be the outcome. But 20 you don't know the sequence, who knows what people 21 want. 22 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This also and it seems to me it's a side issue but it's thrust to 23 the forward by this discussion, it seems to me, or 24

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1	it illustrates the importance of trying to get the
2	permitting process to move as quickly and
3	synchronously as possible because the number of
4	independently moving pieces can greatly
5	complicate the issue, particularly after a vote is
6	taken.
7	We have to keep, and I know we are, and
8	try and keep working on that and see what we can
9	do to facilitate making that process work. I'm
10	not sure we can do this by ourselves.
11	MR. INGIS: I just wanted to
12	interject. Obviously, you don't have to reach
13	this issue with the determinations made not to
14	prescribe minimum requirements for host
15	agreement. But if the Commission were to find
16	that you wanted to issue either regulations or
17	guidelines, I would strongly suggest that the same
18	arguments of (INAUDIBLE) was discussed in the
19	findings of surrounding community that
20	regulations are pretty much imperative as opposed
21	to guidelines. Guidelines can be issued for
22	education purposes, as you suggested, but not in
23	terms of prescribing the minimum requirements.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

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1	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: One thought,
2	and again, I come down the side that I think the
3	statute is pretty clear in terms of local control
4	and granting authority for them to negotiate a host
5	community agreement. I guess the caution flag I
6	would raise, and maybe this is simply even a
7	responsibility for you to deal with communities,
8	is just to make sure communities are mindful of our
9	evaluation criteria so that they don't put
10	something in their host community agreement that
11	is something that we're going to have to judge
12	under Section 18. And all of a sudden could hamper
13	the ability for us to approve their license
14	applications.
15	MR. ZIEMBA: And part of that is what
16	I was contemplating when you put out these
17	educational materials. Here are the types of
18	standards that would be important to the
19	Commission based on the statute. And then there
20	are a number of other issues of what a community
21	should do in moving forward with their mitigation
22	agreement and are there best practices.
23	Again, I sort of address this in my memo
24	which is in any materials that come out of the

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	rage
1	Commission that it would be very difficult to make
2	sure that they are evenhanded. For example, even
3	if we rely on third parties to provide examples of
4	best practices, best practices according to whom?
5	If you ask an applicant with experience
6	around the country, they may say well that actually
7	never even worked for the benefit of a particular
8	community that type of a provision. So, we have
9	to be mindful of all of those types of things when
10	we put out our educational materials or frankly
11	whenever I open my mouth. Whether or not it's
12	written down or not is sort of a subset of the
13	question.
14	But I think that as we go forward and
15	evaluate what we provide for our educational
16	materials even if we're not voting today to publish
17	those materials in January, perhaps we should
18	think about that a little bit further. Because
19	every day when I'm visiting with host and excuse
20	me for talking about surrounding communities, but
21	there's a wealth of questions out there and some
22	yearning for concrete advice in that regard.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Again, my
24	suggestion is not for again, I'm not sure I could

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1	see a scenario where a host community agreement
2	would have some piece of the agreement that would
3	fly in the face of what the Commission is going to
4	look for in an application. But again, a
5	recommendation, just a suggestion to a host
6	community, be mindful of what we're judging an
7	evaluation on.
8	MR. ZIEMBA: In practice a number of
9	these host communities
10	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: An unofficial
11	guideline, I guess.
12	MR. ZIEMBA: Right. In practice, a
13	number of these host communities are being
14	represented by counsel who are taking into
15	consideration all of the considerations that we
16	have to when the Commission makes its decision.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Let's make
18	sure the applicant is too.
19	MR. ZIEMBA: Hopefully, yes.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And there's a lot of
21	description in the statute, right? There's lots
22	of direction. I'm not sure we could add much to
23	what's in the statute in terms of general
24	MR. ZIEMBA: I won't go into it here,

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1	because it's sort of beyond the question. But
2	there's all sorts of issues out there. Should
3	host communities engage in peer review of traffic
4	impacts or would they rely on the applicant?
5	Those are the types of issues that we may never get
6	to in an educational material because it's a rather
7	charged answer.
8	But we know that communities all over
9	the country do engage in peer review to take a look
10	at traffic impacts. Whether or not we felt that
11	that was a recommendation as a guideline for people
12	to consider, that would have to be considered based
13	on input from all of the parties.
14	So, it was a process that I recommended
15	of putting out these educational materials, but I
16	know how difficult it's going to be to come up with
17	educational materials that are fair and balanced,
18	for lack of a better word, and exhibit good-faith
19	by me and whatever other standard.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Take that as an
21	example. So, if we adopt your suggestion, which
22	is that do we to issue minimum content and
23	guidelines, would that question addressed? You
24	said that is something that comes up fairly often.

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1	MR. ZIEMBA: It comes up fairly often.
2	And actually, I have no idea what we would issue.
3	We might issue an advisory. You could answer it
4	the community should consider whether or not they
5	should engage in peer review based on the
б	application that is provided to them at the time
7	demonstrating those impacts. If they feel it's
8	sufficient, it is a decision that the community
9	should make.
10	So, you could potentially come up with
11	something where the Commission is not saying we
12	want you to engage in peer review. But you're at
13	least getting it out there to host communities and
14	surrounding communities that this is a question
15	that they should resolve for themselves in
16	evaluating what they need to do for the host
17	community agreement.
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Now, we're
19	getting off the focus of today's meeting. But
20	couldn't we also achieve the same result at a lower
21	risk if we got the regional planning authorities
22	to take the laboring oar on in some of this and help
23	them to consider and promulgate the guidelines
24	like we use. They wouldn't be our guidelines, but

Page 121 1 it would draw on their expertise, their knowledge of best practices, their knowledge of the local 2 community conditions. They've already got a 3 whole bunch of this stuff. 4 5 For us to sit here and say you ought to have peer review this and that seems to me beyond 6 7 our expertise. And we'd be much better off to get 8 these --9 MR. ZIEMBA: Well, there's a lot of expertise behind me. 10 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I understand. I understand. The room is full of expertise. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thousands and 13 14 thousands of dollars worth. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But it seems to 15 16 me systemically we come out with a better product if we've got the established entities involved in 17 this in a cooperative collaborative way. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think it's a very 20 fair and interesting question. But again, we're 21 weighing two competing interests. One is the 22 clearly expressed interest of local control at the host community level in particular versus on the 23 other hand making sure that the best most 24

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1	comprehensive thoughtful planning takes place at
2	the point of impact of a casino. And there is a
3	tension between those two interests.
4	But we can service this interest, the
5	interest of appropriate planning and mitigation at
6	the critical point of impact by the technical
7	assistance we are providing, by the RPAs who are
8	actively involved and clearly have the
9	resources. And we do have a fallback position
10	when it finally comes to us. Taking that example
11	whether we need peer reviews, we'll have DOT
12	looking at it ourselves.
13	So, it does feel to me like we don't
14	have to compromise the local control principle
15	because of something overriding because we can
16	come up with plenty of ways to deal with the need
17	to mitigate appropriately at the principal point
18	of impact.
19	MR. ZIEMBA: Right.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, when we weigh
21	those out, I think I come down where the Judge
22	originally said.
23	MR. ZIEMBA: Which is in regard to
24	requiring that's absolutely where my

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Page 123 1 recommendation was as well. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, even on 2 guidelines, even guidelines I think there are 3 plenty of other ways to get -- With all of the 4 5 problems that guidelines have. One thing we 6 talked about before you were hired was maybe 7 there's something for you to think about where if 8 you feel that you make a material recommendation in response to a question or your delivery of 9 technical assistance, you could have your own 10 11 place on the website, ombudsman questions. It says I was asked in Everett if they 12 13 can do such and such. And the answer that I gave 14 was the following. And I was asked in Lakeville if I could do such and such and -- That would be 15 16 worth thinking about just as sort of abundance of caution to make sure that on really substantive 17 material statements that everybody has equal 18 19 access to it. 20 I'd consider that maybe worth thinking 21 about, but not guidelines and not minimums. MR. MICHAEL: I'm sorry. Just as a 22 follow up. We've been approaching this from the 23 standpoint of making sure that the casino provides 24

Page 124 1 sufficient mitigation and sufficient benefit to the community. 2 Following up on Commissioner Cameron's 3 point, there's a similar likelihood that the 4 5 casinos will promise too much. And does the 6 Commission intend to evaluate the host community 7 agreements in terms of whether or not they're actually feasible? If your financial analysis of 8 the casino application demonstrates to you that 9 what the casino has promised to provide to the 10 11 community it can't afford to provide, would that be a factor in your analysis? And it's kind of 12 13 looking at it from the reverse. And if that would 14 be a factor in you analysis, is that something that they should know in advance? 15 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't have a firm answer to that now, but I do think we need to 17 consider that. I got off the bus every day for a 18 19 while and looked at the hole in the ground that used 20 to be Filene's. And the last thing we need is a 21 hole in the ground someplace else around the Sate 22 that was five times the size of it. So, I think that's a critical inquiry, the financial -- but it 23 fits into the financial viability of the proposal, 24

Page 125 1 which is clearly in our wheelhouse when we look at the overall application, I think. Somehow, we 2 have to come to grips. 3 MR. INGIS: We believe it is more 4 likely that that would be the scenario that they 5 6 would overpromise as opposed to -- as far as the 7 negotiations for the host agreement. 8 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And that's 9 happened in other jurisdictions, right, promise and not deliver. 10 11 MR. MICHAEL: Right. MR. INGIS: Especially if one 12 13 applicant gets wind of what another applicant is 14 doing when they are contesting for the same region. The scale of the bar will be raised to the higher 15 level and they'll keep making grandiose promises. 16 They will come before you and then 17 you'll make a determination that perhaps 18 19 financially it's not a viable project. And you 20 feel therefore that the host community has been 21 promised things that are not going to be materialized. Now there's been a vote based on 22 that host community agreement. 23 24 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I recall from

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1	our mitigation forum one of the points that was
2	made strongly, I thought was relative to ensuring,
3	finding ways It was a recommendation really.
4	It was the lady from Harrison, Nevada recommending
5	strongly that mitigation monies be done for
6	mitigation purposes.
7	That throughout this processes
8	communities find themselves and applicants would
9	oblige to essentially make a payment, a good
10	neighbor payment in lieu of trying to determine
11	mitigation or mitigation needs. Or maybe in
12	addition to that where we get into now the
13	overpromises.
14	So, if nothing else as a minimum in
15	these agreements, I would like to the extent
16	possible try to define the two. Articulate what
17	is clearly a good neighbor payment and what is for
18	the purposes of mitigation. Because there's at
19	least those two components that would be part of
20	potentially have a place in this agreement that if
21	nothing else should be articulated.
22	I would be the one minority perhaps in
23	favor of trying to issue guidelines along those
24	lines. They don't have to be very extensive, but

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1	best practices or whatever it may be. Recognize
2	local control and there is a long history here in
3	New England, but where there could be best
4	practices, reminders, advisories, whatever we
5	could issue.
6	Some may be helpful to some communities
7	and some others may already have encountered
8	because they are, let's call a spade a spade,
9	communities are different from one another. We
10	have many of them, 351 cities and towns and they
11	are significantly different, maybe not all of the
12	ones that we'll have or entertain a casino. So,
13	I just wanted to state that.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the point, when I
15	go around and speak around the State, I often make
16	the parallel to when I was involved in the cable
17	television industry in its early days when it was
18	licensed by municipality. And the big
19	municipalities that had a lot of households asked
20	for impossible outrageous things and forced the
21	bidders to lie. And the only way you could win a
22	contract was to just lie to beat the band.
23	So, everybody had a production studio
24	in every neighborhood and free basic cable for

Page 128 1 everybody for life and on and on. And none of it would ever happen. 2 And we are not interested in trying to 3 set a standard that forces people in order to win 4 the licenses to do something which they cannot do. 5 6 And I make that a conscientious point. We do not want to make that kind of a standard here. 7 Whether we should make it a rule or a 8 reg. don't let overpromises. I think if we're 9 going to be pretty firm, at least by our standards, 10 11 on the issue of letting host community agreements be the business of the host community so long as 12 13 it does not impede our process nor run the risk of 14 impugning the integrity of the process, as long as that is the standard we are going to hold and stick 15 16 to it, like on this issue, then I think we're going to stick with it. 17 And we're saying if the host community 18 19 comes up with a deal which is wildly over, we will 20 be looking at the financial viability of these 21 things. And we will probably pick somebody else, 22 if they were not able to negotiate a deal with the applicant and the municipality We're saying you 23 want to make a dumb deal that's your right. 24 Make

Page 129 1 a dumb deal. But you'll pay the price when you get to us. I think that's where we're kind of coming 2 3 down. Okay. Not maybe necessarily 4 unanimous but the question is should the 5 6 Commission specify the minimum required content. We've moved far afield, but not too far afield. 7 I 8 think all of this is very related. So, I think we 9 should call the question. Should the Commission 10 specify the minimum required content. Do you want 11 to move -- for a host community agreement? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So moved. 12 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No? 14 15 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Should they. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Should they, right. 17 So, the question is -- Do you want to frame that question? 18 19 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. I move 20 that the Commission not require minimum content to 21 a host community agreement. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Should we amend that 22 23 to say -- because John's recommendation was not that we have minimum content, but that we would 24

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1	consider issuing recommendations, guidelines.
2	And I think we have now talked a lot about whether
3	we want to do guidelines or in lieu of minimum
4	content. Do you want to put that into the same
5	motion?
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Surely. I'll
7	withdraw the old motion and move that the
8	Commission has concluded that it will not specify
9	the minimum required content for a host community
10	agreement nor will it issue Commission guidelines
11	for that content.
12	MR. ZIEMBA: There was one exception,
13	Mr. Chairman, that you mentioned where if
14	something if a regulation was necessary so that
15	the work of the Commission is not impeded by a host
16	community agreement that that potentially could be
17	considered.
18	Potentially that may never come to pass
19	if the Commission says for example the example that
20	I gave, which the Commission decides somebody
21	didn't pass their license Phase I, so they're not
22	an applicant. So, there's no importance to the
23	host community agreement. So, imposing a
24	regulation in that type of circumstance wouldn't

Page 131 1 amount to anything. But potentially there might be 2 provisions in the agreement that would survive. 3 Ι have no idea. All I was saying is that there might 4 be situations where the Commission for its own 5 6 purposes might want to reserve itself some 7 authority within the exception but not getting into the business of what types of mitigation 8 communities should get involved in or what they 9 should require. 10 11 So, I think the exception that you were talking about was along those lines. But the 12 general premise is the Commission should 13 14 definitely not get involved in the content of host community agreements to the degree that it impacts 15 16 mitigation measures and all of the typical things that are included in mitigation agreements. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I think the 18 19 motion is what the Commissioner said, which is no 20 minimum -- no specification in minimum content and 21 no Commission guidelines to --22 MR. ZIEMBA: With no exception? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. 23 There may be, if I understood you in what you were saying right, 24

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1	there may well be a circumstance that comes up
2	where we think something has happened in a host
3	community agreement or in some other thing, which
4	does violate the principles that we've
5	established, impede our process, impugn the
6	integrity of the process in which case we would act
7	on that. But I wouldn't see that as I don't see
8	that as an exception to this motion. Maybe I
9	misunderstood what you were saying.
10	MR. ZIEMBA: If you said that there
11	shall be no minimum required content but then you
12	require something as content in the host community
13	agreement such as the provision that subjects the
14	host community agreement to regulations or orders
15	issued by the Commission, there is minimum
16	required content.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But if we pass
18	this motion, we won't do that.
19	MR. ZIEMBA: That's the point that I'm
20	making. So if you're passing this motion that
21	provision that you were talking about would be
22	prohibited by this motion.
23	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But the remedy
24	for that is not necessarily requiring that

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1	something go in the host community agreement.
2	It's rejection of the agreement or a condition on
3	the license that remedies the deficiency in the
4	host community agreement or a number of other
5	things.
6	This is simply a content regulation
7	motion. And this says we are going to keep the
8	hands of the host community agreement. We're not
9	going to issue guidelines with respect
10	Commission guidelines with respect to that
11	content. But it doesn't affect our right to
12	reject an agreement that we think is impermissible
13	or to issue as conditions on the license any other
14	remedial steps that we think are essential.
15	MR. ZIEMBA: My point was just to
16	mention that that is the idea that is on the table.
17	COMMISSIONER CROSBY: Yes.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner
19	McHugh, I would like, if you didn't mind to split
20	that vote into two different motions because it has
21	two components, one of which I favor and one of
22	which I do not, the regulation and the guideline.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Withdraw
24	another motion.

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1	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I withdraw the
2	motion and here's a new motion. I move that the
3	Commission not specify the minimum required
4	content for a host community agreement.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
б	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there further
8	discussion.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just for
10	point of discussion
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want him to
12	withdraw the motion?
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, I don't
14	want him to withdraw any motion. Just to point out
15	in the presentation that John pulled together and
16	this goes back to my earlier comment about
17	communities again being mindful of our approval
18	process.
19	You highlight a provision in Section
20	18. We'll evaluate an issue with statement of
21	findings including the following objectives,
22	mitigating potential impacts on host and
23	surrounding communities, which I'm assuming the
24	evidence we're going to use for that is whatever

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1	is in the host community agreement is. So, again
2	back to my point about communities being mindful
3	of we're going to have to make evaluative
4	judgments. Sorry.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. So, your point
6	is the legislation has said all along what we're
7	now saying, right?
8	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which is that we
10	already have the authority to use these criteria.
11	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good point. Any
13	other further comment? All in favor, aye.
14	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? No
19	opposed. Commissioner?
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The second
21	motion is that the Commission not issue Commission
22	guidelines as to the minimum required content for
23	a host community agreement.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
3	discussion? All in favor, aye.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Nay.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Nay, Commissioner
10	Zuniga opposed. Now, the last one that I am
11	responsible for an offloaded would be question 37.
12	Do you need a break or are you all right?
13	MR. ZIEMBA: I'm good. This is an
14	easy one, hopefully.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you all right?
16	Do you need a break?
17	COURT REPORTER: No, I'm good.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead. Read the
19	question.
20	MR. ZIEMBA: Question 37, the question
21	is should the Commission set election criteria for
22	a local referendum if there are more than one
23	project on a ballot? We received a number of
24	comments related to this question.

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1	Sterling Suffolk said no.
2	Massachusetts already has strong election loss.
3	Philip Cataldo said yes.
4	MGM/Springfield said yes. The
5	complexity warrants instructive guidelines. And
б	then the further comment was that having all
7	qualifying applicants on the same ballot makes
8	sense.
9	Shevsky Froelich City of Springfield
10	said no. The ballot question and the referendum
11	are best run at the local level with no need of
12	assistance by the MGC.
13	City of Revere said no.
14	Campaign-finance law, ethics law and conflict of
15	interest law already provide strict standards.
16	Paul Vignoli said yes.
17	In the analysis here, again, what I
18	recommend the Commission is that it looks to the
19	General Laws for the answer to this question. MGL
20	Chapter 23K 15(13) sets forth fairly simple
21	standard that no applicant shall be eligible to
22	receive a license unless a majority of the votes
23	cast in a host community in answer to the ballot
24	question on the gaming establishment, my words, is

Page 138 1 in the affirmative. The language of the ballot question 2 required by MGL 15(13) is specific to each gaming 3 establishment. So, under this standard, even 4 5 though there may be multiple applicants put on the 6 ballot, each applicant must receive a majority vote in order to be considered for licensure by the 7 8 Commission. Since this is a fairly straightforward standard established by statute, 9 there's likely no need for further criteria by the 10 11 Commission. Then I do some further discussion 12 regarding potential designations of elections in 13 14 a ward versus in a community. I think this is fairly unlikely to occur. So, it doesn't deserve 15 16 your time right now. The recommendation is it's recommended 17 that no further election criteria are necessary 18 19 unless the Commission becomes aware of a situation 20 that is meant to unfairly prejudice any 21 applicant's ability to receive a fair 22 consideration through local ballot. Perhaps the Commission may want to 23 discuss if it becomes aware of any situation 24

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1	whether or not it would want to act on the local
2	ballot. I'm thinking about that now. So,
3	perhaps not as straightforward as I once thought.
4	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think we need
5	to explore that piece of this. What action could
6	we take if we're not involved?
7	MR. ZIEMBA: Basically, in this
8	recommendation I was saying the Commission
9	shouldn't take any action on a ballot. If some
10	situation comes up that the Commission becomes
11	aware of, then the Commission would just simply
12	consider whether or not it's within the authority
13	of the Commission at that time. And whether or not
14	any actions the Commission would take would be
15	helpful.
16	As mentioned in the comments, there are
17	numerous election laws that govern because my
18	recommendation initially said that the Commission
19	shouldn't take any action. I didn't fully
20	research any of those election laws to see if they
21	would prohibit the Commission from acting if it
22	knew of any situation that would be difficult.
23	But my recommendation is to continue on
24	this recommendation. But if something happens

Page 140 1 the Commission could consider it at a later point after full evaluation of the election laws and its 2 3 authority. But since that circumstance may never 4 come about, perhaps this isn't really necessary to 5 use the Commission's resources at this time. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Would that pretty much fall into the same standard as if the 8 9 Commission thought there was something inappropriate going on in an election where there 10 11 was only one on the ballot? MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. 12 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In other words, we sort of always have the right to consider whether 14 we can take a step if we think there is something 15 16 wrong in the election. 17 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Absolutely within the context of the election laws. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, exactly. 20 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, I'm 21 assuming the election law defines let's say for a 22 community if they have more than one proposal. Election law defines how an individual is able to 23 24 vote.

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1	Take Springfield for instance.
2	Springfield puts both items on one referendum
3	ballot, election law guides how a voter can vote
4	on those ballot items, whether they can vote for
5	one, vote for That's all pretty much guided by
6	the election law?
7	MR. ZIEMBA: What's anticipated in the
8	answer to this question is that if the question is
9	put forward in the manner that it is put forward
10	in the statute, that it's specific to that
11	applicant. And then voters either vote yes or no
12	to that question that relates to that applicant.
13	So, if it's a majority vote of the
14	voters on that specific question, then they can
15	come forward for licensure by the Commission.
16	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think that the
18	answer to your question may be what's in the Gaming
19	Act, which is the review by the city solicitor that
20	provides the summary that goes into the question.
21	And the question is prescribed in the section.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, it wasn't
23	necessarily really the summary. It's the two
24	items, as a voter am I limited to vote on one and

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1	not the other? I think I answered my own question.
2	I think the election law would probably follow suit
3	and you'd be able to vote on both questions.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Take the
5	Springfield situation. If the mayor, I guess it
6	is, decided to put both on the ballot and it would
7	have to go to a single question, how the question
8	would be framed is specified. There would be a
9	summary as specified.
10	But the mayor might then also choose to
11	say tell us which one of these two you prefer. I
12	guess that would be fine, right?
13	MR. ZIEMBA: I don't think so. I
14	think it's a yes or no question pursuant to the Act.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I know it's a
16	yes or no on that. Could the mayor have a third
17	question? So, in other words, the community a
18	majority votes yes on both. But on a second vote
19	which is do you prefer site A or site B so that the
20	mayor knows which one he wants to bring to the
21	Commission
22	MR. ZIEMBA: Sort of like as an
23	advisory question, a local advisory?
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: which the mayor

Page 143 1 would say he would follow, right. That's the only one I can think of. 2 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, there's 3 another one. There's vote for however many you 4 5 want. Vote for one, vote for two, if you want to 6 vote yes. 7 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It would be a third 8 question. 9 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It could be structured as two. 10 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As two questions? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How would you do 13 14 two? 15 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Two proposals, 16 vote yes or no on either one or both. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. But you might 17 not get a majority for anything. Okay. I think 18 19 the answer to your question was at this stage of 20 the game, there's enough law out there whether it's 21 this law or other election law. 22 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I was just wondering if it was treated similar to when you 23 24 have a ballot, normal election here you have a

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1	ballot with several referendum questions. You're
2	not limited by which referendum question you can
3	vote on. You have the opportunity to vote for both
4	questions.
5	MR. ZIEMBA: The General Laws, I'll
б	just read very quickly what it says. It says that
7	at such election the question submitted to the
8	voters shall be worded as follows. Shall a city
9	or town of blank permit the operation of a gaming
10	establishment licensed by the Gaming Commission to
11	be located at blank, yes, no.
12	So, that puts forward a very
13	straightforward forward yes, no on that one
14	question.
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm probably
16	not making myself clear. In looking at the ballot
17	if again the City of Springfield decides to put
18	both applicant questions on the ballot, is the
19	voter essentially, I think election law guides
20	this. The voter is allowed to go in and vote on
21	each applicant's question.
22	MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Not like,
24	okay, I can only restrict my vote to voting yes or

Page 145 1 no on applicant question number one. And I can't vote on applicant question number two. I'm just 2 trying to clarify that I can vote on both of those 3 questions, regardless of what it says. 4 5 I just want to make sure that election 6 law, I believe, allows, kind of guides that 7 principle of here's the question. I can vote yes 8 or no. Go down to the next question and I can vote 9 yes or no. Sorry. MR. ZIEMBA: No, I don't know of a 10 11 circumstance. Are you saying would there be some instruction in the ballot that says you can only 12 13 vote for one of the two following questions that 14 have been worded? 15 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. Ι 16 don't think there's a restriction either. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't know why they couldn't say that. 18 19 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't know the 20 answer to that question either, but aren't there 21 a whole range of scenarios that one could envision 22 if there's more than one vote? You could have two 23 separate elections. You could have sequential 24 elections.

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1	The mayor of a town that's got two could
2	say this is my favorite. Let's see if this flies.
3	If it flies, that's the one I'm going with. If
4	not, we'll put the second one to vote. He or she
5	could do that.
6	They could put both on the ballot that
7	say vote for both. You approve both and then I'll
8	decide. They could put two on the ballot and say
9	I want you to say yes or no, but I want you to say
10	yes or no as to the one of the two you prefer.
11	With the other one, you could have two
12	vote for yes and then an advisory question, which
13	one do you prefer. I don't see how any of that so
14	long as the summary is fair and the ballot
15	otherwise complies with Section 23K 15(13), how
16	any of those methods would be impermissible. If
17	there's some doubt about that, we better do some
18	further research on the election laws.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think we're trying
20	to answer a hypothetical. We have no idea what
21	they're going to do. I think presumably if
22	Springfield decides to deal with this or some other
23	community deals with this, they will do their own
24	research. They will try to find within the law a

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1	way to answer the question. If we see they've come
2	up with a mechanism that we are not comfortable
3	with, we can then act. But I think to go any
4	further to try to figure these
5	MR. ZIEMBA: That was my
6	recommendation that if some circumstance comes up
7	where the Commission decides that its truly not a
8	fair and reasonable result than we should analyze
9	it at that point.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, I agree.
11	Okay. So, does somebody want to move? We are
12	accepting the recommendation at the word
13	necessary.
14	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Move to
15	accept the recommendation no further election
16	criteria are necessary.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Second.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
20	discussion? Do you have any more questions?
21	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, I'm good.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor? Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
2	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? All
4	right. I was thinking this was the question that
5	we talked about yesterday which was should we
б	approve the summary. But I now remember that
7	whether we should approve the summary is a three.
8	And that was the three, Commissioner
9	McHugh, that I thought should be moved up to this
10	week if we can. But nobody has dealt with that one
11	yet. But it's been discussed a lot. Maybe I'll
12	try to take a crack at it if I can and see if we
13	can get it on the agenda for Friday.
14	It's not terribly time sensitive.
15	We've got time to deal with it. But there's enough
16	conversation going on about it and it relates to
17	all of these local control issues that I think it
18	would be good if we can join in before the week is
19	out.
20	So, if I can get around to it, I will.
21	If not we'll get to it when we get to it.
22	So, we got question 31 to go. I am
23	going to suggest we take a brief break, since half
24	the group has already anyway. We'll see you in

Page 149 1 five minutes. 2 3 (A recess was taken) 4 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will reconvene public meeting number 41. And before we get to our 6 7 last question, Commissioner Stebbins had 8 something he wanted to raised about our topics 9 yesterday. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. 10 As we 11 were discussing question four yesterday, which talked about any information in addition to that 12 specified under Section 9, what should the 13 14 Commission require Phase II applicants to provide, our consultants raised, I think it was Fred, 15 16 conveniently enough he just came back in the room. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it was 17 Guy, no disrespect to Fred. 18 19 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It was Guy? 20 No disrespect to you, Fred. Talking about asking 21 an applicant to submit their business plan. And 22 I was curious about that because it may help us collect information that may already be required. 23 24 It may also give us some guidance again looking at

Page 150 1 revenue projection, anything else. MR. GUSHIN: I think the revenue 2 projections are critical. And one of the 3 fundamentals is the benefit that will be derived 4 from the implementation of these casinos in having 5 -- And they have to do that. The publicly traded 6 7 companies are already putting in SEC statements 8 and making those projections. 9 But having the financial projections for these properties is a critical benchmark going 10 forward. And someone else mentioned before how 11 12 the casinos are going to present themselves in the best possible light. They want enter into these 13 14 host agreements. They want to get through these elections. They're looking at what the reality 15 is based on the facts and circumstances later on. 16 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: In my 17 standard definition of a business plan oftentimes 18 19 there are business strategies or information that could well be defined as confidential. 20 21 MR. GUSHIN: Yes. Strategies in the marketing are something that might be a little 22 different. You are certainly entitled to 23 question a casino if they say we're going to do \$700 24

Page 151 1 a day per table and every other casino out in that area does \$300 a day per table. How did you get 2 that? What are your assumptions? What is that 3 based up? 4 5 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So, you 6 raised a good question about additional 7 information we can ask for. And maybe we have Guy to thank for this, but again going back to Section 8 9 and additional information we should ask for. 9 You raise the idea of the business plan, which I 10 11 don't think occurred to Enrique and I at the time we were answering that question. 12 I think there is helpful information in 13 there. I want to be mindful of information they 14 want to protect. But it also may give us some good 15 insight into their idea, their goals for the 16 operations at that particular facility. But 17 again, I don't want to ask for information that is 18 19 theirs to protect or theirs to not compromise. MR. MICHAEL: The Commission should be 20 21 able to see information that's proprietary. Ιt 22 will just be there is a procedure in the regulations to request confidentiality. And if 23 the request is valid it could be granted. 24

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1	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: A typical
2	business plan, a simple submission of a business
3	plan essentially allow an applicant to kind of
4	double up on information that we may request
5	elsewhere?
б	MR. MICHAEL: Hopefully, yes. There
7	are very few restrictions on what you can ask for
8	as a Commission. You have an IEB. It is
9	essentially kind of a digging tool that can go
10	places that are inaccessible to a lot of other
11	agents.
12	This is not a situation where you are
13	forcing someone to be investigated. They have all
14	volunteered to be investigated. The application
15	form consents to all of this to provide whatever
16	information is requested. So, you should use
17	those tools.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: But in terms
19	of our efforts to hopefully speed up the process,
20	would this simple request of submit your business
21	plan for your XYZ proposed operation, would that
22	necessarily help expedite the process, help
23	expedite the information that we need to base our
24	determiniation on?

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1	MR. GUSHIN: It's in one place. They
2	have a lot of the same information in one place.
3	MR. CARROLL: They've done economic
4	evaluations. They have projections.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're talking this
6	would be part of the RFA-2 application.
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right, the
8	RFA-2.
9	MR. GUSHIN: Remember they have to do
10	this when they go to Wall Street to get the money.
11	All you need are copies of what they essentially
12	what they gave them.
13	And we always ask for that during an
14	investigation. This will take place after the
15	investigation suitability are completed. So, you
16	want ones more current to the time you're
17	evaluating them.
18	MR. CARROLL: The financial viability
19	of the project will have been passed on from the
20	investment side already and you'll have access to
21	all of those materials that you can review.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So, putting
23	forward the simple request of additional
24	information and ask for a business plan for your

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1	operation at this location is going to help them
2	facilitate information to us that we are going to
3	require. And hopefully will facilitate the
4	application process a little bit faster.
5	MR. POLLOCK: Also in any competitive
6	bidding process, that we're aware of that's
7	standard procedure. You're not going to find too
8	many objections because that's going to be what's
9	required to support their projections.
10	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So then, Mr.
11	Chairman, if I might offer a motion if we go back
12	to question four. I move that the Commission in
13	the Phase II application process request a
14	business plan from the applicant for the operation
15	that they are proposing.
16	MR. MICHAEL: Absolutely. It could
17	either be in the Phase II regulations or just an
18	independent request, either way.
19	MR. POLLOCK: And perhaps any other
20	relevant documentation which will help you assess.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're talking
22	about Section 9. Isn't Section 9 the one that sort
23	of lays out the baseline?
24	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not evaluation
2	criteria.
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. It's
4	the baseline application material. And the
5	question yesterday is there anything in addition
6	to what's already asked for in Section 9 should we
7	additionally request. And my motion is to ask an
8	applicant to provide a copy of their business plan
9	for that operation.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
11	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Any further
13	discussion.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No. I'm fine
15	with the motion. I forgot what we did yesterday.
16	Did we yesterday in voting on question four list
17	the things we were going to request in terms of an
18	addition to the list?
19	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We did not
20	technically. We concluded that this was a
21	question that could, depending on the discussion
22	of this week especially, we could come back to just
23	for that very reason.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Okay. Thank

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1	you.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor? Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
5	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? Motion
8	passes.
9	I didn't offload this one. Somebody
10	else must have offloaded this one, question 31.
11	MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Grossman worked on
12	this matter with me. I'm going to let him go
13	through some of the recommendations here. But in
14	general when we took a look at this question, we
15	took a look at it within the context of what are
16	the currently existing provisions of the ethics
17	law. And then are there specific provisions
18	included in the gaming law that are applicable?
19	In general, the question number 31 is
20	will the Commission promulgate additional ethics
21	or reporting standards for applicants and/or
22	related municipalities?
23	And I'm going to let Mr. Grossman go
24	through some of the analysis.

Page 157 1 MR. GROSSMAN: The first thing is the good news is this clearly has to be done by 2 regulation as opposed policies. So, we set that 3 issue aside. 4 5 And then the question becomes would the Commission be able to craft meaningful and readily 6 enforceable set of regulations as they apply to the 7 groups of people that we're talking about. And 8 9 there's really two separate groups of people. On the one hand, you're talking about 10 11 applicants and licensees or applicants who would later become licensees. And on the other, you're 12 talking about municipal employees and municipal 13 14 officials. And the Commission, I believe, has recognized on a number of occasions that the 15 16 Legislature was very careful and deliberate in promulgating and enacting this comprehensive 17 18 legislative scheme. 19 So, we have to look to what they did and what they didn't do. And one of the things that 20 21 I think is noteworthy that they didn't do is to 22 mandate the Commission to enact or promulgate regulations relative to ethics for applicants, for 23 24 licensees and for municipal officials and

Page 158 1 employees. Where they did in Section 3(k) of 2 Chapter 23K mandate the Commission to adopt those 3 types of ethics rules for its own employees and for 4 5 itself. So, that's the baseline with which we 6 took to reviewing this issue. 7 In order to figure out whether such rules were necessary, we thought at first 8 9 important to figure out what the existing rules were. And we articulated them here in the memo. 10 11 These were the primary ones which is not to say there aren't others that may apply to these 12 13 individuals. 14 But when stepping back to think about all of the situations we would be attempting to 15 16 prevent or prohibit, it seems at least at this juncture, that all of those would be covered by the 17 18 existing rules. Which is not to say as we step 19 back and attempt to draft regulations moving 20 forward, as we comb through the regulations from 21 other states and review best practices that there 22 won't be other principles that we will want to 23 incorporate within the regulations. But as we sit 24 here today, I think it would be difficult to draft

Page 159 1 a set of regulations that apply to just these 2 groups. And there are just a few that I point 3 4 out. The first as they apply to applicants. And I think applicants are clearly separate from 5 6 licensees. Licensees will clearly is a very 7 robust set of regulations in the future once they become a licensee. So, we included them here just 8 to add some texture to the presentation. 9 But really we're focused on the applicants. 10 11 And you'll see through review of 23K that there are a number of provisions that impose 12 13 ethical obligations upon applicants. The first 14 deal with the continuing duty of applicants to cooperate what the Commission. There is an 15 16 obligation upon applicants to provide full and truthful information to the Commission. 17 There are prohibitions against certain 18 political contributions, certain disclosures that 19 are required relative to political contributions. 20 21 And then of course, there are the standard ethics 22 laws, if you will, Chapter 268A that prohibit all things related to what we would consider to be 23 bribery and things of that sort. 24

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1	So, I think when you step back and try
2	to envision any scenario that we would consider to
3	be unsavory when it comes to the dealings of
4	applicants, most if not all of those things are
5	already covered, I would suggest.
6	And I think the same can be said of
7	municipal employees and municipal officials at
8	this point who are subject to the existing ethics
9	laws, of course, under 268A, 268B and the Ethics
10	Commission regulations. And I think when you go
11	through those, and we've set them out here so you
12	can look at as well, that most with one exception,
13	which I'll mention in a second, pretty much once
14	again any potentially unsavory acts that a
15	municipal employee or official would be engaged in
16	are addressed in the ethics laws.
17	In fact, the Legislature of course
18	supplemented 268A with Section 5(a) dealing with
19	the so called cooling-off period for municipal
20	officials in their dealings with gaming licensees
21	and the like.
22	The only hole if you will in this whole
23	thing that I was able to detect as we looked through
24	this was the issue pertaining to the wagering at

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1	gaming establishments by municipal officials.
2	And I know that's an issue that you'll have before
3	you. So, that may be better left there.
4	But that would be certainly something
5	that you would consider including in any so-called
6	code of ethics that applies to municipal
7	officials. But aside from that, I think 268A is
8	very robust and would be able to cover just about
9	any scenario that would concern you at this point.
10	And just by way of contrast and
11	conclusion, I would say that for example, in the
12	draft ethics code that you'll consider that we
13	proposed for the Commissioners and our own
14	employees, we have enhanced the unwarranted
15	privileges provision that exists in the ethics
16	code, which limits unwarranted privileges to
17	substantial benefit, which would be \$50 or more.
18	In the Commission code that we are
19	proposing, we remove that. So, any Commissioner
20	or employee would be prohibited from receiving any
21	unwarranted privilege regardless of value. So,
22	there are certain areas if you are inclined to do
23	so that we could enhance. But at this juncture,
24	it may be premature.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions,
2	thoughts?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's a good
4	succinct analysis, I think, comprehensive and very
5	helpful.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The one thing that
7	occurred to me and it was actually suggested to me
8	by somebody, because of the referendum process we
9	have, there is an invitation to win favor in the
10	community.
11	And A - is this covered already by
12	something else? And B - if it isn't, is it worth
13	thinking about? It might be an interesting kind
14	of protection for the process and for the
15	developers to require them to disclose to us
16	anything that is asked for. If somebody solicits
17	a contribution to their organization, if somebody
18	asks for a job for friend, anything.
19	So, it puts them in a position of saying
20	if somebody comes to them for a contribution to
21	their nonprofit, it puts them in a position of
22	saying yes or no, but you should know that I have
23	to disclose that this request was made.
24	A - is that covered? And B - do you

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1	think it adds anything material to the protections
2	to the process that are already in the law?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Let me just jump
4	in here again because this ties into something that
5	occurred before Todd arrived.
6	And that is our existing regulations
7	require disclosure of all things that were given
8	to a municipality or a municipal official, even
9	permissibly. And there's a look-back provision
10	to November 21, 2011 when the legislation was
11	passed. Anything was actually given by way of
12	donations to community funds, new playgrounds and
13	the like is there.
14	There is no request no regulation at
15	the moment saying that you have to disclose
16	anything that was requested. So, that would be
17	new, but that's the context in which this would
18	have to be done by regulation, I think, since as
19	Todd had said, we are regulating outside folks.
20	So, that's the context that
21	MR. GROSSMAN: I think we always have
22	to consider the relative enforceability of any
23	regulation we put into effect. So, the question
24	would be how well we could put an enforcement plan

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1	together to ensure that we cover all of that.
2	But certainly asking for that type of
3	information sounds reasonable. Whether it's
4	already covered, I'd have to go back and look at.
5	MR. ZIEMBA: One thing we'll mention
6	in regard to municipal officials, if we're talking
7	about municipal officials, 268A Section 17(a)
8	states that no municipal employee shall directly
9	or indirectly receive or request compensation from
10	anyone other than the city or town or municipal
11	agency it related to any particular manner in which
12	the same city or town is a party or has a direct
13	or substantial interest.
14	In addition, there's an unwarranted
15	privileges section. Maybe Todd can help me find
16	that.
17	MR. GROSSMAN: $23(b)(2)$ .
18	MR. ZIEMBA: 23(b)(2) that prohibits
19	municipals from obtaining any unwarranted
20	privileges based on their position. So, in a
21	situation such as a municipal official asks a
22	casino operator to hire a relative based on
23	something that is before them, that would clearly
24	fall within the authority of the Ethics Commission

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1	to make a determination on whether or not that
2	violates the ethics laws.
3	MR. GROSSMAN: Then there is 23(b)(3)
4	as well which talks about doing something that
5	would cause a reasonable person to conclude that
6	that person can improperly influence an official
7	and unduly enjoy their favor based upon something
8	they've done. That's the so-called, I think,
9	appearance of impropriety clause, which may cover
10	something like that.
11	I think the ethics laws are fairly
12	robust. We could certainly plug some holes if it
13	that is necessary.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's that
15	question I'm asking. I can imagine that folks who
16	are trying to get ready everybody is going to
17	go to the folks that come into town and say, hey,
18	don't you want to contribute to my little league
19	or my whatever? And some of that is fine.
20	Sometimes maybe a motivation might not be fine.
21	But it's a way to provide some cover.
22	It's a way to bring disclosure to a process, which
23	I think is a little innovative. I don't think it
24	is There are certain things that are covered.

Page 166 1 You can't ask for a bribe. It just seems to me it might be -- It might be a mountain out of a 2 molehill. I don't know. 3 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'd like to 4 agree with the distinction that Commissioner 5 6 McHugh makes which is asking and giving, an 7 important one. And we're covered with the giving. 8 And it's only a disclosure. It doesn't even 9 preclude it. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, it doesn't 10 11 preclude it at all. It's a protection for the 12 applicant, which is a protection for the process. 13 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It is. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, you sidle up to 14 15 the applicant and say, hey, my club would sure like a few bucks --16 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- without knowing 18 19 that it's going to be disclosed. 20 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But if we try to 21 -- and this goes back to the enforceability. If 22 we try to have the applicant document how many times they're asked unsuccessfully than that maybe 23 a bit too onerous really just in terms of 24

Page 167 1 documentation. They could easily reject on the basis 2 of if I gave you, I would have to disclose it to 3 the Commission. 4 5 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Have we seen anywhere else some kind of language like that, you 6 7 have to disclose? 8 MR. MICHAEL: Disclosures, there are 9 more severe restrictions, gambling restrictions. In New Jersey, for example, are prohibited local 10 11 officials, state officials are allowed that have jurisdiction over. 12 13 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, 14 prohibited, yes. MR. MICHAEL: So, they're even more 15 16 severe than just disclosure of potential 17 approaches. I don't know that there's specific 18 19 requirements that the local officials -- Under the casino law there is no requirement that local 20 21 officials report anybody from a casino that 22 approached them or if they were approached by. 23 MR. POLLOCK: But there are restrictions on a thing of value, if you going to 24

Page 168 1 give a thing of value. MR. CARROLL: One of the things we had 2 pointed out at our first read of the statute months 3 ago when we had submitted some general comments 4 that the Commission would be asking to the local 5 6 official prohibition on gambling and suggested 7 that be included. I think it's in, I'm pretty sure it's in the strategic plan, the recommended 8 legislative amendment. 9 That is something that we have observed 10 11 around the country that different governments have put into effect. And I noticed in the statutes 12 that were cited in today's I think very good 13 14 summary of the different applicable ethical areas, there is discussion in there about prohibition of 15 16 offers and so forth of let's say favoritism or whatever, very difficult to police. 17 And if someone is an official and going 18 19 to a licensee as opposed to an applicant. going to 20 a gambling location and is extended credit, maybe 21 more than let's say the parameters would normally 22 establish for the place, and that person gets themselves deeply in debt to the facility, if those 23 types of situations occur, you have temptations 24

Page 169 1 that you want to avoid. Prohibition avoids the difficulty in 2 trying to police the type of protections that 3 otherwise exist in the ethical laws. And 4 sometimes that actually prohibition is better for 5 6 both parties. It prevents suspicion and it 7 prevents temptation. 8 And that was why we came down on the side of recommending that the prohibition be put 9 in effect. In and of itself it's sometimes 10 11 difficult to police also. But obviously if you know a particular official or particular elected 12 official is there, that person is involved 13 14 actively in the supervision of the government of the host community, and they're at the tables every 15 16 night, it also creates a public perception issue. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. We're going to deal with this one. This is, as you know, a 18 19 separate question that we are going to get to. But 20 at the moment, the recommendation is that we not 21 add anything else to the panoply of laws that are 22 already in place. I'm raising the possibility of 23 one exception. I'm not hearing anybody else rise to the idea. 24

Page 170 1 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think it's interesting to explore. I just don't know if 2 anyone else has that. This is again from the 3 operator's side. The applicant have you been 4 5 solicited. 6 MR. INGIS: It's a question that comes 7 up during the course of investigations on a routine 8 basis but I don't remember it ever being actually 9 provided for. MR. MICHAEL: It could also be in the 10 11 criminal law if a casino, if anybody is approached for solicitation on a bribe they have to report it. 12 MR. ZIEMBA: If it's in return for an 13 action. But if it's Boys Club that goes to an 14 15 applicant, hey, can you contribute? It would make 16 you look better in the community. That's part of the conduct that I don't know if we need to get into 17 the regulation business. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's readily abused 20 and there is going to be a gray area. When you have 21 a business, you oftentimes get phone calls from 22 people raising money for various things and you 23 think if I don't give, maybe they're not going to come when my alarm goes off. So, there's an 24

Page 171 1 implicit -- But I don't hear that it strikes 2 anybody. It's a very interesting technique. I 3 think it does some interesting things. But I 4 5 don't hear anybody else thinking that it's a good 6 enough idea to amend the recommendation from the 7 floor. 8 MR. ZIEMBA: It's consistent with the 9 recommendation that there may be some exceptions that should be reviewed within the context of the 10 11 existing law. So, it's directly in keeping with the recommendation. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you're saying at 13 14 the moment --MR. ZIEMBA: -- no broad based 15 16 approach to new regulations, but we should evaluate exceptions where they come up and where 17 18 we should take a look at. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. But I'm 19 hearing the evaluation at this point is not worth 20 21 pursuing further. Okay. 22 So, it sounds like -- So, the recommendation is that we -- why doesn't somebody 23 24 say it specifically so we can so move. The

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1	bottom-line recommendation is.
2	MR. GROSSMAN: I guess the
3	recommendation would be not at the present time to
4	draft for promulgation a specific set of ethics
5	requirements for applicants, licensees, municipal
6	employees or municipal officials.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Ethics or reporting
8	standards, right.
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
13	discussion? All in favor, aye.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
19	have it.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good work.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Before we adjourn, I
22	just have an information. This is I don't know
23	of interest to anybody, but as long as we have the
24	consultants here. Commissioner Zuniga and I were

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1	on the online gaming task force that Treasurer
2	Grossman put together.
3	And the recommendations that are going
4	to come out of that I've heard on the radio already.
5	So, it's not a secret. They basically, the task
6	force is going to recommend that the Lottery under
7	Treasurer Grossman essentially get some right to
8	begin to explore pilot programs in various kinds
9	of online gaming. And also to pursue a study in
10	effect with the Gaming Commission and the casino
11	operators about what the relationships there
12	should be and so forth. So, we were fine with it.
13	We agreed with it with the task force report.
14	But the Spectrum report, which will be
15	appended to it had as its almost strongest
16	recommendation that all online gaming should be
17	done by and supervised by the Lottery.
18	And Commissioner Zuniga and I said, A
19	- that's never been discussed. But B - we don't
20	know enough to know whether that's a good idea or
21	not. We just don't know whether certainly
22	probably lottery products ought to be done by the
23	Lottery, but whether casino games should be done
24	by the Lottery or whether poker should be done by

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1	the Lottery, we don't know. So, we just said we're
2	not endorsing the Spectrum report. We're
3	endorsing the task force report.
4	But my question to you all was just as
5	an early window on this, we are going to have to
6	at some point go to our licensees. And as this
7	legislation unfolds and recommend whether we agree
8	with that or not. So, just off the tops of your
9	heads, from what you see going around, what you
10	think values are, what's your sense about that?
11	Whether the Gaming Commission needs to
12	We are not interested in a turf fight.
13	If it's somebody else's business and it makes sense
14	to go there, fine. It doesn't matter to us. But
15	in terms of maximizing servicing our interests and
16	the casinos' interests, do you have an opinion on
17	that?
18	MR. MICHAEL: Let Spectrum talk to
19	that first.
20	MR. GUSHIN: Michael can talk because
21	he did the report for the Lottery. But basically
22	there's a broader backdrop here the issue of
23	Federal legislation which may or may not happen.
24	No one really knows. We think it's unlikely this

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1	session. But that would preempt a lot of what's
2	happening around the country with states moving
3	into Internet gaming based on the decision that the
4	Justice Department issued that letter last year.
5	We see a lot of lotteries, we see all
б	of the lotteries considering this because it's the
7	easiest and it facilitates moving onto poker and
8	perhaps Internet gaming down the road.
9	So, these are issues that a lot of
10	states are now grappling with. Nevada passed, the
11	Nevada Gaming Control Board passed regulations.
12	But their problem is they don't have a big
13	population base. So, they would have to enter
14	into consortiums with other states.
15	So, these are issues and it's certainly
16	legitimate for the Commission as well as the
17	Lottery to think about these things and see if
18	there is a unified policy.
19	MR. POLLOCK: I'll just try to answer
20	it succinctly. We were tasked with a couple of
21	assignments with respect to the Lottery. One of
22	which was to explore whether or not the Lottery
23	should even enter this realm. It's question of a
24	lot of lotteries around the country whether

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1	they're in casino states or not are grappling with
2	the most or saying that we sort of have to move into
3	that realm.
4	But we were also tasked with if the
5	Lottery is going to do it has to do so effectively.
6	And one of the tasks was also to ensure that
7	whatever recommendations we were able to come up
8	with protected the interests of the 7400 Lottery
9	retailers in the Commonwealth as well as the value
10	of the future casino licenses.
11	So, essentially what we said with all
12	of that in mind and assuming that you want an
13	effective regulatory structure and you don't want
14	competing entities going head to head unnecessarily
15	in the online space, one of things we thought as an
16	initial starting point would be that if the Lottery
17	is going to pursue some form of online gaming that
18	it do so with the full cooperation of the future
19	casino industry when it comes online. With the
20	understanding that generating revenues online is
21	one goal, but it's only one goal.
22	An additional goal would be then how do
23	you use online and the online presence to generate
24	physical visits to casinos, which is where the jobs

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1	are. Where it has its own revenue stream and helps
2	justify that capital investment.
3	So, we suggested in the recommendation
4	for consideration that as the Lottery moves toward
5	that If the Lottery is going to move there, the
6	Lottery should do it but with developing cross
7	marketing campaigns with the future licensees that
8	would help them, the casino licensees to use this
9	online opportunity provided by the Lottery as a way
10	to market to additional customers to get them to
11	visit casinos.
12	Additionally, we recognize that in any
13	sort of recommendations like this, things are
14	moving very quickly. And no regulation is set in
15	stone forever. That circumstances change,
16	technology changes, demographics change, the
17	economics change. And it may be at some future
18	point, but that's not a viable alternative, not the
19	most viable option. But at least initially, this
20	was what we felt would be the most effective way
21	for the Lottery to pursue online.
22	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But we're
23	talking online gaming. It's separate than
24	lottery. I don't see your recommendation. We're

Page 178 1 the independent Gaming Commission. And I don't see where you'd make the recommendation that all 2 gaming should go to the Lottery. I just don't see 3 that, personally. 4 And I've learned a lot about this in the 5 6 last couple of -- Lots of gaming commissions are 7 now -- New Jersey is very actively underway writing regulations for this. It's the gaming side of the 8 house. Nothing to do with the lottery, New 9 10 Jersey. 11 So, I don't see your recommendation as 12 being viable now that we are an independent gaming commission up and running. I just don't see where 13 14 the Lottery would be the appropriate avenue for all online gaming. 15 16 MR. POLLOCK: And you have identified one of the challenges facing any state is that one, 17 unanticipated to be sure, but one of the challenges 18 19 facing all states as online gaming moves closer to 20 reality is that the line between lotteries and 21 casinos is going to blur. There's no question 22 about that. 23 In states such as including New Jersey, they're not necessarily speaking to each other in 24

	Page 179
1	terms of developing a coordinated policy.
2	That was essentially the genesis of
3	that is trying to find a means or suggesting one
4	alternative as a means of protecting the value of
5	the casino licenses while still allowing the
6	Lottery to pursue.
7	MR. MICHAEL: We weren't part of that
8	Spectrum recommendation on that job, but I do
9	understand the point that Mike's making. I would
10	also point out though that online gaming is not
11	really another form of gaming. Online gaming is
12	just another method by which people play games.
13	It's not a whole other types of gaming.
14	So, to the extent that an agency is
15	established that has jurisdiction over games
16	played in a certain place, these will be games
17	played in that place. And it would seem at this
18	stage And I can understand if Lottery does it
19	first before the casinos are up and going,
20	obviously, Lottery has to monitor that and
21	regulate that. But when casinos are operating and
22	they offer online gaming if they're allowed to, it
23	would seem to me it would make things a little
24	inconvenient for them to have answer to two

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1	different agencies in order to play the same types
2	of games.
3	And to have two different licenses from
4	the lottery to the employees. A lot of the
5	employees will be on the floor offering games that
6	are online. Do they have to get licenses from both
7	agencies? So, it raises a lot of questions.
8	I understand Spectrum's
9	recommendation because at these initial stages
10	there really are no casinos to have these games.
11	The Lottery might be able to get up and running very
12	quickly.
13	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That wasn't the
14	point though. That was sort of the way I felt. We
15	said we don't know a thing about this. We don't
16	know what the casinos want to do. We don't have
17	casinos yet. Nothing is going to happen for a long
18	time. So, this is not an urgent issue.
19	But it raised the same issue with me.
20	It seemed to me sort of as a practical the
21	Legislature made the decision that they wanted to
22	have two regulatory bodies. Maryland made a
23	different decision. Whether it's good or bad is
24	beside the point. This is a decision that they've

	Page 181
1	made. Why you would recommend that the casinos
2	have to be regulated by two different agencies
3	seemed odd to me.
4	MR. POLLOCK: We surely didn't
5	anticipate that about
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If all online
7	gambling were being regulated by the Lottery then
8	that necessarily is what the implication was.
9	Anyway, I was just interested in hearing a little
10	bit more from you, but also hearing in your
11	instinct on that.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Can I just say
13	one thing about submissions? I know there are a
14	lot of folks that are working with applicants here.
15	And just speaking from this is from the
16	Investigations and Enforcement Bureau, just we are
17	looking at applications. We're looking to get
18	this process done in a way that's timely for
19	everybody. And I would just ask if we could really
20	concentrate on complete all of the information
21	that is requested, if we could pay a lot of
22	attention to submitting to us those applications
23	with all of that requested information from all of
24	the entities. That would be very helpful to us in

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1	turning it around, starting the investigation.
2	We really can't start that
3	investigation unless we have all of the
4	information requested. So, if you can just get
5	that word out, that would be very awful. Thanks.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're trying to get
7	everybody to speed up. Will you at least please
8	listen to us?
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Motion to
10	adjourn?
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. We have a
12	Friday session available. It's on. I don't know
13	that we absolutely have to have four or five of you
14	there. But the meeting is on. At the moment it's
15	scheduled from one to five, the same as the rest
16	of the week. We may shorten it a little bit. But
17	it is on. Motion to adjourn?
18	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So moved.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.

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1	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.	
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.	
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4	(Meeting adjourned at 4:46 p.m.)	
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Page 184 1 ATTACHMENTS: 2 1. Agenda 3 2. Key Policy Question #3 3. Key Policy Question #40 4 5 4. Key Policy Question #32 5. Key Policy Question #1 6 7 6. Key Policy Question #2 8 7. Key Policy Question #17 9 8. Key Policy Question #37 9. Key Policy Question #31 10 11 12 13 SPEAKERS: 14 Todd Grossman, Staff Attorney 15 John Ziemba, Ombudsman 16 17 Robert Carroll, Michael & Carroll 18 Guy Michael, Michael & Carroll Fredric Gushin, Spectrum Gaming Group 19 Stephen Ingis, Spectrum Gaming Group 20 21 Michael Pollock, Spectrum Gaming Group 22 23 24

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	Page 185	
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2		
3	I, Laurie J. Jordan, an Approved Court Reporter,	
4	do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and	
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13	I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify I neither am	
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20	WITNESS MY HAND this 15th day of December 2012	
21		
22	Muri Jordan	
23	LAURIE J. JORDAN My Commission expires:	
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