

P R O C E E D I N G

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm calling to order public meeting No. 233 on January 18th, 10 o'clock in the morning at our offices in Boston. First item as always, approval of the minutes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. Mr. Chairman, subject to the correction of a typo on page four, the upper third paragraph that begins, appropriately,

Commissioner Macdonald, that in the last sentence there's a -- an and that should not be there, so that the sentence should read, asserted that this super standard was an appropriate one that would distinguish the obligation of the Commissioners, so delete and.

And with that correction, I move that we approve the minutes of the meeting of January 10th subject to further correction for typographical -- subject to correction for further typographical errors and other nonmaterial matters.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other discussion. All in favor? Aye. MR. MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Abstain. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? Oh. And Commissioner Cameron abstains, as she was not here, so the motion passes four to zero. Okay. We're going to move the schedule around a little bit, I think.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes. Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. MR. BEDROSIAN: I have a suggestion, just on reworking the schedule slightly, that we start with Director Griffin on Item 5, then we'll go to Director Vander Linden on Item 4. And then, depending upon the time where we are at that point, we may go to my update or some other thing. I just -- I have a brief local
commitment at one o'clock for about half-an-hour, so we'll work around that. But for now, I'd say, if we go to number five then four, that would get us started for the day. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. Director Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: Chairman Crosby,
Commissioners, I'm here to update you on all the activity related to workforce supplier and diversity development, to optimize employment opportunities for the host and surrounding community, and all the diverse residents of Massachusetts, as well as opportunities for small businesses to supply goods and services to a casino. And given the timeline for MGM Springfield, I'm going to focus most of my comments and updates on the western Mass ramp-up. And I'll ask Commissioner Stebbins to jump in as appropriate, as he's up to date on all of these issues as well.

So first in your packet, you'll
notice the vendor advisory team. I convene a monthly phone call with MGM national procurement team and the MGC vendor advisory
team. The vendor advisory team is composed of representatives of organizations that provide technical assistance, financing, or just outreach to small and diverse businesses in Massachusetts. And this is a great call with MGM's national procurement team.

As you know, they prioritize about 50 million for local procurement, so there's real opportunities. In order to ensure that our local Massachusetts businesses don't miss out on these opportunities to supply goods and services to a casino, MGM provides the vendor advisory team with an updated list of upcoming vendor opportunities.

And you'll see that there's a wide-ranging list of opportunities thus far, and it's still early, from arcade game maintenance, to grease filter and recycling, snow removal, laundry. You get the idea.

MGM also provides the group with challenges they may be facing. For example, in the last call they asked for the group's assistance in identifying local WBE companies that could respond to these opportunities.

MGM also urged chambers and other business assistance groups to encourage local and Massachusetts businesses to sign up on MGM's own vendor portal. All of the information is uploaded and sent on a weekly basis to all their procurement staff. Companies can easily sign up by going on the vendor page on the MGM website, which is www.mgmspringfield.com/supplier. And so, that is really important.

We've also, recently, been conducting meetings with MGM's workforce team on a regular basis. We have work force opportunity team meetings, we're calling them, where we cohost these meetings with the Hampden County Regional Employment Board, Director Dave Cruise. Marikate Murren was in attendance just the other day, when we went out to MGM's new career center.

The center has been opened for about 2-1/2 months. Beautiful new career center. And it was great to see it in action. There were interviews being conducted, people interview, and they actually leave with a job
offer already, so that was exciting. And they can also get the background check started and get the drug test right at the center. We were also updated by Jeff Hayden of MCCTI, the Mass Casino Careers Training Institute. Happy to say that the HCC MGM Culinary Arts Institute in Holyoke just received their certificate of occupancy, and classes start, I believe, next week. So that's exciting news.

The MCCTI gaming school is holding information sessions every other Wednesday and Saturday. In fact, I think there was one going on in the career center as we were meeting. The first cohort of individuals, who have signed up for gaming training, will begin on February 26th, and another session will run prior to the MGM opening. So the message is loud and clear, if folks are interested, they should sign up now.

MGM and MCCTI are currently
recruiting with the first 10 -week cohort classes in blackjack, roulette and craps. And you can see in your material, I've provided
additional information regarding the gaming school.

So I also wanted to update you on a new initiative. We've all heard about the devastating impact of Hurricane Maria in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Baker administration is working collaboratively to provide critical resources and opportunities for those evacuees from Puerto Rico, who have relocated to Massachusetts. And many students and families have relocated here. As of last Friday, over a thousand individuals from Puerto Rico have relocated to the state, as there are many family connections in Massachusetts.

Close to 700 adults are working with the Mass Department of Career Services to find employment. 71 percent of the Puerto Rican individuals have settled in Hampden County, with most in Holyoke and Springfield. 80 percent -- I'm sorry I'm going to skip that.

Alice Sweeney, director of the Department of Career Services, who oversees
the Commonwealth's career centers, updated the group on a $\$ 2.3$ million federal grant application that they have submitted in December for workforce transition for Puerto Rican hurricane victims, who have resettled in Massachusetts.

What's interesting about this group, several have just needed resumé tweaks to land a job. Many are professionals, teachers, managers. As you know, Puerto Rico has more than 15 casinos, and has had a thriving hospitality and tourism economy.

Career services is working to check and see if any of those individuals have experience in gaming and hospitality. But MGM was very interested, and is working with career services to plan an information session, as soon they'll have management positions posted and ready to interview for. MGM will work with career center and the United Way to host an information session.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you mean, specifically, for Puerto Rican refugees?

MS. GRIFFIN: That's right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Great.
MS. GRIFFIN: That's right. So
that's very exciting to see how this new industry might actually be beneficial to those who have relocated here, who have family here and are just trying to get a new start.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I talked to the secretary of education last week, Jim Peyser, about a variety of things, and he mentioned that there were all these Puerto Rican refugees and suggested that we talk to MGM and make sure they were reaching out to them. So I talked to Jill about it, and it turned out they already were, which is great. So that's -- I'm glad your seizing on that.

MS. GRIFFIN: Right. The state has actually announced in-state tuition rates for students who have relocated, because there are quite a few.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MS. GRIFFIN: So that's great.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I had a question.
It says, the Department of Agricultural put out a call for e-mail marketing and
communications regarding needs for proteins. Is that cows or pigs or...

MS. GRIFFIN: All of the above, but
locally produced. I mean, they're really looking for folks in western Mass, companies and farms and -- you know, so -- Department of Agriculture said, we can help. So that was really exciting.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I go back to the Puerto Rico, which I find remarkable. 71 percent of people are relocating into Hampden County, you said?

MS. GRIFFIN: That's right. It stands to reason, if you think about it, 80 percent of Holyoke public school students are of Puerto Rican descent. So people are moving in with family members.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are you aware of any efforts to find housing in a coordinated way, specifically in Springfield? I mean, it could be a great way to further the economic development.

MS. GRIFFIN: So I haven't focused on the housing piece, but from what $I$
understand, all of the Baker administration's many departments and leadership is focusing on this effort in a strategic way. And I think folks, from what I understand, went to Holyoke first, and then they're spreading out to Springfield, you know, because housing is a little bit more available, as I understand. So I think it's happening.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Great.
MS. GRIFFIN: Yeah. We had
Springfield Public Schools in the room, and they mentioned lots of new children enrolling in schools. Same with Holyoke so...yeah.

So as you may have heard,
Cambridge College announced their preapprentice hospitality program. And that's very exciting. These are noncredit preapprentice programs that they worked with the Department of Labor, the Mass Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development on. And they worked to prepare students for careers as restaurant servers, fountain workers, casino porters, busers, guest services representatives and the like. So
we'll be meeting with Cambridge College soon to hear more about that program.

And as you know, MGM looks to hire, approximately, 3,000 employees, and has set some ambitious diversity goals, as well as the a goal to hire 35 percent of the residents of Springfield in their operational workforce.

We also were updated with all of their efforts and -- regarding outreach. And we heard more about the coordination that's taking place amongst all the workforce partners. For example, the FutureWorks Career Centers talked about how 75 percent of the people coming in their door are Springfield residents. They have direct access to veterans that they can outreach, send e-mails and -- so we talked a little bit about how that was going to take place, or has been taking place.

We talked about SkillSmart and how all of these entities are helping to sign people up for SkillSmart. So they're not only notified about the MGM jobs when they happen, but other employers are actually utilizing
this as well. And the career centers and -are receiving positive feedback about SkillSmart. They put on workshops and how to sign up. The Springfield Public Schools are currently training all their adult basic education teachers to be able to aid interested students in using it. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Jill. Could you remind me what SkillSmart -the essential elements of SkillSmart are?

MS. GRIFFIN: Do you want to help me out here, Commissioner Stebbins.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure. MGM brought in a vendor, partner, that is created -- I think it's a unique kind of job fulfillment software program. And, basically, it allows an individual come in, enter all of their background, resumé and work history. And it has a great ability to help direct that person to help them understand what jobs they would be qualified for. So it kind of takes a look at the skill set and says you might have been doing this, but with some training programs you might be eligible to do this, you
might be a suitable candidate for $X, Y$ Z.
So it's -- I think it's a pretty innovative tool to align a candidate's work history with the job opportunities that are available. And I think to Jill's point, which, what's been interesting is watching other employers in the regional workforce board look at trying to adopt this regionally.

So you could have residents populating the database and then other employers being able to go in, put their job postings in, do this, kind of, career alignment through whatever proprietary algorithm they've come up with. But it's -but it's pretty innovative. And it gives real quick feedback to an individual as to what am I qualified to do, what are the opportunities, and what are the training programs that are available when they start. So it's a -- it's a pretty extensive tool.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And can
they access it remotely?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yep.
MS. GRIFFIN: They can actually
access it on their phone. I mean, it's pretty remarkable.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you guys using that too?

MR. DESALVIO: We are going to be. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good.

MS. GRIFFIN: So we learned that housings developments and community colleges are all helping residents and students to sign up on this program. And we've learned about the mass hiring events that are coming soon, and all of that activity. But -- and much of the information I think I've already provided in your packet.

But I actually wanted to ask Mike Mathis to come up. He is going to be giving a formal announcement of their executive team on Monday, and really wanted to give the Commission a sneak preview of that.

MR. MATHIS: Good morning,
Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
morning, Mike.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning, Mike.

MR. MATHIS: I'm going to ask Jill Griffin to give our workforce development updates going forward. That was really comprehensive. I learned a few things of what we were doing out in western Mass.

MS. GRIFFIN: You have a good team.
MR. MATHIS: Yeah, fantastic.
MS. GRIFFIN: You have a really good team.

MR. MATHIS: But no, thank you. It's great to be in front of you. Before I forget, maybe just a segue of

Commissioner Macdonald's question about SkillSmart. Before the holidays, our team was at an event. We're doing some targeted workforce development recruitment, we went out into Mason Square, which is one of the neighborhoods, Commissioner Stebbins will know it, to talk about opportunities. Dealer school is coming up. And one of the things we
talked about was SkillSmart and the importance of signing up on SkillSmart, because, for us, SkillSmart is more than just signing up for one job. It's signing up for every opportunity that comes through the pipeline, because the software, in turn, speaks to you and gives you notifications, unless you know about jobs that you expressed an interest in that have a tangential connection to another job you didn't know about but that you may be interested in.

So I had a few confused faces in the audience, when $I$ was trying to explain the software because it is innovative, gentleman raised his hand, came up to the podium and said, if $I$ can, $I$ just want to tell some of the folks in the room what just happened to me, literally during your speech, he got a notification on his phone about a security posting that we had just posted and was already in the process of signing up for an interview. And he originally came in for a facilities job. So it's sort of --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So do you mean, if
you sign up -- if you fill out the skill form application, it will then ping you --

MR. MATHIS: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- if a job comes
up that fits your skills?
MR. MATHIS: Exactly right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Wow. That's
pretty cool. Can I get signed up?
MR. MATHIS: Yep. So it was nice to see it in action. It was very effective.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Got any room for
left over gaming commissioners?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We have restrictions.

MS. GRIFFIN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Don't let just anybody in that program.

MR. MATHIS: So it's a -- it's a great tool. And you heard from Director Griffin, we're doing -- we'd like to think we're doing a lot of innovative things out there because we treat the goals very seriously.

Want to thank the commission on how
supportive you all have been in acknowledging our efforts and setting the goals. As you know, my colleague, Brian Packer, has set an incredibly high standard on the construction side. So as we go into operations, we're really working hard to adopt a lot of his best -- you know, best efforts and methods to make sure we achieve the same, in terms of reporting and being proactive.

We will be announcing our executive team next week. One of our goals in 2017 was to finish the year with our full complement of our executive department heads. We just snuck it in under the wire. We got a offer acceptance, I think, the last week of December. So if it gives you any confidence, we are serious about our deadlines, even the interim deadlines.

So what you will see next week -and I'm sorry we weren't able to do it for this hearing, we were collecting bios over the holidays and getting head shots, et cetera, but proud to say, of our 16 department heads, which we loosely call the executive team, over

50 percent of them will be diverse and/or female. We don't have a way to test it, but we believe it's one of the most diverse executive teams, not only in our company but in our industry. And in no short order, because of some of the priorities that this Commission has set and the legislation, and what we've done collaboratively with our community.

So that theme of diversity, is something that we're going to continue to build on. We're working on our monthly reporting so that we can track similar to how we report out for our construction. We'll be working with Director Griffin on what that report looks like, almost like a dashboard.

But just to give you a sense of the preliminary numbers, we were at about 210 employees. A lion share of that is the MassMutual Center, which we took over management of and brought those people into the MGM family. So we've got about -- call it 75 on the resort side, my team. And then, the remainder are folks that we brought on from

MassMutual center.
That combined group, 38 percent of those are Springfield residents, roughly. That stat's helped by the MassMutual center folks. So, you know, we've got some work on the resort side, but we're small and we're going to get there.

We've got 10 percent veterans in that group. We are, approximately, 40 percent diverse, 40 percent female. So we've got a little bit of work to do to get to our 50 percent goal in our host community agreement. But we feel like we're well on our way. And I think, like anything else, if you don't measure it, it's hard to achieve it. So right now, we're really focused on our measurement tools and processes.

But it's a really great start. I think if the executive team is any sense of how we'll be able to achieve our goals, when we're able to really focus on development and be proactive about it, we feel really confident about getting to -- to some great numbers that -- and the diversity of folks.

There are people from outside the industry, inside the industry, live in the community, outside the community, young and not as young, to describe our workforce.

So it's an exciting time for our company. We just moved into our executive offices in 95 State Street to begin the year, which is a great way to start the year. Can't wait to show them off to you. It's some of the best dynamic -- I don't know if you've seen them, Jill. Really great space. So very exciting beginning to 2018, and now starts the spring to opening.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Comments? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Great update. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: All good news.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You only have to walk around your building, when we're in Springfield, to see the diversity of your leadership team, which is really striking. And you know, I sort of mentioned this before, but I get the sense that you don't pay attention to this just because somebody's
looking over your shoulder, but you actually believe it's in your company's interest because diversity's richer and it shows. So appreciate it, it's good. Great stuff. It's a model for all of us.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would just add, and I don't think Jill was in our meeting last time, but we talked about our last AOC meeting, where not only the MGM team but a number of local stakeholders were acknowledging the success you've had in meeting your diversity numbers on the construction workforce, but also a little bit of lamenting the fact of what happens now in the western Mass region. There's, obviously, not as many construction opportunities or projects going on, but how does the success they've had in diversity kind of carry forward and keep going.

And I know, Mr. Chairman, you talked about maybe coming up with some type of case study of how that worked and why it was successful, and hopefully sharing with -- with other stakeholders up and down the valley.

Just to go back and touch on one point, talking about Jill's work with the vendor advisory team and just recognizing a point, I think Commissioner Macdonald makes -Commissioner Macdonald makes as to how do we extend the impact of the presence of these gaming casinos.

To your point, Mr. Chairman, proteins does include seafood. I would acknowledge, as a western Mass boy, not a lot of places to get seafood in western Mass, so, you know, you look to opportunities like New Bedford and businesses in Fall River and the southeastern Mass to be able to provide local protein and seafood all the way out west to MGM. So great opportunities to extend the vendor reach.

And Secretary Ash, who we met with -- Jill and I met with the other day, talked about more engaging his Mass office of business development team, he'll look for a lot more of those local connections, if, for some reason, we can't find them closer to MGM.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The Access and

Opportunity Committee is, I think, a really interesting story. This is not just MGM, because it applies to Wynn, as well, this body started out -- we remember when it started, when the idea was first suggested, and those meetings were very tense meetings at the beginning. And they were populated by a lot of folks who were pretty skeptical that this was going to be for real. And it's now ended up the, sort of, a Kumbaya that kind of -people are, what are we going to do, we're going to miss our meetings. You know, so it's on both parts.

Jenny has been terrific, and you guys have been terrific, and MGM has been, in this process. But I think, with your interest, continuing interest,

Commissioner Stebbins, on workforce development and so forth, that seeing whether we can leverage it, as we talked about, in a case study somewhere. Not just western Mass, but back to state government, maybe even private sector. I think it's a really powerful story. But the dynamic of going from
Page ..... 27
those very tense meetings at the beginning to confidence and belief that this is for real has been quite powerful.

MS. GRIFFIN: I do remember those meetings.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't want to go to them.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I attended a couple.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. Is
that it for your side?
MS. GRIFFIN: Yep.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Terrific. Thanks very much.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great news.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: -- Mike,
well done.
MR. MATHIS: Thanks.
MS. GRIFFIN: Thanks, Mike.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Item No. 4.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I'm joined here today with Floyd Barroga. And from MGM, we have Mike Mathis. From Wynn, we have Bob DeSalvio and Jacqui Krum. Our agenda item today is to talk about the advancement of the the play management system in Massachusetts.

On December 7th, I came before the Commission with a recommendation on play management system in Massachusetts. I presented to you a memo. And in that memo, I provided some background, both on the basis of how the Gaming Commission came to pursue a play management system, a description of the development and implementation process of bringing a play management system to Plainridge Park Casino. I also provided some information about enrollment numbers for the
first, roughly, year-and-a-half of PlayMyWay at Plainridge Park casino.

Some very interesting and, I think, informative findings from the initial evaluation. And then, at the end of this memo, I provided a number of options of how I -- I'd felt the Commission could proceed. Granted, those were my perceptions of those options. And recognizing that there's probably some gray in between there, or additional options that I had not considered, as I was writing that memo. Those options, I want to just quickly review again and remind you of what my recommendation was.

So the options were, one, advance play management tools by promulgating play management regulation and/or rules. The second option was to advance play management cooperative with licensees through a nonregulatory pact. Third, maintain the support of PlayMyWay at Plainridge Park Casino, but delay the decision about advancing play management tool to Category 1 casinos at this time. And then, finally, was to abandon
support of PlayMyWay at Plainridge Park Casino and further discussions about implementation of play management tools at Category 1 casinos.

So based upon what we know to date, the information that $I$ presented to you during this December 7 th meeting, my recommendation was that the Commission create draft regulations that would require licensees to develop play management tools for their patrons. The regulations that -- that would be developed should remain flexible to respond to the ongoing evaluation that we have of this tool. I also recommended that the Commission work closely with our Category 1 licensees to develop a realistic timeline and plan for the implementation and Category 1 casinos.

The Commission had a great discussion following this and began to weigh in on it, but $I$ think made the wise decision to invite public comment, and invite our licensees to come in and weigh in on this -on this issue now. We did invite them to come in, roughly, a year ago, and then before that,
as we were contemplating them. But I think that enough -- we have enough new information. We are at this point in time where I think their additional feedback to the Commission will certainly be helpful as you -- as you move forward with a decision about which option, if any, to pursue.

So with that, I would like to turn it over, first to Mike Mathis, to allow him to weigh in on this plan. I'm sorry, Mike. Real quickly, before $I$ turn it over to you, we did open it for public comment. The American Gaming Association, MGM, Wynn and the National Council on Problem Gambling all submitted comments on -- on these recommendations. Those documents are in your packet, and are in the packet for the public to view. So again, I'm sorry, now, I will turn it over to you, Mike.

MR. MATHIS: Thank you, Mark.
Commissioners, really happy to be here to talk about yet another first. And I think the Commonwealth should be proud to continue their effort to bring, you know, state-of-the-art
innovation to this industry. And as you know, you've got here at the table two very willing partners in that effort, because we believe we're first in -- first in class, in terms of a lot of these measures.

I want to thank Mark and the team for the work they did. I poured over the data just yesterday and continue to find new insights. I think data is power. And I think the work that they've done and that we'll continue to do together, collectively, regardless of how this decision goes, will help inform future operators about the best way to manage some of these initiatives.

We've submitted -- MGM submitted a letter on this issue and we very -- as the next property to open, I think it's appropriate, maybe, for us to lead this discussion about what we intend to do, again, regardless of where this discussion goes.

Our intent, is to launch a version of PlayMyWay postopening. Right now, we're thinking somewhere within the first year would be our target. And part of our rationale is
that, one, despite some of the great results you see in the report, I think the jury's a little bit out, and the report reflects this, on some of the nuances of the data. For example, you know, is the group that signed up a distinct group that has shared commonalities, regardless of the play management system, or are they more conservative by nature?

One of he benefits of opening without the play management launch, is we'll get data on specific players pre-PlayMyWay and they're spending habits, and then, for those that sign up, how they react under a play management budgeting system.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We actually have that for Plainridge, too. We just haven't opened it. We just haven't got to it yet. We do have that, though.

MR. MATHIS: Oh, great.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Because it launched after this is -- the casino had opened.

MR. MATHIS: Okay. Great. So,
perhaps, we'll have even more robust data.
You know, the other thing that we, MGM, would like to test is, for us, we don't believe -and some of it is more the tactics, but I speak to them because $I$ think, for us, it supports the argument for -- to let the operators, sort of, work with your staff in a nonregulatory environment because I think there's going to be some tweaking. For example, one of the things that we'd like to look at is, we don't believe it's an all or nothing. Potentially, we would launch it to certain segments. We have different tiers. We might open it up to certain banks of machines. But I think what was also missing from -- potentially missing from the data is, are there certain types of players that play certain types of games that result in some of this budgeting data, which is -- which, the different games, and Bob will tell you, as well, some of the different games lend themselves to more conservative players, or different types of win ratios and play ratios. So we'd like to do some of that
selective testing.
And then, also, the promotional environment. How do promotions result in sign-ups? And I think there's different ways to test that and how they best react, and what kind of customers -- some customers may react to a promotion sign-up and not use the product. Other promotions may lead to a more sustainable -- you know, longer use of the product, and what is that educational campaign. The customer's going to be bombarded with a lot of promotions from the operator. And we think there's a -- there's a time to be stabilized and then to potentially launch this product.

Ultimately, we'd like it to be successful. For us, it creates a sustainable customer -- we care about sustainable buildings and we care about -- for a good business, we want sustainable customers. Enjoy the product, and you continue to come back and enjoy the product.

So those are some of the elements that lead us to ask for recommendation number
two, which is a nonregulatory, voluntary environment. In our letter, we talk about, sort of, our record in this area. We launched GameSense corporatewide. It started here in Massachusetts. Without any mandate, we launched it corporatewide. And we think, as a result, it's got -- it's got more of ability to transform the industry, because it'll feel less like a Massachusetts-specific regulatory regime, and it'll feel, sort of, like best practices. And we think PlayMyWay could fall in the same category. So regardless, clearly, our two organizations are going to have to work closely together. And I think it's just a little bit -- it will be a little bit less, call it, awkward to do it in a regulatory environment, where you're trying to guess at the right thing to do. We plan on doing that collaboratively with your staff, tweaking it, and then figuring out at the end of the day what does the data show, and we can make a more informed decision. Unless you have any questions, that's our basic position on the
matter.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mike, I thank you for those -- that summary. I think, some of what you say speaks to the business case of something that we already had in mind, at least I did, and I'm sure others, that we would allow phase in. We would not try to target the opening date, because there's just simply not enough time to develop what we have in a different platform, because PPC's in a different platform from the one you're going to use.

So can you speak a little bit more about why the -- how do you make that difference, between a regulatory versus a collaborative? Just so you know, at least some of the thinking here in the regulatory option, is that such regulation would be flexible enough to, first and foremost, allow for a phased-in timeline, not try to target anything specific. And, also, allow for some of the flexibility that Mark already talked about, because we know we start with some assumptions. For example, how this periodic
messages, when they would be, we're only beginning to evaluate them, and we might decide that, you know, there's -- some of them are -- are not as effective, if we start giving the messages up front.

So is there any other reason, besides the phase timeline, why do you prefer this collaborative versus a regulatory, even with the notion that we're assuming there would be a broad enough regulation.

MR. MATHIS: I think, in some ways, this feels a little bit like semantics. And I don't want to -- I think, either way, we're going to be working together. I think it needs to be a broad -- a broad exercise, because we're not sure how the results are going to go.

For us, the broader it is the less of a concern we're going to have, clearly. But I think, for the industry, and for the long-term benefit of this initiative, generally, I would say, you know, we don't -we as an operator, it feels awkward to be compelled to do something you're volunteering
to do. Maybe that's what it comes down to. And I think the GameSense, for us, is an example of that. That would have been a much different announcement and a much different initiative. And it probably would have been received differently from the industry, if our GameSense announcement was consistent with the act, or consistent with the regulation, we are launching this in all of our properties. That's a different message to the customer and to the public, than we believe this is best -this is best for the operator and best for the customer, and this is the initiative we're rolling out, and we're doing in concert with all these partners.

So it's slightly semantic, because I
think, to your point, I know this
Commission's -- is -- based on prior practices, will give us enough breathing room to get it right. And the regulation may simply be, go do this and work collaboratively, and not have the detail we're talking about. But then, I question why we even need a regulation.

This is our plan. Hold us to the plan. You don't need to hold us to the plan, because we plan on doing it anyway, as operators. But if that's helpful, that's a little bit of -- for me, the psychology, at least, of regulation versus nonregulation. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, one of the things, just following up on that --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want to let Bob speak, or do you want to --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You can go ahead, if you want.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. No, no, no. It's a good idea.

MR. DESALVIO: Good morning,
Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. DESALVIO: I'm joined today by Jacqui Krum. And, Mark, thank you for the work that you and the team have put $n$ on this topic. It's an important topic, and I'm glad we're having the discussion.

You know, along the lines about regulation versus non, our theory on this is that -- and Mike said it quite well, we're volunteering to continue to work with you on this test. I think, it's a wonderful statement to make about our industry, when promulgating regulations is not required for a regulatory body and operators to work together for a common good on a test like this.

And, also, our theory is that at anytime you can adopt regs, if, for some reason, you thought that there wasn't -things weren't moving quick enough, or there was some sort of inaction on behalf of the operators. So I just think it makes, actually, a really good statement. That the operators have said, we're here, we understand it. We also admit that -- and we worked very closely with the American Gaming Association
for the response that you got. But there's something to be said about the learning.

You mentioned earlier, I am really
interested in the results that -- Chairman, that you mentioned, that -- looking at people's actual play pre and post using a budgeting tool. I know that Mike will gain that information as well, because of the lead-lag difference between his opening and the implementation of PlayMyWay. I'm assuming the same thing will happen in our case.

And I know you've heard me say this at other meetings that we had, is that the last thing any of us would ever want to do is implement a tool that -- what would happen, if the possibility that it actually worked the opposite way. I would be horrified, if someday we found out that, by using the tool, somehow or another it increased their level of play. And we don't know enough about that. That's been my one fear right along.

And so, now that we have this unique example to actually conduct these kinds of detailed tests, why not take advantage of it.

You have to willing operators that are sitting her at the table today. Quite honestly, we don't think we need a regulation. We're already saying we're going to participate in the test. And at anytime you want, you know you can always put a reg in, if needed. I just think it makes a better statement for the industry, to just say that we're working with you cooperatively on this test. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, there was another idea, actually, that Counsel Blue brought on in a prior -- in an update meeting relative to -- part of trying to put something in writing is to get some kind of clarification as to other parties, who are also part of it, part of this process, the CHAR people evaluating -- we had some lessons learned on the people who are evaluating this tool. Along the process of developing with PPC, ended up issuing a number of requirements that $I$, for one, had not anticipated.

So there's at least a notion of -and desire to kind of, like, set something in writing. And I was wondering, if we could --
if one of the options not articulated in the memo from Mark would be to enter into some kind of MOU, in which we review it, we phase in timelines, we agree on attributes on how we're cooperating, we can amend at anytime, if that was necessary, or leave broad enough to what we can anticipate and then, sort of, go from there. One in which not be -- would not be a regulation, but we would be in a better position to have a shared understanding.

Here's the thing we are seeing, we had a great experience with PPC because they were effectively one. Now, we're going to have two operators using the same platform but developing it at, perhaps, with different ideas. So what would you say about that -that option? I know what he's going to say, but yeah.

MR. BARROGA: So while, in this forum, it's a great forum for the casino operators and the Commission to work together with those system providers to identify any changes, any research so that we're not dubbing testing on your casino floors. But we
also have to think about it as a regulator. How does this affect your manufacturers, your other system providers, where, if we enter into a MOU, it provides an advantage to IGT and Scientific Games because they're in -- in on those meetings working with the Wynn, working with Penn National, working with MGM to identify those requirements. If we had regulations, potential licensees, slot vendors, our current licensees that don't provide systems to your operators, do not have the purview of sitting in on those meetings identifying those regulations.

> So it's -- while yes, it provides great communication and flexibility, we also go through the process with any regulator, any technical regulation update, and provide public comment team. We go out and work with those technical compliance teams to ensure, do they have the ability to not only release product in Massachusetts, but also release product in other jurisdictions. MGM has 14 or 15 casino properties that we need to allow them to release product in Massachusetts,
where it's the same product in MGM Las Vegas.
So we have to think about it all-encompassing. And I think, with a MOU or working without regulation, it really restricts those other licensees from offering product in Massachusetts.

MR. DESALVIO: I would like to comment, though, on the -- I think that, in our particular case we happen to both be using IGT. I've had meetings with IGT on this very topic. I know Mike has as well, I think. I'm pretty sure MGM has. I can tell you that we are two of their biggest customers. They have a product. The product does not do everything that is currently in the program here in the Commonwealth. They suggested to us, it can be, obviously, easily modified and put new features on it. They are heavily motivated to work with us as operators, considering that we're both buying significant amount of equipment. And quite honestly, this is a topic that will probably come up for them in other jurisdictions.

So going back to the earlier
comment, I think you have a number of people that are at the table, that are willing, able partners in this exercise. And I just don't see why -- of course, we would invite -obviously, IGT has to be part of this because the software would be resident on both of our floors. In our particular world, we don't like complication.

So, quite honestly, I would want to sit, and I'm sure Mike would, with our teams together to work with IGT to, quite honestly, do this once. There's no reason, at all, to have, really, an MGM version and a Wynn version, that $I$ know of. I can't think of a reason why we couldn't sit in a room, find out from Mark what the real issues are, as far as requirements, work together with IGT.

Mike could install it, you know, again within 12 months after his opening. We would certainly be willing to make that same commitment within 12 months of our opening. And quite honestly, if it's already developed by the time we open, maybe, it would be much quicker than that.

So there's just so many players, and we've already had a nod from them that they're at the table. So I just don't see why we couldn't move forward on that basis.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand that, and I appreciate that process. Floyd, what is -- give me the hypothetical. If that scenario that Bob just described was going on, what is the problem? Give me a specific example of what might go wrong without a reg backup.

MR. BARROGA: So as far as testing, if we implement regulations, it allows those manufacturers --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which manufacturers?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: IGT.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: IGT?
MR. BARROGA: IGT and any other manufacturer that would like to provide a system in the state of Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A system, meaning
a CMS?
MR. BARROGA: A CMS system. So --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, there's only
IGT.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There's only IGT now, yeah.

MR. BARROGA: Yes. But if another operator would like to potentially sell a product in Massachusetts, or if there is a -if the MGC licenses a fourth casino in the future, we need to allow the opportunity for those manufacturers to implement product for Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But if we do this process, say, for the sake of discussion we do this absent regs, out of it will come a written rulebook or something, a spec sheet or some agreement that everybody will agree to.

So there will be this -- probably, pretty much the same level of detail that would be in the most detailed possible reg that will say this is the specification which is being voluntarily applied in Massachusetts. So you wouldn't be able to give a new company a reg, but you could give 'em a spec sheet, which would do exactly the same thing, right
-- or I mean, not right, would it do exactly the same thing?

MR. BARROGA: It would do exactly
the same thing. But if we enter in a MOU, those companies are not -- don't have the purview of those minute details, as far as what Massachusetts requires for your Responsible Gaming system.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So you're worried about the barrier to new entrants, in other words?

MR. BARROGA: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We could write that in the MOU. This is not exclusive to any of the parties here. The MOU could be only, you know, between the operators and the Commission.

MS. KRUM: Well, even without an MOU there could be --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is your mic on?
MS. KRUM: Yes, it's on. There could be -- you know, everything could be publicly available and available for comment. I mean, we did this in terms of the

Responsible Gaming framework, for instance. It was open for public comment, even though it wasn't a regulation, per se, so there could be an opportunity for different vendors to get involved.

MR. BARROGA: But even if we go the regulation route, it allows -- it allows the vendors to really -- what we do is, we write our regulations with the understanding that that product has a potential of being released in other jurisdictions around the world.

We allow the openness, where we have notifications in our system, if Massachusetts identifies a 25 -percent increment notification, we would not inherently allow that in -- write that into regulations, but we would have a workbook to provide the vendors the details, as far as what Massachusetts would like in that system, and also allow them to develop a product that's flexible for other jurisdictions around the world. And that's the same premise that we follow for all of our technical regulations.

And as of today, there is no
restriction, there is no manufactured product that is restricted to Massachusetts only.

MR. DESALVIO: But by -- you know, from the years that we have worked together with all these manufacturers on different products, I can see a scenario where IGT would work with MGM and us for this particular product.

If, in fact, another jurisdiction either puts in a reg or asks other operators to do this, what IGT typically would do is, they would present, like they presented to us, their current product. We all looked at it and I think we all -- there were some deficiencies in it. They're either going to try to sell that product in a new jurisdiction, or because of either a reg or an ask by another group of regulators or operators, they would then, in fact, modify the software, if needed, for Missouri or some other state that happened to be interested in it.

They do this all the time. This is fairly typical for the manufacturers. I know,
because we've done various upgrades throughout the years, whether it was with Sci Games, or whether it was IGT, even with our current installation that we just -- we just upgraded to the IGT advantage system out in Las Vegas so we could jump on a multiproperty platform.

So they do this on a fairly regular basis. And they look at new jurisdictions, and either they sell the current product or they modify it. I don't think it's outside the norm of what they normally do.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have a
question, $I$ guess it is. I'm very much in favor of the collaboration. I think it works so well in this and, you know, just about anywhere in business, or as regulators, enforcers. Works really well. And I'm thrilled that you're all this willing to collaborate on this project.

You know, the one concern I did have is, and Mark you pointed it out, is -- and Mike, you mentioned this in your opening remarks, you were talking about a diverse work pool, but you mentioned the ability to
measure. And if you're not measuring, you really -- you know, there's -- you could slip or you don't know what you have. And so, that really resonated with me. And I've seen many, many programs that there wasn't an ability to measure so we just didn't know how successful it was.

But to ensure consistent implementation and reporting across all MGC licensees, I mean, that really speaks to our ability to measure. Right? And that was one of the advantages of -- and I think, when we speak of a regulation we're talking about something very broad with, maybe, some procedures that could be changed easily, frequently according to how this roll out goes.

So that was my concern, was the ability to -- apples to apples. Is this really working? And if it's different in different -- you know, the consistent player experience is another piece of that, that I think does get addressed in a broad regulation.

So those were my -- the ability to measure accurately, because I agree with you, Bob, if this is not something working well, why would any of us want to use it? So the ability to measure accurately was one of my concerns and one of the reasons I thought a broad regulation made sense.

MR. DESALVIO: But when you look at the Plainville program, you set it up with certain increments, where there's a notification at a certain point and then, if they cross a threshold, there's another. You know, those basic parameters could easily be consistent.

So in other words, going back to, if you wanted to look at us as operators, I don't see why, if we sat with IGT and said this is kind of the program we want -- I know that was one of Mark's concerns, it didn't do, kind of, what they were doing down in Plainville. Well, IGT said, fine, just tell us what they're doing down there and we can come up and modify ours. It may not look exactly the same. You know, there's certain intellectual
property issues that these guys get very concerned about, so I'm sure they're going to put their own little spin. But quite honestly, there's no reason they couldn't set up what I would call a very similar program, something that would be easily measurable amongst any of these operators. That's my quote on that, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, in
the -- I want to make a distinction -- or maybe the flip side of this looking the same for measuring purposes. We have another objective here, and we've already talked about, which is this flexibility.

We came up with the notion that there'd be, you know, incremental notifications prior. Actually, we came up with these numbers, as part of the Responsible Gaming framework. I remember the discussion was $50,80,90$, something like that, the division of addiction came in and said, no, I think we should -- you should do it differently.

Now there's, at least the question
in my mind, what might be -- now that we have identified, you know, these atypical players, the heavy players that have different ways in which they're using the tool, I'm really looking forward to the next evaluation iteration, and we're only beginning to have those discussions as to whether some of these things could be configurable, which is something we could do with IGT. In other words, ask the player whether you want to be notified before or until, or whether you want periodic notifications, or whether you want some kind of time notification.

All of those things, you know, are really great to think about, but would require a lot of flexibility into kind of what we implement, which was the way I was first thinking about this, when $I$ read -- you know, when $I$ read all of the letters.

So I'm persuaded to the need to go non -- in a collaborative way, nonregulatory, because there's a big flexibility piece of this. But the second one that Bob mentioned I think is also compelling, which is the
statement that we make, because I believe and
I have no real scientific proof for this, other than anecdotal evidence from the GameSense advisers, that marketing the tool as a benefit, as a benefit from the operator, as another one of the -- of the distinction that the operator can bring to differentiate themselves is a good attribute.

And that -- to the statement that Bob mentions, in my opinion, go a long way to towards that principle of this is being offered as a benefit. It's not the state telling you that you should do this, but, rather, something that might be of help if you want this, because it's voluntary, because it's in the suite of products that you have within your benefits.

However, I think we still need to write something down and -- which is why I was asking the notion of an MOU, a spec sheet, or whatever that may be.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, there's -there will be, no doubt, a series of written documents. You know, whether they're required
or in the law or not. Necessarily, this will be an organized, formal, iterative development process of software development, which we know has to be highly documented and so forth, so that will exist.

I think we've -- we all agree, and I didn't know this is where we were to begin with, nobody's talking about having a reg now that has great specificity about anything. The only reg that $I$ was thinking about, and I wasn't sure whether you were objecting to this or preferring not to do this or not, was a very broad-based reg. Something that basically says this will be done. We delegate to the director of Responsible Gaming \& Research, and to the executive director, the oversight of research programming and schedule, period, or words to that effect. Report back to us from time to time, period.

Thinking that that would achieve maximum flexibility, would delegate to somebody, who the authority is here to oversee this, and would make sure that research, program development and schedule were under
their control.
I hear you say you don't even want that, you prefer not even to have that. To a certain extent it's academic, Mike, because your sentence -- your letter to us says, "First and foremost, the Commission has been clear that the Category 1 licenses will be required to implement a play management system. And the Category 1, the gaming establishments should assure that their information technology will adapt to." So this is, sort of, academic. You've already acknowledged that we required this.

However, if you were okay with it, Mark, I sort of like the idea of progressing down a road where we try out working with licensees to not use the ultimate hammer that this industry has so been, you know, accustomed to, and try to work it out on a handshake.

There is a model to this. When we first were talking about play management, Mark was walking us through the discussion. As you recall, the reaction to the industry was
anathema to the idea. We could have just passed a reg right then and said, sorry, folks, you're going to do a play management system. We didn't.

Instead, what we did was write your three CEOs and said, we would like you to consider why this might be a good idea. And it might be in all of our interest. Let's see if we can get at the problem of problem gambling by rolling up our sleeves and working together to try to address it.

And I guess, you guys all --
somebody talked and I got a call from Tim Wilmont saying you're going to get a letter. We've agreed to work with you on this, and Plainridge is willing to be the test site.

So we did it that way the first time. And it's worked, I think, to a -fairly well. In fact, Mark and I are working on a chapter for a book about the status of responsible gambling in the world, and ours is from a regulator's standpoint. And we use that as an example of how the industry can
collaborate, and how MGM seems even to have taken the idea, presumptively, for its entire -- for it's entire corporation.

So if you -- it puts a little more burden on you, Mark, to do careful tracking. Not much. It doesn't change it much. But I, for one, would be willing to give it a shot. And I like the idea of, you know, if it's no bullshit. You know, we're always looking around corners and who's smoking us? Who's trying to smoke us here? And we're nice guys and, you know, we'll watch. And we have somebody down here who's -- won't get smoked. I might get smoked, but she won't get smoked.

But I would think it's worth a shot to see whether we could do it this way. And as you said, you can come to us at any moment and say I'm sorry this isn't working. I need the backup. I need some more specification. I need a hammer. We can do that anytime we want to on two day's notice. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right. MR. VANDER LINDEN: Can I just
respond?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me. Can I just -- one other thing. I'm mindful -Floyd, I have tremendous respect for you. I'm mindful of your concerns. I don't understand them exactly. I can't figure out the hypothetical.

If we were to go down this road, we would be working with two of the heavyweights in the industry, who can probably tell, pretty much, any -- any provider or vendor to do whatever they want. But we should watch -- if we were to go down this road, we would watch very carefully.

And I'm highly respectful of your good faith on this. I know you're saying what you believe. And so, we would keep watching. And as soon as you see this issue, raise it, if it comes up. And either we'll backtrack and do it differently, or we'll talk to them and see if we can solve it. Go ahead. Excuse me for interrupting.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. Thank you. I will do whatever the Commission votes on, so it's -- I appreciate that. I have
great respect for the three individuals -well, four, including Floyd here. But from the industry perspective and what -- what is being put on the table for a discussion and their willingness to do this, is really -- I feel great about it. I think, Chairman, you and I have talked a lot about this, but it's an amazing step forward for Responsible Gaming in the United States, that we have two of the largest operators that are willing to step forward into it, and a third operator that's already done it. That's awesome.

And regardless of what direction the Commission decides, it certainly is a collaborative approach. And I would lean heavily on their expertise from the industry side, as well as many other -- many others to develop what $I$ think will continue to be a model responsible gaming program in Massachusetts.

I am compelled by, as well, by Floyd's discussion of what a regulation offers versus a nonregulatory approach. And so, that is part of the reason why I continue to
stand -- stand behind a regulatory recommendation.

The other piece is, this Commission, from day one, has had a incredible commitment to assuring that Responsible Gaming is central to how we operate. I appreciate that to -- I can't even describe to you how much I appreciate that.

I see PlayMyWay as kind of one of the cornerstones of the Responsible Gaming program. More broadly, I see using technology on the gaming floor as a -- as an incredibly important tool for us to leverage. And we're monitoring this on many fronts. We're not just looking at what's happening at Plainridge Park Casino. We're looking at what's happening in other jurisdictions around the world. And I have to say, I don't see this going backwards in any sort of way. I don't see us moving towards option number four, which is backing away from PlayMyWay, backing away from the use of technology to advance effective responsible gaming tools in the United States. And that's really important.

And I think, for that reason, as a regulatory agency working with our licensees, why not use the benefit of a regulation. If it makes -- it makes certain aspects of this easier, whether it's developing the reports that we need to efficiently and effectively evaluate this program, or the testing by which this program goes through to make sure that it meets the rigor that we expect as regulators, and our patrons would expect the consistency in the games, then let's do a regulatory approach. But absolutely collaboratively with our licensees.

So with that said, I will go with whatever -- whatever the will of the Commission is. And I am -- remain thrilled that both of these options are on the table for discussion.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mark, you ask, you know, why not proceed on a regulatory -- a regulatory basis.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I just make sure, when you say you want to pursue it on a regulatory basis, are you meaning the broad
regulation that I described, something like that?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes. Correct. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think you may have just provided an answer to the question $I$ was going to ask. But in any event, you say why not, what Mike says the AGAs say and Bob has articulated is this concern for rigidity. The concern that, if we promulgate a regulation here, that there is going to be a chilling effect on the capacity of the licensees and their vendors to innovate, and to develop the most effective -the most effective type of play management tool.

How do you respond to that concern, because it's a concern that, as you know from our private conversations that I've had as well?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Right. You
know, I think the regulation would need to be flexible enough that key features -- so there are certain things that $I$ believe that we know that would not change. What is the
information we need in order to evaluate the program? What are some of the other features that we know need to go into the back end of a play management tool in Massachusetts, as Floyd has described.

There are other pieces. What's the frequency of the notifications? What does the notification say? What are the options for enrollment? I think that those need to be more generally defined and allow for the flexibility.

There was an article put out in Gambling Compliance a couple days ago by -and it was an interview of Jeff Freeman, president of the American Gaming Association, and he wanted -- I think -- I may be getting this wrong, but it was moving away from the check-the-box, sort of, response to Responsible Gaming.

And I hear -- I hear our licensees from Wynn and MGM say they want to move beyond that check-the-box and really think creatively and effectively about what types of Responsible Gaming tools are there. But I
want to say that I'm hopeful that the Massachusetts Gaming Commission, and that our history, albeit short history with our licensees, is one in which we are thinking about these types of tools and initiatives and far beyond a check-the-box, sort of, approach.

There's a time and a space and a need for check-the-box approaches. This is not one of them. And regardless of regulatory or nonregulatory, it's cooperative and should retain the flexibility to improve it and not stifle innovation.

MR. MATHIS: Can I make a comment? I'm not going to get in the way of Commissioner Macdonald. You go first. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'll go first because I'm -- be quoting you. In Mike's earlier comments, he said he felt this might be just a question of semantics. And in our conversation -- and for the record, I met with Commissioner Stebbins and Floyd and Mark yesterday, and we talked through a number of these -- a number of these issues.

And that, on the question of
semantics, if $I$ recall right, Mark, what you said yesterday, is that your concept of the-of the content of a regulation would be that you would be formalizing the essence of an effective play management system. You would not be prescribing the specifics of it. And that -- I took from that that this would be broadly articulated requirements. Going to use your word, the essence of the functionality of an effective play management -- play management system.

What would a regulation here kind of look like, in the broadest form, that would address the concerns that -- that Wynn and MGM have articulated?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Right. So I
think that we would -- the regulation would remain general. But there would be -- I'm -may be working outside of my area and our general counsel may want to weigh in. But I think that there is a way through MOU or through rules, or through specs, that we would be specific up front in a current version. But those versions would end up changing over
time as we continue to improve the program through evaluation and experience.

The regulation should be specific in some ways regarding reporting, regarding other technical elements, but flexible enough that the features of it can be defined through another format. But that other format will provide very specific direction so that the developers can move forward with it. We need to provide specific direction on how it's moved forward, but I think that we can provide that in a different format than that regulation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What would be -say again, specifically, what would be in the reg? You said --

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I think there should be specifics on the fact it's -- the stuff that we know. That this is voluntary that -- for patrons to use. That we know the type of data that we need to have, in order to effectively evaluate this.

I think Floyd articulated some of the -- or Floyd has talked about some of the
technical requirements that are, kind of, on the back end of this that, I think, are relatively set in stone, and probably are set in stone for -- regardless of what the product is, that there are certain technical requirements that need to be in place for it to be on the gaming floor.

The nontechnical are probably the stuff that everybody thinks about, where we become more general, is the stuff that everybody thinks about. Notifications, frequency of notifications, how a player enrolls, or intervals at which a player's invited to enroll. All of these things, I think, are much more -- remain fluid through our 18 months of experience in this and that we would look to --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So set aside the technical ones, because you can't -- or I don't -- you and I can't talk about the technical ones that would be in this reg. But the reg would say that it would be voluntary and there would be certain kind of data reported, apropos of your piece of this, what
does that gain you? Why -- how are your interests served by having that in a reg, by saying it'll be voluntary and there'll be certain kind of data available?

MR. BARROGA: So we can ensure that, if we have the high-level requirements of the play management system in your regulation, we can ensure that the manufacturers implement those requirements. They speak with their development teams, and they'll have conversations between those developers, the operators and the MGC to ensure that they're implementing a product, first and foremost.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But Floyd, if Mark, under the no-stick reg scenario, Mark write a memorandum that says, this will be voluntary and we need to have this data, that gets submitted to everybody, how is -- how is that different? I just understand how that --

MR. BARROGA: By implementing the regulations, it allows the test labs, whether it's BMM or GLI in the test lab here to conduct testing, not only on play management system, but across all your products that are
offered at each casino property.
So we were just discussing the MOU specifically for a play management system. But with regulation, you'll go through the process. And we can assure that a play management product on a IGT machine, or a Konami machine, it'll be evaluated, innovation testing across each product type to ensure, if a customer walks into the casino they can trust a machine in Massachusetts and ensure that every product on the floor will have a copasetic functionality across the board. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But, Floyd, we've done that already without a regulation. MR. BARROGA: How so? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's been tested at PPC.

MR. BARROGA: Yes, it has been tested at PPC, but we're testing on the floor. Once we release that product, the MGC did not see the product until, literally, hours before the release. So that product did not go through that process, did not go through testing, as any other electronic gaming device
would.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: It was days. But their point is still taken, that we had a initial planned release. We were testing it at PPC on the floor, and we pulled it back because there were problems with it. And it didn't go with the planned release date. Went back -- Scientific Games went back, fixed those problems, and then we came back for the release date that we had. But I think, that if there's a way to avoid that type of scenario, I'm all for it.

MR. DESALVIO: But by the way, just -- if we were working -- either one of us were working with IGT - bless you - on a new product, there is -- you don't need a regulation to do GLI testing.

And if you wanted to take -- for example, let's say IGT develops the new play management version and it goes down to a GLI and they want to make sure, across all the games, that when you get to whatever thresholds are set that the product actually performs, I don't think you need a regulation
to hand a product over for either the MGC's internal testing, or to flip that out to GLI. I really don't see the benefit of that being a reg. They're required to test whatever they're given, and make sure that it operates appropriately.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree with that. There's no reason why we can't give it to them to test them. We don't need a reg, A. And B, when they do the testing they will be testing against the detailed spec. They're not going to be testing against a reg that says it has to be voluntary. They're going to be testing against that detailed spec --

MR. DESALVIO: Whatever the program was.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Whatever the detailed software development is, which we all agree isn't going to be in the reg.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So I just --
MR. MATHIS: If I can, I think, you
know, one of the other -- one of the other dangers of regulation and rigidity -- and I
would respectfully challenge quote, unquote the things we know from the data.

For example, one of the -- to the extent there was troubling aspect of the report, one of the troubling things for me was, I think the data showed that most customers did not reach their budget, their maximum budgets set. But for the ones that did reach and exceed it, the majority of those increased their budget.

And I think that's a little bit of, once we gave the customer the information, what did they do with the information. And the data shows they ratcheted up their spend, or their potential spend. There may be a conversation about what happens when someone reaches their maximum budget, for example.

And this is some of the granularity that we can get into in a nonregulatory environment and a regulatory environment. That might lead to a two-week comment period and a bunch of third parties chiming in, when Bob and I on the floor, potentially, could start experimenting, you know, selectively,
opportunistically.
You know, the other comment I make is in terms of consistency being a danger is, I think we could potentially convince the staff and the Commission that you've got three different opportunities to test different scenarios, because, candidly, the Plainridge customer is a very different customer than the Springfield customer, is a very different customer than the Boston customer, both from a demographic standpoint and from a product standpoint. Plainridge is, obviously, slots-driven. We're going to be a little bit of a hybrid. And I suspect, Bob's going to be a little bit higher end table game business.

But the point is, $I$ think it's a mistake to potentially try to impose the same standard in the same intervals in the same limits to all of our products, and do it in a regulatory environment that would cause us to come back and raise these points. We just lose some of the nimbleness to go back and tweak it.

So all this can be done in either a
regulatory or nonregulatory environment, I would just suggest to you, in a nonregulatory environment it would be much more real time, dynamic and nimble.

And, lastly, everything that a regulation can do for a vendor, I guarantee you MGM and Wynn can do even more effectively, is, sort of, the CEO phone call. A CEO phone call is much more effective than a regulation. And that's similar to a phone call to a vendor.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, may I make one or two comments.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So I generally, 99 percent of the time, support my staff's recommendations. In this particular case, I am supporting their comments. I do, however, think about our experience at Penn. That sort of informs my thoughts on this, which was a voluntary experience. And I remember early on, the amount of effort that Penn staff and their technology folks put into this on our behalf, I thought was extraordinary. And they
were, you know, a true partner. There was some grumbling and I totally get that, but they were a true partner.

I suggest we afford our Category 1 licensees the same opportunity at this case with a few caveats. While this would be a collaborative effort, and we are collaborative, and we would listen, in the end if Mark suggests a particular path forward, or Floyd suggests a particular path forward, that's the path forward.

Not to say that we would not listen and take into account their considerations, but we'd have to be -- we'd have to be certain, in the end we would not be met with too much resistance.

Secondly, I do -- Floyd's technical
concerns, I agree, Mr. Chairman, I don't completely understand, but I defer to Floyd in all things gaming technology, because he's much more experienced than I am. I do however, have my -- I'd like -- I think, organically, I think there are ways around some of those things. I think they're very
legitimate concerns.
But there may come a point where we would come back to the Commission under this voluntary regime and just say, hey, you know what, there are some technical benefits to have a regulation, or even a broad regulation in place, because we are finding -- you know, different slot manufacturers are coming in are paying no attention and it's slowing things down. However, I hear our licensees who say, look we're pretty major players in this phase, and if they need it this way, guess what, it's going to be this way.

So to conclude my comments, I would support, at this point, a voluntary regime with the understanding that, at any point, as I think conversations I've had with our licensees, they understand we can come back to the Commission and say hey, you know what, we tried it and there's still goodwill, and I expect always will be goodwill. But there are some complications that really require a regulatory environment.

And I hope, if we at least start it
that way, we could get our licensees, IGT in a room, talk about what our minimum requirements are, talk about time frames. And, also, tell us from their point of view, IGT, are there any downsides to us not doing this in a reg, when you deal with other manufacturers or testing facilities? And if there are, we're going to revisit with the Commission. And we're going to do it pretty darn quick, because we are going to be working towards timelines of having these things on the floor in, at this point, a cooperative manner. You know, whether it's a year. We'll come back and update the Commission but get guidance from the Commission on, you know, what the time frame would be.

So having said that, I understand my
staff. I respect them. And I think
99 percent of the way, I agree with them. Just maybe, as we start out, the environment might be slightly different. And they might come back to me in two or three months, or six months or a year and say, see, we told you so. If that's the case, we'll be right back here.

Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just want to -- I want to chime in, because I think in all this kind of granular discussion, we don't want to gloss over some key points. The key points are Massachusetts and our partners are being a trendsetter, in terms of what we're talking about today. I think, thankfully, Mark, you've realized now, that three and four are off the table and we're only debating one and two.

I do like the collaborative
approach. I do not want -- I think we also have an opportunity here through -- following on Commissioner Zuniga's suggestion of some type of, you know, let's take the advantage to kind of beat our chest and blow our own horn, as our Class 1 licensees are about to open, and have some type of exciting MOU-signing process that again shows our partnership and our collaboration, and our willingness to be -- to be unique trendsetters.

I, for one, kind of -- you know, I'm willing to try the collaborative approach, but
also highlight Commissioner's Cameron's suggestion, which is something we talked about yesterday, of, you know, keep in the back of our mind, an opportunity to structure a reg similar to how we have instituted rules of the game. There's a simple reg that says, rules of the game. See the information in the lobby.

That allows flexibility. That allows that document to be upgraded, without having to go through some rigid regulation form -- formula and process. It allows the conversations to go back and forth.

But I think, Mark, you just -- and your last comments kind of touched on a interesting topic that might have got lost in all of this, is what does the patron need to be aware of? What does the patron need to understand, his or her rights under the program, it is voluntary data collection, as part of that?

I mean, there is -- just as we employ rules of the game to help the patron understand -- I mean, help our licensees be
flexible, in terms of what they want to -- the products they want to offer their patrons, rules of the game are also set up so the patron understands what their rights are and how something is being conducted.

So that said, I also -- I'm willing to go with the collaborative process, as opposed to, you know, a real rigid regulatory process to make this collaboration not so friendly. But I'd love to keep a conversation ongoing, of how we might be able to structure, I think as Commissioner pointed out, a broad reg that simply refers to a document, rules, ideas, concepts, research components, technical components that we can constantly, kind of, keep current, keep available.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to make sure, are you saying, Commissioner, you're suggesting that we go forward now, in a collaborative approach without a reg, but in due time maybe adopt a wide-ranging reg, which points to something like rules of the road? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. And I
think $I$ started this morning, thinking I was more in favor of the regulatory approach, only because of the consistency. Consistent expectations, we all know what to expect of one another. But I'll be honest with you, having not had the licensees in here, I think I would have been in favor of that. But having listened to the licensees explain their perspective, and also, this was key for me, be willing to say, hey, we understand you need certain reporting requirements and we're -- we understand that and we're going to be willing to do that. We have a record with the licensees. We do not have a record of noncompliance or in any way trying to shirk -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Smoke us? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, that's your word. But I am persuaded that this is -and plus, it's so new. Do you know, writing a regulation that we know we have to change at some point, I'm persuaded that we can -- and I'll tell you, I don't know that we would have had the success, 10 percent of consistent users of the Marquee rewards without that
collaboration.
Other jurisdictions that mandated, frankly, have not had that kind of success so I'm -- for a few different reasons, I'm persuaded to -- to go ahead and move ahead collaboratively. But of course, we'll have clear understanding of what we need in order to, A, evaluate, B, have consistent reporting. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And, again, I'd love to see us, again, find an opportunity. You know, Mike, in his letter, talks about all these areas in this, you know, effort to institute PlayMyWay that we agree upon. Let's beat our chest, let's blow our trumpet and, you know, sign a perfunctory MOU that keeps everybody moving in the same direction.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, you know, Elaine this is -- this is something to think about. You know, this is an unusual step that we're taking, and it's an important one. And, you know, we'll try it. And it sounds like there's at least three or four of us in favor of it so it looks like we're going to try
this. And it might be worth tuning that out a little bit, because it is. I mean, you're trying to -- you're urging us to do something a little different. Let us prove that we can be good citizens without a hammer and -- so it might be something we think about, talking about making a point of, because it is -- it is an important point. Any more comment, or do we want to have -- somebody want to have a motion?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I'll make one final comment. And that is, I, too, could support a collaborative approach. But that, along with a document that sets out whether we call them specifications or minimum requirements, or presumptive standards, which -- it's a phrase that I used, you know, in December, that that ought to be -- that out to attend and be part of this -- be part of this decision.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I think that's -- we've already gotten one of those that we're going to continue to work on, right?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I think that's absolutely clear, if I'm not mistaken, right? Okay. Somebody want to...

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I'll be happy to move that the Commission advance play management system, in cooperation with our licensees through a nonregulatory path, as described in the memo here in our packet and as discussed here today.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Could I just -- would that be option two?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that clear, just to be sure if we're -- is that clear? Okay. You're clear on that. Okay. Was there a second?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There was a
second? Any further discussion? All in favor? Aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. Good for us. That was a good one. Thank you.

MR. DESALVIO: Thank you, Commissioners. Thank you, Mark.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, can we take, maybe, a three-minute break and then go to Item 3C?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How about four?
MR. BEDROSIAN: Good enough.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening public meeting No. 233, and we are going to be Item 3C, is that what you said, Director?

MR. BEDROSIAN: It is, yes. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So good morning,

Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. BEDROSIAN: On behalf of staff, who have been working very hard to prepare for the opening at MGM Springfield, I'm here to give you some insight in how we are tracking our opening presentations. And I always start this with the analogy of a duck.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sorry, Shara. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: A duck?

MR. BEDROSIAN: I said, a duck. If you've ever seen a duck swim on a pond, above the pond the duck seems very graceful, but below the water, obviously, the duck is paddling like heck. And I think, if you've maybe seen staff, we seem calm, cool and collective, but below the surface we're
actually paddling pretty darn hard to get ready.

So let me -- although I and
Commissioner Macdonald were not here, let me remind you of how MGC tracked opening activities at Plainridge Park Casino. We hired a construction management company, which used a sophisticated construction tracking tool, would enter tracking information, and I think they had Gantt charts. And this required a lot of meetings and a lot of after-the-fact data entry. And we thought about, what's the best way for tracking a big project management and complex activities. And there's a bunch of different ways.

As you know, there are checklists and Gantt charts. And, indeed, we are actually using some components of those, as we get ready for all the responsibilities of opening MGM Springfield. The challenge is, the potential drawbacks to some of the traditional methods, when you have a huge, complex project to manage is, they take a lot of time, a lot of meetings, and you're meeting
to enter data. And we didn't -- we were hoping this wasn't the most efficient way to do things.

We were introduced to this product, Jura. Our folks became familiar with Jura. It was a development tool that we used in developing our license management system. It's a proprietary issue tracking product that provides sophisticated project management functions.

Before deciding to use it as our primary management tool for the MGM and Wynn casino openings, our personnel in both IT and finance departments are currently using it just to track their day-to-day workflow. Indeed, I understand Commissioner Zuniga has seen the tool in use during his meetings in the finance department.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So it would go beyond our time here, for me to give you a in-depth explanation of Jura. But the advantages of Jura are that it gives you ability to manage what $I$ call large chunks of
work, by understanding all the subchunks. And chunks is my term, and I think the Jura development people would be horrified for that term. It allows you to understand all the tasks that go into the chunks.

In addition to tracking activity, Jura, because it is a platform in which you can enter information, allows you to update people by just entering the information, as opposed to having sent a separate e-mail or updating the work. I'll try to explain this in a rational term as we go on.

Let me put this in context. I've already put some boxes up there. Last fall, senior staff had a meeting with a Jura expert, who helped us -- who helped us put our MGM opening into chunks - I call them buckets - of what we needed to do to be ready for the MGM Springfield opening. Under these buckets, we're able to track all the work we need to get done.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: These are all the buckets?

MR. BEDROSIAN: These are the four
main buckets, yeah. So if you look at the buckets, I'll describe them. The postoperation certificate, in order for a casino to operate in Massachusetts, they must comply with 205 CMR 151. 151 cross references other regulatory and statutory provisions, but that is the gaming operating certificate. That says you are ready to operate a gaming facility. So that would be great, if they were only operating a gaming facility. They've done a lot of other things we have to track.

Our licensees also made commitments in their licenses, Section 61's findings and Host and Community Surrounding Agreements. So that's that second bucket, licensed agreements and conditions. Mr. Ziemba is here. And he and Mr. Delaney are mainly responsible for that particular bucket. But that's an enormous, enormous bucket.

So even if we were good at tracking
items one and two, and the licensees were good with their operations -- gaming operations certificate and they comply with all the
license conditions and agreements, we, as an agency, actually have to be ready to regulate them. So that's bucket number three. We have to have trained personnel. We have to have office space. We have to have revenue accountants. Our GameSense folks have to be ready. All those things have to be ready. So those are the items in bucket three.

And, finally, our last item is
communications, which is a catchall, and just covers a ton of areas. For example, how do we let people know what our requirements or not are going to be on service employees, on licensing service employees. How do we let people know what our responsibilities will be, or options are for Responsible Gaming, so that's communications.

So then, I talked about Jura being able to -- as I said, I sort of gave you an overview. And then there are subchunks. For example, posting certificate of gaming readiness. They have to certify the floor, that the -- all the slot machines are tied into our CMS, they're working, safety and
security plans, approval of internal controls. All those things are discrete chunks of work that we need to get done.

Under the license conditions, as I said, construction commitments, Section 61 commitments, host community agreements under regulatory readiness, trained personnel office space, revenue process, GameSense responsibilities, and as I gave you, examples of communications. And then, these chunks are broken down into smaller -- I'll use the term tasks and subtasks. And you can see that it gets -- it gets very complicated. But by monitoring these things, and we'll show you an example of how they actually get monitored, people's works.

We've created an environment, and folks have put all their, sort of, tasks in. We're able to update these. We've created an environment in which people have workflows. And we measure workflows by commitments and time frame durations. What you can get done this month and what needs to get done. We have an overall time frame that we've agreed
upon with MGM Springfield, when these tasks will get done. Do tasks always get done on time? They don't. Sometimes they slip. But we're able to, through workflows and my ability to look into other people's workflows and have them report at our Monday morning weekly senior staff meeting, we can recognize when there are roadblocks.

You know, for example, we need to have our technology available at our new office space in Springfield. And if the correct vendors don't install the correct switches, we don't have technology. Our IT folks, because they're so sophisticated using this tool, are able to track all that interaction with our vendors supplying the technology. And if Dan McDonald is out one day, well, guess what, all the information, all the communications he's had with that vendor is in one particular place and able to be tracked. So anyone can pick up that -that item and go with it.

And as a manager, our new CIO or myself can go. We don't have to call Dan and
say, Dan, what's going on with this? We can go and work, and actually see exactly what's been going on. So this would be an example of the workflow. You'd have things to do, things in progress, and things you would get done.

The other advantage is, this has strong reporting tools. And Floyd -- I'd be remiss if $I$ didn't say Floyd and Joan have been the leaders of this for us, and stay on top of helping us get comfortable with the tool. And when people ask what are the capabilities of the tool, if they don't know we have the ability to go and find out exactly what the capabilities of the tool are.

You know, this would be a standard Gantt chart, which is great, and it would give you a --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Ed. Can I ask you to take a step back, just from the workflow slide?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Sure.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: What is a Kanban board?

MR. BEDROSIAN: You know, so you're
going to ask me. So a Kan -- I think the -do we pronounce it Kanban? Yeah, we pronounce it Kanban.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Kanban.
MR. BEDROSIAN: That is the -- I
think that is just a generic title for a workspace. So I have a Kanban board, which shows all my work, my particular work. And that is distinct from the Jura product. The Jura product is, in fact, the tool, the overall management tool.

And if you're going to -- if your next question is what does Jura stand for, I can only tell you that I looked on the Internet how accurate it is or not. It's not an acronym. It sounds like it would be an acronym. But it's actually -- and I'm going to say this, and Joan's shaking her head so it sounds like I'm right, it's actually the designation.

The particular company that built this, their product -- the competitor's product was called Bugzilla, and Jura stands for Godzilla. So, presumably, Godzilla
crushes Bugzilla. This is a little piece of information I'm sure you didn't necessarily need to know, but now you do know.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And they work off of Kanban boards.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Exactly.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They wanted to crush the competition?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Apparently, they wanted to crush the competition. So the Kanban board is the workspace. And I will tell you, at the end of this, I would suggest -- obviously, this is a 30,000-foot view, we'd love to spend time individually with commissioners, as we have with

Commissioner Zuniga, and sit down and show you a demonstration, get a little more in depth. It would be hard to do it in this environment.

So I'm sorry. To get back to the reporting options of this, which I think are really important is, you know, you see here this can report into a traditional Gantt chart. But the advantage is, within the Gantt chart, you could look and say, okay, not only
does it tell you what has to -- what's happening in a particular time frame, it could show you the particular tasks that are associated in that particular time frame. So that's something in -- I'd say we're on the front end of trying to use that type of reporting tool.

So the value of using this tool are -- is beneficial. It is -- it's transparent to all staff members, and I'd say most of senior staff. And we have gaming agents. It's not just senior staff. It's all staff we're trying to get involved in this tool. So you can let staff know what's happening in projects that they might have some effect on. So, you know, if budget can't pay for our computers, IT can't put 'em in. So ITs always want to know budget. Where are you in paying for our computers so that we can actually go out to Springfield and put those computers in.

Timeliness, you know, use the Dan McDonald example. If Dan has a conversation with an outside vendor, they send
him an e-mail, that goes right into the tool.
Dan doesn't have to forward it to people.
Doesn't have to recreate it. That will always exist in the tool. We love Dan. We hope he's never out. But if Dan was out for a period time, his workflow is there. It's understandable. In fact, I think our CIO has already benefited from being able to go in to some of the projects IT has been working on and see what the workflows have been.

Again, efficiency, I think
Commissioner Cameron would understand, you know these types of tools have been, sort of, now required in law enforcement, the ability to measure data and understand it. And responsiveness -- you know, on these Kanban boards, if something's not moving over to the right and it's in a particular time frame, it's available for us to, you know, understand and we can go to the workflow and understand what's the quote, unquote block there.
And again -- and the big thing is
our goal really is that this is the model, and, you know, it's not quite as easy as a
cut-and-paste, but that's -- you know, we are going to be going from MGM right into Wynn. A lot of posting certificate will be the same regulations and same statutes. Our readiness will be similar. Not exactly the same. Similar.

I think probably for John and Joe, the licensing conditions will change. I mean, those things. But those are importable. But this tool, in this way of thinking about managing data and projects, I think is very transferable to the Wynn opening. And we've had more of a -- I'd say a slow incline getting up to the opening of MGM. We will not have that slow -- same slow incline as we will with Wynn. The benefit is, we will have just exercised those muscles of opening a casino, so hopefully there'll be a lot of muscle memory in that process.

So that -- and, again, we've had a lot of people -- I don't want to sugar coat this and say there aren't challenges of any organization, or staff adopting a new -- you know, whether it's a case management system,
new technology, we need to keep reminding ourselves and using it and getting comfortable with it. And I try and do that by our Monday morning staff meetings and saying, okay, what's in our -- either the Kanban, Commissioner Macdonald, what's in our workflow this week, and are we behind on anything. You know, our -- that's our internal process for preparations.

Our external process for preparations is that, you know, we are meeting at senior staff level monthly with the MGM folks. In fact, we have another meeting tomorrow morning. There are subgroups, whether it is Floyd on the technology side, Jill on the hiring side, or Mark on Responsible Game -- there are submeetings that are going on, also, with the MGM folks responsible for those particular specialties. And those, we try and get report up to the main group at our monthly meetings.

And the tempo of those meetings will
increase. They'll probably go from monthly to biweekly, or is it bimonthly? I don't know,
in the spring. And then, as we get closer to summer, you know, we're going to have a lot of staff out in Springfield. They'll probably be weekly, if not at some point, I guess, in the last 30 days, daily.

So that's where we are. And I don't know -- and I -- again, I want to thank Joan and Floyd. They were really the ones who -who pushed this tool based on the experience with LMS. And I think the long-term advantage is, you know, if we can get people to think about this as a general workflow tool, and I would like to do it for myself, that it will expand beyond just our project management into our everyday lives.

So I can answer questions up about this high. If there are detailed questions, I have my folks here. But, again, like

Commissioner Zuniga, I think setting up some time for you guys to come in. And, if for some reason you have a workflow you want to manage and we can teach you to do it, we'd love that opportunity also.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me speak a
little bit because I'm familiar with, as you mentioned, some of the progress here. I attend -- sometimes attend the meetings that Derek runs on finance. And the last one that I attended, it was really a very -- a great change, in terms of what is now being managed through Jura.

They continue -- he continues to manage a lot of other things that are not MGM related the way he has done that in the past, with an agenda, with an update from the person, et cetera. But my impression was, that now he's transitioning into MGM-related activities. And it was very obvious to me, that everybody else there is paying attention to the tool because he's paying attention to the tool, because you are paying attention to the tool as well, Ed.

So I think a lot of what you alluded to, it's unnecessary and more efficient. For example, there will be no need to send each other e-mails with attachments and who's got the latest version of the latest spreadsheet or have to review an issue because -- and be
reminded of the progression of that issue, because anybody can just go see it in real time, and there's only one version, the one that's in this shared workspace.

So it obviously requires that
everybody be looking at it, at least periodically. And like anything else, and you spoke to this, there's different levels of comfort and adoption. But at least that little window that $I$ already saw, and some of the background I had, having just, sort of, played around with the tool is very encouraging, because not only this occasion of MGM opening and then Wynn opening, but, eventually, this could really stick to just doing everything that you need to do.

The nature of meetings change a little bit. There's still a need for those meetings. But at least the hope is that a lot of inefficiencies go away because there's this shared environment. So I'm very encouraged by this. Looking forward, very much, to how much this advances.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I agree. I
think it's a terrific tool. I'm glad we don't need a construction management team in here to bring their --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Well, we have a construction manager.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, I mean we don't need their charts, their Gantt charts, their systems. You know, we're able to populate this on our own. And I love the fact, and I've seen it used, as you pointed out, in other settings, similar tools.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, you've seen this in a different --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I've seen this a little bit. Joan did -- I did have an opportunity to see the system, but other similar tools. When you have a task sitting out there and your boss can see that that task hasn't been completed, it's a motivator to get that task done.

So it's, you know, basic. It helps you manage and see where there is a block, as you pointed out, and you can see it clearly, others can see it. And I just see it helping
us tremendously. So thank you for that high-level presentation.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Just don't recommend that it be incorporated into the Commissioner's oversight.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We'll have different levels of adoption, as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. Glad you said that. Does this -- besides your visual meetings, where you look at the charts, is there an electronic critical path function; in other words, does something go red or yellow, if there's something that's going to get in the way or not get done? So Joan is noting so I guess the answer to that -- nodding, I mean?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yeah. Go ahead, Joan, you --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You want to sit here, Joan?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Got to come up
and --
MS. MATSUMOTO: Thank you.
Mr. Chairman, basically, what it does is it operates very similarly to project management
software, but without the data entry need. So because it's the actual workspace and people are going in to complete their tasks, they don't need to then go report out to anybody else I'm in the midst of this, or I've completed it, or it's on track or it's off track.

Because you're actually doing the work within the task, Dan Macdonald adding the e-mail that the vendor has replied and here's the latest version of the document, because he's actually doing the work in that task space, the system is monitoring and allowing everybody else to see what the status is in real time.

So things do go yellow, and they do go red, and they do go green because you've created these tasks in such a way that says, in order for that big bucket that the executive director has, which says post the operating certificate, consists of, literally, hundreds, if not, in John Ziemba's case, thousands of tasks in order to get to complete there's a measurement that says by these dates
we must be at this point. There are some hard statutory deadlines, and there are some dependencies. We cannot install the equipment until it's delivered. And it's not going to be delivered until it's paid for, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

But instead of having to sit there and call out, this is where $I$ am, because it is the actual workspace combining the messaging, the document attachment and the status in terms of a workflow to do, in progress done, there's no need to report out. It just happens automatically. The system is giving you an appropriate view at your level.

So at the executive director level, he doesn't have the time to go dive down into the weeds, or sit there and listen to people report out. He just wants to be able to look at that one bucket and see, where are we in progress? Are we on time, or we starting to slide off track? And the folks who are actually doing the work do not have to spend time updating anybody. The lag goes away. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But there is that need to at least initially -- but the good news is that you can always modify. At least, initially, you have to set up some dependencies.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: These have to be done by $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$. And if not, you need to modify. But the point about tracking a Gantt chart, you first have to lay it out, that's understood. But then, as you advance it, it gets updated automatically, which is Joan's point.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. It may not be until after I come back from vacation, but I'm going to get a visit, too.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Great.
MS. MATSUMOTO: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Excellent. So I suggest we can move to Mr. Grossman's item. Revisit, once again.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What's that, is that 3B?

MR. BEDROSIAN: It is 3B, yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is there anybody with time restrictions here? I'm just curious.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think most of the other issues are internal issues, if I'm correct. We have a qualifier, but I don't think the qualifier's actually here; is that correct?

MR. STRATTON: Correct.
MR. BEDROSIAN: That's correct. So I think they're just spectators.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. Mr. Grossman.

MR. GROSSMAN: Good afternoon. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

MR. GROSSMAN: As a follow up from last meeting, we have, before you, an updated version of the enhanced Code of Ethics. It incorporates all the changes that were outlined at the last meeting. And there are a couple of areas that $I$ will just quickly
highlight before we move ahead.
The first involves, you'll recall, the discussion of Commissioner's involvement with nonprofits, charitable activities and the like. That's on page -- well it's Section 15B. As discussed, we came up with some new language to govern that subject area.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is, certainly, a great step in the direction that I feel comfortable with. We'll see how everybody else feels. I had a question about your proposed language. What this says is that I can't give money to the Red Cross, if Wynn Resorts gives money to the Red Cross; is that correct, that that's what that says? I can't give a significant money to the Red Cross.

MR. GROSSMAN: You're referring to the significant contributor?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That receives any funding from a gaming licensee. MR. GROSSMAN: Well that was not exactly what $I$ had in mind by a contributor. But if that's the way you read it, certainly,
we should probably modify that language. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no. I don't think it says that, Mr. Chairman. It says a commissioner may not be involved as an officer, director or -- oh, significant contributor. Yeah, that's a -- that's a glitch.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I
couldn't -- if Wynn Resorts gave money to Red Cross, I couldn't give a thousand dollars to Red Cross.

MR. GROSSMAN: That wasn't the intent. But if that's how you took it, then, certainly, we should modify.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: What was the intent, Mr. Grossman?

MR. GROSSMAN: That you're, you know, not necessarily a officer or director, but you do a lot of work or a participant in a substantial amount of activities.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So
contributor was a no-named -- you don't have a title, but you're really very much involved in that --

MR. GROSSMAN: That type.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Not, I'm writing a check for charity?

MR. GROSSMAN: That was the intent.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A significant fundraiser, would that say what you are saying more?

MR. GROSSMAN: I mean, we don't, necessarily, even need that language. The point was, just that any organization that you are involved with, in theory, should not be one that the gaming licensees are contributing to financially.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's more of an appearance issue.

MR. GROSSMAN: That's the point.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: But would that include, you know, the Chairman's scenario, of not being able to contribute significantly to the Red Cross, if Wynn Resorts --

MR. GROSSMAN: No. I don't think that -- if he's just making a financial contribution, I don't think that implicates
any concerns that we would have. It's if he serves on the board of the Red Cross, or something of that nature, then that's where we're concerned.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So maybe we can delete significant contributor and include fundraiser, as somebody suggested, because it's the fundraising that really opens up -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm just groping here, but $I$ didn't think you meant the Red Cross model. So if we could just write this in a way. I certainly think it makes sense to be precluded from being heavily involved in a nonprofit to which a licensee is a major -- a significant contributor. That's, clearly, at least an appearance, if not the potential reality of a problem. So it's just a question of how to say it.

And I would think, if you said, or significant fundraiser, $I$ don't know why, you know, if Mr -- if there was an organization out there, you know, against domestic violence and Wynn -- I'm not involved in it but Wynn Resorts contributes a lot to it and I
contributed to it, $I$ don't see any issue there at all. But if I were a fundraiser for a domestic violence organization, that would pose a problem.

So if you said or fundraiser and then added, for sake of discussion, you said that receives any significant funding from a gaming licensee, then, $I$-- from my standpoint, that would -- that would do the job.

MR. GROSSMAN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does that make sense to everybody else?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah. I was against -- as I said the last meeting, I'm 55/45, you know, against opening this up in support of keeping it in its current -- in its current form. But I gather I'm a minority on that.

But I did have a further question, Todd, with regard to the last sentence. "Further, a Commissioner may not utilize their title in any way so as to bestow an unwarranted privilege on such organization."

The use of the word "such" there, you know, then means that that prohibition of bestowing unwarranted privileges applies only to organizations that receive funding from any gaming licensee.

I would think we would want to -that we would want to have a provision here that we shouldn't use our titles in any way so as to bestow an unwarranted privilege on any organization.

MR. GROSSMAN: I think that's right. I mean, the language is somewhat superfluous because you can't do that anyway. But, you know, we're just clarifying the point there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What does that mean, exactly? Give me an example of what I couldn't do under that clause.

MR. GROSSMAN: An unwarranted privilege?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
MR. GROSSMAN: You can't advertise that Chairman Crosby will be speaking at this Red Cross function, please -- you know, a hundred dollars a seat, come see him speak,
because now you're using your title of chair to draw people into the event. Or Steve Crosby, chairman of the Mass Gaming Commission, endorses this toothpaste or something like that, you know, since he has such a nice smile. You know, you can't do stuff like that.

You can do it in your personal capacity. You just can't use your title. The state owns your title. So you can't do that anyway, under the state Conflict of Interest Law. But here, it was just an effort to really hammer home the point that you can't be fundraising in your official capacity for a private organization, which you can't do anyway.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think
it's clear, if it's not there. If it's already covered by the -- by our, you know, ordinary, ethical obligations, why clutter up this enhanced -- enhanced ethics, because it's not enhancing, it's already there?

MR. GROSSMAN: That's true. We can
take it out.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I thought that. Other comments on this one? So we modify this slightly, but that seems like you've hit the sweet spot.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So it's going to be significant fundraising.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Director or fundraiser with any educational, religious, et cetera organization that receives any significant funding, or significant funding. Just drop and, and put significant, for the sake of discussion.

MR. GROSSMAN: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Scratch the last words.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So, for example, we could -- we could still contribute to the National Council on Problem Gambling, who received money from licensees, we just couldn't be officers or directors or fundraise for them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. GROSSMAN: I think that's right.

Okay. Next one, just real quick, on paragraph C right below, there's a citation that needs to be adjusted. In red it says Section 8C, it should be Section 11C, so I'll make that adjustment.

And the last issue I thought we would just hit on real quick, is paragraph 13 on the preceding page -- or two pages. Here, we struck the words "in Massachusetts" on the second line of paragraph 13, which would preclude commissioners or employees from staying overnight in any guest room at any hotel anywhere owned or operated by a person or entity licensed by the Commission.

So that would include, obviously, hotels in Nevada or other where -- other locations around the world. So that is a change in policy. And I just wanted to -since we didn't talk about it at your last meeting, bring that to your attention.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it doesn't say that we can't stay in a Wynn resort; it says that we can't stay in a Wynn Resort, except in our official course of duty, if it's approved?

MR. GROSSMAN: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: So you couldn't go there on vacation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can't go there on vacation, right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What if it's -- would this now -- if the purchase by MGM Growth Properties of the Caesar's goes through, would that include, also, all those properties, under this reading?

MR. GROSSMAN: If -- so --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It would be owned.

MS. BLUE: I don' think it would. They would be owned -- those properties would be owned under a different corporate entity. They would be leased back to their individual licensees. So I would say, no, they're no longer owned by the licensee. They're owned by a different entity.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm thinking of the properties that are now going to be owned by MGM Properties.

MS. BLUE: Well, they REIT is a separate legal entity from MGM, the licensee. So our licensee in Massachusetts is Blue Tarp. It will no longer own the real estate that it sits on if it gets -- let's assume it did get transferred, we don't know if it will or it won't, but it would be owned by a legal entity, which was not, necessarily, a licensee.

Now, again, if at some point we license some of these entities, that might make a difference. But I think, at the moment, I do not believe that REITs are licensed by us, and they don't hold a gaming license from us.

MR. GROSSMAN: Unless they shifted MGM Springfield into MGM Growth Properties. In which case, MGM Growth Properties would be licensed by us. So if, you know, Caesar's was then owned by MGM Growth Properties, it would be owned by MGM Growth Properties and operated by MGM which -- I'm sorry, and operated by Caesar's. So in theory -- I mean, we'd have to work through these things, but you might
not be able to go there either, is the answer to your question.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Not that I'm rushing to go there. I'm just --

MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. Totally
understand it.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Again, that would be in your personal capacity. In an official capacity, if there was a reason...

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Yep.
MR. GROSSMAN: So those are --
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So just -we spoke about this yesterday in the legal -in the legal meeting, and I have, functionally, no experience in the area of REITs. But since we're -- since it's on the table, that if the -- if MGM Springfield is transferred into a REIT, then, the property, MGM Springfield property would be in the REIT. The hotel would be in the REIT.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Under these -- under the way it's phrased now, would we be free to stay at the MGM hotel in

Springfield?
MR. GROSSMAN: No.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Because it's not owned by Blue Tarp Development?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It would be operated.

MR. GROSSMAN: It would be operated. But the REIT -- in Springfield the REIT would become a qualifier. So they would be a licensee anyway, so you wouldn't be able to stay there.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: And that would transfer to their other properties, too.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Would be a qualifier.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But we haven't yet decided that.

MR. GROSSMAN: I mean, most likely.
Most likely, they would be a qualifier. It hasn't been decided yet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was
specifically thinking of, you know, the -- all
the properties that get -- because they now
would be owned by MGM Growth Properties, are an additional place where you cannot -- where we wouldn't be able to go. But that's okay. MR. GROSSMAN: Those are all the comments I had.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other
questions on any -- I had a quick one. On page six, under travel expenses, if a -- if IGT wanted to pay our travel expenses to a conference and it was deemed that it was a legitimate public purpose, would that be okay; it would be okay if one of our -- a licensee of ours could pay our expenses, as long as it is deemed by either Ed or me as a legitimate public purpose?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mm-hmm.
MR. GROSSMAN: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Anybody
else? Do I have a motion? Are we ready for a
vote? Do I have a motion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I
move that the Commission adopt the enhanced Code of Ethics, the most recent version, as provided in our packet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
MS. KRUM: Could I just make a comment?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which page you looking at?

MR. MACDONALD: This would be on 15B. I mean, I had suggested that the last sentence, "further a Commissioner may not utilize their title," et cetera, that that be deleted because it's -- it's superfluous -not superfluous. Whatever the word.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which Todd agreed
-- which Todd agreed to, I think?
MR. GROSSMAN: I'm sorry?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which you agreed
to?
MR. GROSSMAN: Oh, sure.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: As revised.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As revised.
Right. Because there were a couple of revisions made in 15B, three. Was there a second, Commissioner Cameron?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
discussion? All in favor of the motion signify by saying aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
have it unanimously. All right. It's 12:30,
but I think we ought to power through, right;
everybody cool with that?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mm-hmm.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Next.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Item 6, please.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did you have
anything on 3A?
MR. BEDROSIAN: No. I think I've taken up enough of the Commission's time today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. No, no. We're --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you, though.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Item 6.
MS. WELLS: Good afternoon,
Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. So
for Item 6A, we have, on the agenda, a vote on an MGM qualifier suitability determination. So you've already been provided with the investigative report, I'll just do a brief summary.

The individual in question here is Mr. John Kilroy, a qualifier for MGM Resorts International. He was appointed to the board of directors in 2017, and then submitted application materials to the IEB. He is expected to serve on both the steering and audit committee, and may have other committee appointments in his tenure.

As for education, he graduated from Newport Harbor High School, then attended the University of Southern California. Studied general academics. Didn't complete that degree, but that was back between 1967 and 1971.

Since then, he's had a very
successful career. He is currently the chairman, president and CEO of Kilroy Realty Corporation. That's a real estate investment trust, REIT company, we were just talking
about those, founded by his father, with a predecessor company in 1947.

Since 1981, he was responsible for the overall all management of all facets of Kilroy Industries, the predecessor to Kilroy Realty Corp., and became the president, CEO and director upon its incorporation in September of 1996. The company made its initial public offering the following year, in 1997, is considered one of the largest REITs in the west coast, specifically, the Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange County, San Francisco Bay area and the greater Seattle areas. The company specializes in acquiring, developing, owning and operating suburban office and industrial real estate.

As a result of his appointment to this position, as a member of the board of directors, he applied for licensure not only in Massachusetts, but also in three other jurisdictions. And we confirmed with the other jurisdictions. Maryland, the investigation is still pending. Michigan, he was determined to be suitable. And New

Jersey, that investigation is pending.
As with the other suitability investigations that the IEB conducts, he conducted a verification of his identity, confirmed his financial stability and integrity, and we reviewed his directorships and interests in other businesses, reviewed litigation history, searched for criminal records, we checked his references and did an analysis of media coverage.

All in all, Mr. Kilroy demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that he's suitable, and the IEB recommends that the Commission vote to find him suitable as a qualifier for MGM Resorts International.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Karen, I'm assuming that -- we know MGM owns properties beyond Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey and us. I'm assuming that there are no suitability investigations going on because different states have different requirements for licensing board members?

MS. WELLS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: This is a very clean investigation. No derogatory information on Mr. Kilroy, and I recommend we find Mr. Kilroy suitable as a qualifier for MGM.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? All in favor? Aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MS. WELLS: So the next item on the agenda -- Mr. Connelly's sick today, so we were going to work in tandem, but I'll just cover that for the Commission's purposes today.

We have been working with MGM on this issue, because they do have an opening coming up this year. So I've worked with both Pat Madamba and Seth Stratton, who are here today, and Loretta Lillios on the enforcement
side of the house.
So as you've probably seen in the packet, I submitted a memo for you just outlining that there has been, as you know, a statutory change as it pertains to the registration of service-level employees. So these are gaming service employees employed by the casinos in Massachusetts.

So in a nutshell, what that change to the statute encompasses, is the -- it gives the Commission the ability of that subset of employees, that service level of employees, it gives the Commission the authority to exempt certain job positions in that category of employee from the requirement of registration. So -- it also requires that the Commission report out to the legislature on that -- on those actions.

So it's important to note, if the Commission makes the decision to exercise that discretion and exempt certain job positions from the registration requirement, basically, the change would be that the casinos would do their own background investigations, like any
employer has the authority to do in
Massachusetts. But the Massachusetts Gaming
Commission and the IEB would not be doing a different subsequent regulatory background investigation.

So what the Commission is looking at, when you exempt an employee, you're relying on the casino to do the appropriate background check for the -- for that particular job position and make a determination about employment.

So one example I've talked about in the past, it would be as if the employee that works at -- you know, with the person that gives out the shoes in the bowling alley, they would be in the same position as the person that gives out the shoes in the bowling alley at any other bowling alley in Massachusetts. There's not that enhanced regulatory oversight by a state agency.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they are not subject to the automatic disqualification. MS. WELLS: Correct. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So there's two big
things. If we exempt a category, it means that they are not subject to the automatic disqualification for the various criminal offenses, A. And B, that we will not be doing any other background checking.

MS. WELLS: Correct. So the employer would have access to -- through iCORI, they would have access to background information regarding criminal offenses that any other -- that any other employer would have in Massachusetts. There would, sort of, be a level playing field.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So if they
found a bad apple with what they deemed to be a significant -- a problematic criminal record, they had every right not to hire the person, it's just that there's no categorical bar for that category person.

MS. WELLS: It would be under employment law across the Commonwealth, it would be the same. So the IEB, you know, recommends that the -- when the Commission looks at this issue, that when they look at what, if any, positions you make a
determination should be exempt, that you remember that -- you know, aside from the no background check, there's also the lack of an enforcement mechanism.

So if there is no registration -- if
Karen Wells works at the bowling alley and does not require to be registered, the Commission, as an agency, does not have the authority to revoke that registration. The employment is up to the employer. So it's something to bear in mind.

And aside from the fact that an employer has a different level of access to information, then, a law enforcement agency, like the IEB does, you're giving up not only the enhanced background check, but you're also giving up the authority to revoke the registration. So you should be mindful of that when determining, which, if any positions it would be appropriate for you to do that with.

And, you know, some of the considerations, public safety, the integrity of the gaming operations, the reputation of
the Massachusetts gaming industry and the casinos, the protection of personal
information and the regulatory
responsibilities of the Gaming Commission, I would suggest should all be considered, when you're looking at what you want to do, as far as these determinations.

I also think it's important for us all, as members of the agency and you as members of the Commission, to remember we have not yet opened a resort casino. So we still have yet to have experience in regulating table games, in understanding what we're looking at with these -- with these exempt positions.

So the regulatory change, which will be coming later in the pack, when we talk about a regulatory change, we are recommending some flexibility. So the Commission has the ability to make determinations, change their mind, if that determination is -- they find that the data indicates was probably not such a good idea, you have that flexibility. And, also, the determinations you make on day one
that you're making these choices, you may want to expand down the road, based on information and based on our experience and what we learn about these positions. Particularly, after we've had the opportunity to regulate these large casinos in operation. So I just bring that to your attention.

So what would be helpful at this juncture, is for the Commission to give some overall policy guidance on what kind of factors the Commission believes would be appropriate for determining which positions should be exempt, and which positions should not be exempt.

So I just indicated in the memo to the Commission, we've had some discussions internally, and some -- based on what we've learned from other jurisdictions, what we see in our own experience, and even speaking with the casino licensees themselves, what the IEB's recommendation at this point for you to consider, is that there should be certain factors that, if applicable to a job position, we should probably still register them at
least at this point, until we have some experience.

And then, I've also indicated some factors. I'm curious the Commission's position on some other issues, because that will inform our recommendation to the Commission about which position should be exempt.

So in the list of factors the IEB is suggesting the Commission should consider for positions that should not be exempt, those include information about whether or not the position involves work on the casino floor.

The casino floor is the heart of operation. That's where all the money is. And I think it's important to remember, sort of that -- the basis for why there is this strict regulatory scheme for casinos in the first place. And we remember, you know, even with talking with MGM, the expectation, the amount of cash that's involved in a casino operation is unlike any other industry in the world. And that's what we're, you know, looking at, when we're looking at a casino
floor. There's a lot of movement. A lot of cash is being moved around the floor. Not only the opportunity for theft of -- on the cash itself, but, also, of greater concern is any kind of collusion with another individual or group of individuals regarding, you know, theft from a casino could also result in physical harm to an individual.

We get reports of armed robberies and other such things where people might get hurt. So I'm very concerned about protecting the floor where all the cash is. At least, at the beginning of the Commission's determination on these, that should be something we take very seriously.

There are -- certainly, particularly with MGM, there are hundreds of jobs that don't work on the casino floor so there's plenty of opportunity to give folks, who may have some kind of difficulty with the registration process an opportunity to work and get jobs at the casino.

So aside from working on the casino floor, we're also looking at jobs where the
position involves access to secure casino back-of-the-house areas without a security escort, that may be the art macabre, where there's liquor storage. I differentiate that between -- against the -- you know, for example, where the office -- I mean, the casino cafeteria is. Obviously, that's not on the floor. It's sort of back-of-the-house, but you don't need a security escort to get there. It's not what you call a secure area. One of the other factors we're looking at is departmental managerial responsibilities. So when we looked at the list of job positions, particularly with MGM, when they gave it to is very helpful. They gave us, sort of, breakdowns by categories of where people were working.

And in other jurisdictions, we've looked at, you know, what they -- an approach they have, which I would recommend, is that -particularly, say, for example in a restaurant, they may register, sort of, the top level managers, but not the lower level employees. And I do think, at this point
that's a good idea, because there's somebody in the chain of command that's responsible to the Commission. There's someone that we're putting eyes on. There's someone where we could take some regulatory action, if necessary. Someone who has some supervisory responsibility.

So I would recommend that, as far as being a regulatory agency and having some control of what's going on at the agency -pardon me, at the facility, but not necessarily going all the way down to those lower-level employees.

The other issue I think that the Commission should consider is being, if the position involves being responsible for alcohol sales, distribution service and/or storage. As you are aware, we give the casinos the liquor license. So we, you know, are particularly concerned with things such as overservice and folks that are -- patrons of the casino that may pose a danger to others, if they are getting in a car leaving a casino. I'm very concerned about that from a public
safety standpoint.
So having a very tight regulatory control over who is serving alcohol and having the opportunity to take some action, if necessary, on their registration is a -- I would suggest, a good thing for public safety. And, also, the reputation of the casinos. That we're really taking a good look at anything involving alcohol because we own the alcohol license, and that's our responsibility.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Karen. As I read these bullet points, I see two categories here. The first one, which is the one you're in the midst of describing, is introduced by saying that IEB strongly recommends that the Commission consider the following factors.

The second -- the second group of bullet points follows that you say the Commission may consider. As a practical matter with regard to these first ones, the casino floor, the back of the house, managerial, now you're saying alcohol, et
cetera, et cetera. For all practical purposes, are you saying that, at this point, that you would recommend that these categories of service employees not be exempted?

MS. WELLS: Correct. So the first list of bullet points, that would -- I would suggest is your basic threshold. These job positions that -- that involve these types of things, we should keep in the registration process, and then you may consider exempting folks that are not in that group.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So a bartender -- a bartender who -- who had a misdemeanor theft conviction within the 10-year period, would be automatically exempted?

MS. WELLS: Yes. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:

Automatically excluded?
MS. WELLS: Yes. Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Even if
they're in the bowling alley, let's say.
MS. WELLS: Yep. That's my
recommendation, at this point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because they're serving alcohol?

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One could assume that they'll serve alcohol in the bowling alley or the movie.

MS. WELLS: So the -- I think, when you do an analysis and you look at all these factors, there are hundreds of jobs that are available to individuals after -- you know, other positions. And I think that we have to look at this, sort of, from a bigger picture perspective.

There are only so many either convicted felons or convicted -- people convicted of theft offenses and, you know, what is the -- and other offenses, because it's not just about the automatic disqualifier. During the registration process, we can also get information about dishonesty, associations. There's other things.

So when you give up the registration process, you're also giving up that analysis.

And if there are hundreds of other jobs that are available, it's, okay, this person can work. Where is the best position for them to work, if there are other opportunities.

I think, at least initially, when we're looking at opening this resort casino, as long as there are sufficient positions for folks in the community to get good paying jobs, then the whole system will be more effective. So that's quickly run --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And same with human resources?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. Human -- I mean, I'm not as -- I'm recommending human resources sales and/or marketing and finance. Those are certain positions. I'm not as concerned about the automatic disqualifier for those positions because there are fewer of those positions. And the type of position, the individuals with a criminal background, that's usually not a match up when they're in the hiring process so there's a low impact on that.

And, you know, human resources there's access to personal information, and
there's also a recruitment component, marketing and sales, anecdotally, in speaking with our own gaming agents and their experience, that's where you can get a lot of regulatory issues and problems on the marketing side of the house. We want to make sure -- until we are familiar with how these things operate, we don't give up that ability to have some kind of regulatory control over those particular positions, and then accounting and finance, we're dealing with the money. So the numbers are lower and the risk to the reputation of the industry and potential problems is higher. So I would suggest, to start out we'll capture those individuals.

The other piece that we're looking at is what we call right access to casino databases that are gaming related. So if they can adjust things on the gaming-related databases through other research about other jurisdictions, other jurisdictions are concerned about that.

And then, we did think it was
appropriate to have some kind of integrity catchall. If the position potentially impacts the integrity of the gaming operations, that's something, at this point, we'd want to have the flexibility that we would recommend that that --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can you give me an example of that, because at first read it just seems quite broad. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's broad. MS. WELLS: Yeah. It is a little broad. So I'm thinking, potentially, access to confidential and sensitive information. So someone that, say, works in the executive offices, or the executive suite, say, is a support person who, in and of itself, that position may not rise to that gaming or key. But because of their access to information and messages and things like that, because it really relates to gaming and the integrity of the gaming operation and what's going on, that's someone, I would suggest, you want to be registered.
It's a little -- that one's a little
tricky, as far as communicating to the IEB what positions. But we are trying to limit that to gaming operations, so focus on people that have access to --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Like, for example, credit, credit information, for example? Or what are you -- give me a --

MS. WELLS: I don't know how many of these positions would fall into that category. The executive offices was what $I$ had in mind, in drafting that. And the Commission's free --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which we catch by being an executive --

MS. WELLS: Well, not necessarily, because you could be an SER, say a secretary or an administrative assistant in the executive offices, but I don't -- not sure where that would fit, if that's necessarily back -- you know, back of the house without a security escort. So we just wanted to make sure there was a little flexibility with that.

So I can take direction from the Commission in, sort of, an oral communication.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it's just -- I'm just a little -- it's hard for me to imagine because it's written such broadly.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If what you're saying that could be one aspect, access to sensitive information, that sounds very reasonable, however sensitive information is defined. It's purely access. Not of writing like the immediately above. But any -- and potentially, has in my view, a very broad -- I understand the flexibility argument. I just think it seems quite broad.

MS. WELLS: And so, what we're planning to do, as far as getting information about these positions, the -- we'll go through these and then the other ones, and I'd like to hear from the Commission, sort of, what your position is on which, if any of these, you'd like us to consider.

What the expectation is, that we would have some kind of form and/or document for the licensee to fill out information about each position, because $I$ don't know what, even
necessarily, a position in the MGM casino, if they are, necessarily, related to any of these issues. So we have the applicant -- pardon me, the licensee document that. So if they have to give us any information about, you know, their position involving responsibilities that impact the integrity, they would submit it and then we could consider it. It wouldn't be like a check box, a yes or no. It would just give us some information on this as to this position. Does it impact the integrity of the gaming operations; if so how, and then we'd have the information to present to the Commission on whether or not you would determine that that position should be exempt or not.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Karen, a quick question. As you were considering all these factors, do you kind of weigh or look at -- and we'll just talk about MGM for a minute. Do you have an idea or an overview of MGM's hiring practices, the background process they might put somebody through, as well as how they might discipline an individual.

And it may be segmenting this out a little bit because, you know, I'm curious about the alcohol sales distribution. I understand our role there. But let's say a waitress over serves somebody, and that's on us, too, but it's also -- you know, there's also somewhat of a shared burden that our licensees carry. Did you have an idea of what their penalty actions or disciplinary actions might be on an individual, not just under alcohol but some of the other...

MS. WELLS: Yeah. I wouldn't want to, necessarily, speak for them. I think -you know, we have folks from MGM here, if you want to ask them in particular. But I think that's where we get into that, sort of, the proof's in the pudding. Like, that's where you want to see what happens. Like, what do they actually do?

Anybody can say anything, but having some experience on how they take action, it has a little more weight than, you know, oh, we take care of that in $X, Y$ or $Z$ type of way. You know, we do have licensees that have
properties in other jurisdictions, and they can give us some history on that, if that's helpful to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm sorry.
But as you're thinking about this template for our licensees to complete, is it a fair question to add, if an individual was found in violation, you know, how do you handle a personnel matter like that?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. We could add that, if you think that's appropriate. We can sort of -- we could add a section on past practices on disciplinary actions for employees in this job position, or something like that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Added to what? I'm not sure $I$ follow.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, I guess you're saying, so that if you found out that, in your judgment, they handle these kind of problems well, you might exempt them; is that the point?

MS. WELLS: Well, I get -- you might exempt them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You might propose that we exempt them, or we might exempt them.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I want to be careful about going that route --

MS. WELLS: It's tough because the job's not guaranteed.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- because the statute gives us the ability to exempt by job title; doesn't it, Counsel?

MS. BLUE: It gives you the ability to exempt by job position.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Position.
MS. BLUE: So you're looking at a job classification. Not everybody does it specific to their own business, but you're exempting based upon classification. And I would also say, that what a licensee does on the employment side is up to the licensee. We have two processes here. Our licensing process, and the licensee has an employment process, and they're separate and distinct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I want to -- I would love to keep it that way.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. And I was going
to get to this a little bit later, but as far as exemptions, I would describe it, given how the statute reads and how the process is playing out with these factors, there may be a -- sort of, what you may consider a presumption that an $X$ position at MGM, if they're -- you know, MGM gives us information, we exempt them, that that would be the same across the board. But the IEB is going to -because you cannot necessarily tell from job title, if job responsibilities are the same, so we're going to have to do a case-by-case analysis to make sure they are consistent.

If there's, you know, some rationale basis that a job here that's called the same is different from a job in another casino, we might take different action. But we would have to have a rational basis for that, and we would be fair across the board in applying the factor.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. Thanks
for that clarification. I think job duties and job title may be different and we have to be careful about that.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But prior history on how you handle certain things, I want to make sure that we don't go that route because we could get into a bad scenario.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: This is going to be a learning experience.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think the licensees can help you with some of this. For example, the -- you mentioned assistants. Well, maybe it is assistants are not, you know, depending on what the job description is, but executive assistants, maybe they get registered because of the level of information that they're now having access to. So I think -- I think they're going to be able to assist you in giving you the proper information, in order to make an accurate call on whether or not they are going to be exempt or not, right.

And I think the other piece that's
important here, is we do start a bit conservative and, you know, we're using
several factors and then, you know, a year into this we look and say, wait a minute, we thought this may be an issue but we see no evidence of it, we're comfortable now exempting that category. I mean, I think this will be a work-in-progress for us as we gain experience and we have a chance to assess risk.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with
all of that. I just think that -- I assume that this is only the first time we're looking at it. We're going to get to, either a regulation that the legal department would draft with some specificity about job titles or duties, or --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is just giving guidelines.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is just the beginning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: An idea.
Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: An idea. This
is not the -- this is not the end.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.

MS. BLUE: So this is the first time that you're looking at it. The regulation that comes up later on your agenda will not have a degree of specificity, unless, you know, you would like us to do that.

We wouldn't recommend that a reg have specificity on job positions. But we do think it's important for guidance from the Commission to tell us how and what things you want to us consider, in terms of how we exempt positions.

MS. WELLS: The thing --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you remind me, what's the next -- who's in the next category up from SER?

MS. WELLS: That would be a gaming employee.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that -- and who's in that?

MS. WELLS: Those are, you know, for example, your dealers, your security officers?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. With the floors. Okay.

MS. WELLS: Right. So the
expectation is that, if we can -- because in particular MGM is very concerned about their hiring setup and getting some information from the Commission about who's exempt, because they need to go out and do the work, as far as getting all these employees.

So the thinking was, if we can get, sort of, the factors from the Commission at this meeting, maybe even by as early as the next meeting on February 1st, if there's some kind of -- we can get the information from, say, MGM because they're the most motivated at this point on certain job positions, we may be able to present to you a certain number of job positions that match up, and that, you know, IEB can relate to you that the positions that MGM has identified, they give us information that the job positions don't cause any concern with any of these factors, and then the Commission may be able to sign off on some exemptions.

That doesn't mean that's the be all and end all and they couldn't do some more later, or change their minds on the ones they
did, but at least to get this process going and assist MGM in getting the hiring process going for their opening later this year. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So do you want our feedback?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So what I'm looking for on -- the general help I would need from the Commission is that, on that first group of bullet points, that's the IEB's recommendation, at least do these. You know, this is, sort of, that basic -- this would be, sort of, that initial threshold for the folks that we would what to capture not exempt.

And then, I'm also looking -- you know, I point out some other factors that the Commission may want to consider in its own discretion about some other factors. My expectation with that would involve some more robust discussion by the Commission on those factors on whether you want to include them. Those I've listed this -- whether or not the position involves working in an area that is only accessible through the casino floor, that's a rule they had in Maryland.

Any supervisory responsibilities, that is taking that managerial responsibilities one step further.

So instead of just saying the top level -- that top person or their deputy, who is ultimately responsible for that area, anybody with supervisory experience that was responsible for training or supervising another individual, you could capture that person.

The third category of a factor, that potential access to patron cash or valuables, that's an area where I think I've gotten some different feedback on, particularly, the position of valets and guest room attendants.

So those are both positions where patrons that are coming to the casino, they may leave valuables or cash in the car, or they may -- you know, a casino is -- you know, a casino hotel is different from a hotel in another area of Massachusetts.

You may have high rollers who have a lot of cash, and they may put the cash in their rooms, and the guest room attendants
have access to the rooms. I do expect that the casino will have safes available in each of the rooms in their casino.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It was on their bid list.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So that's something -- that's one of those factors, I'd like to get some feedback from the Commission. There are, certainly, a number of jobs in that category, unlike these human resources in the, you know, sales or marketing. There's a high volume of jobs, which may be available to the folks in the Springfield area. So I'd like to see what the Commission's position is on that, before making a packet together for the Commission's approval.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Have you had the opportunity, Director, to speak with MGM about certain categories and why -- what they see as the risk and why they don't see risk; have you had those conversations?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. We've talked a substantial amount. And they're here, if you want to ask them any questions. I'm very
comfortable with that.
I mean, so part of it is the question, you know, to the casino, do you -you know, for example, valets, those people have going to have access to other -- to patron's cars, you know, the public's valuables, do you want them registered? Do you not want them registered? What's the position?

You know, their conversations that they've had with us, they indicate they would be comfortable with doing their own background check and not going through the registration process.

So it's helpful to get the feedback from the licensees, whether they think they can do their own process, be sufficiently accountable for putting the right people in place, or is it appropriate to have that enhanced regulatory look at the employees and have some enhanced scrutiny?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think some of these categories catch -- catch up a lot of people.

MS. WELLS: It does.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I know there's a desire to be conservative, to begin with. But when I hear -- when I read the words "any," read-only access, I mean, a host with just -- you know, it's going to have read-only access to a lot of information from patrons so it might be blacked out because -like social security numbers. But even this way, read-only can catch a lot of positions. I'm comfortable with the ones on top, with the exception of the point I made about the catchall, which I understand --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The catchall, which one is that?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The last bullet on the first tier. Because, you know, any reason -- a reasonable person could say, even though the responsibility's very narrow, there's a responsibility. And just about anything has the potential to impact the integrity of gaming operations. I just -- I understand that -- the need but --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I hear you.

And I -- that's why I would love to almost see, is there a way to, after you have further discussion, a chart that would be helpful to say --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There is. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- okay, so
this many people fall into this first nine areas that we see -- we assume or we see that there will be risk and we're comfortable registering those folks. But this next group, how many people? What are the categories? What are -- and conversations with MGM, why they don't see the risk.

I mean, it just seems to me that listing these things it's very hard for us to say, okay, exclude everyone, when we don't have a sense of how many people.

MS. WELLS: Well, as far as -- I mean, we've worked with MGM. They can come up here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
MS. WELLS: We've talked about what this means on a practical level and job positions. And, you know, these are rough
numbers, so, you know, just giving an estimate for purposes of discussion.

But if we just looked at those top categories that the IEB is saying this is, sort of, your threshold, and I'm -- in line with what Commissioner Zuniga was saying, that that catchall provision, I'm looking at it from a very limited perspective. That, sort of, that limited catchall. If there's really a concern and it doesn't quite fit in the other categories, we do have the option of capturing that employee so when we did the analysis we were on the same page.

So we don't have all the positions. Yeah, we're still looking for some from the entertainment block. The estimate is between five and 600 employees would be exempt, if you included all those bullet points from the first set, which I would suggest, given what the, you know, Commission's policy directive was, more than sufficient for opening. So we were actually surprised at how many fell into that category. We're talking about a lot --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you saying
five -- these would be nonexempt, five to 600 would --

MS. WELLS: Five to six -- if you use these factors, approximately, five to 600 employees would be exempt from the registration process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And just, in the similar rough numbers, how many would be nonexempt; how many of these SER, what's the total SER number, more or less?

MR. STRATTON: Roughly --
MS. WELLS: 1100?
MR. STRATTON: A thousand to 1100.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So this would be exempting, about a half of them?

MS. WELLS: Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. STRATTON: That's right.
MS. WELLS: Correct. And if you
work through the, you know, what I would consider the factors to also consider, then your numbers of exempt employees would go down.

So the -- for example, the potential
access to patron cash or valuables, that might drop it down another hundred. So you only exempt, maybe, four to 500. You know, supervisory responsibilities, that's going to impact it. Working in an area that's only accessible through the casino floor.

A lot of the positions that -- when
you look at it with these factors, a lot of the positions are in the food and beverage side of the house. Not the alcoholic beverage, but the -- you know, your nonalcoholic beverages.

So a lot of the cooks, the -- you know, the wait staff, people that work in the restaurants around the facility that are, by and large, suit the entry-level positions, which are, sort of, that target for who would want to capture it to increase the employment level in the community. So it, sort of, matches up quite well as far as --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But any server would be exempt -- would be included, though. You mentioned waitress.

MS. WELLS: Well, yeah, we talked
about that. Yeah. So we hadn't done the alcohol -- on the alcohol service, so just let me look at some of these.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is there going
to be any --
MS. WELLS: Stewards, cooks, pastry cook, cleaners, things like that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They're all exempt?

MS. WELLS: Correct. The only
concern would be -- you know, if you're serving alcohol and there's a potential problem with alcohol, for right now, we'd like to keep an eye on that.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So any waiter or waitress would be -- would still be automatically excluded, if they had a conviction within 10 years of their applying for the job?

MS. WELLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Certain
things. Theft.
MR. STRATTON: If I --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead.

MR. STRATTON: If I could comment, and I might turn to Pat, he has some more of the specifics on industry and some of these categories. But if you recall, we were pretty aggressive on this early on, and we had some tough, robust conversations with staff, and with Karen and Loretta.

I just want to say, that Karen and our team were imminently reasonable in these discussions. We've had no less than, probably, six to eight conference calls over the past two weeks, going through this list, talking through these criteria, and it's been a really productive and collaborative process.

So the criteria -- the, kind of, top section of criteria, we appreciate your comments, Commissioner Cameron, that it's a conservative approach, initially, and that we could revisit it, because there are some categories -- for instance, a hotel manager that we think shouldn't be treated differently than a hotel manager down the street. But that's not a big number, and let's try it out, let's capture the numbers. And that's, kind
of, the attitude that we took back and forth with Karen and her team.

So we're very comfortable with that top group of criteria, with the exception that I think you highlighted today, Commissioner Zuniga, which we didn't -- we knew the positions we were talking about so that category seemed less broad to us, because we had the context of the discussions. But I agree that it could be defined for more clear direction.

But when you get to the additional criteria, we think it gets really dangerous and really broadens the pool to capture almost everyone and you'd have very few exempt. So we think we'd be happy to -- and I'll pass it to Pat to talk through some of those, but it's a -- we're going to lose the benefit of the rule, if we get too far into it.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is there a way to help with this situation by job titles? I mean, you know -- you know our concerns.

MR. MADAMBA: What we've done with
Karen, both in conference calls and
face-to-face meetings and what have you, is we went position by position in the MGM jobs compendium and talked about the various responsibilities of those positions. And we came to agreement on the -- there's no disagreement at all, be clear. We came to wholehearted disagreement on those primary factors.

The secondary factors, we don't look at -- I look at them that they inform your decision, but they don't bar a position from being exempt. They simply inform your decisions, whether you want to include those or not. But we went through and went through the compendium with the primary factors.

We also did another exercise for your staff. We took and we looked at what that position would be licensed at or registered at in other jurisdictions. And we did a spreadsheet position by position with New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland and Nevada. And we are -- for the large part, we are consistent. The conclusion that we ended with is consistent, for the most part. There are
some differences and what have you, but, you know, you're a new agency, in terms of dealing with a full-scale casino. You wanted experience, what have you, we took that into consideration. But we came, essentially, to agreement, subject, of course, to what the Commission wants to do, agreement of where -an agreed-upon position, if you will, on the various positions in the jobs compendium. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm going to just take a shot here. I actually -- I'm not comfortable with a lot of these. But I think, particularly the notion at the outset, the middle ones, you know, from managerial responsibilities down to accounting or finance, applying those to people who are outside, essentially, the casino environment, like to the entertainment block, you know, why should the somebody who is the manager of the movie theater or the bowling alley, or does accounting, bookkeeping for the theater, or marketing for the theater or the bowling alley, if you only -- if you said casino and adjacent facility, i.e., the hotel, all the
hotels which are -- I mean, all the
restaurants, which are abutting, which are adjacent to, you know, $I$ could certainly live with this for the time being, at least. But to apply -- or to whoever ends up populating the Armory. You know, why should those people be caught up in that. So with that change, I would be comfortable with this.

MR. MADAMBA: Just one clarification for -- for purposes of how they were -- how we characterize these. With respect to the finance accounting, there's simply one staff, and we looked at how they were treated in other jurisdictions. And that recommendation, at least with respect to accounting, is consistent with the other jurisdictions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, if you outsource the management of the movie theater --

MR. MADAMBA: That would be different. It wouldn't fall in our jobs compendium, then. I mean, it'd be a different --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I mean, but it
wouldn't fall -- you're saying wouldn't fall under this criteria?

MR. MADAMBA: It wouldn't fall. I don't believe it would fall under that criteria.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. The other issue that I'm thinking out loud a little bit, is, sort of, the vendor employees. So the regulation change that, you know, the legal department's going to bring up encompasses that. So if the -- one of the facilities in the entertain -- MGM's a little -- that's why --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I know. It's kind of a weird --

MS. WELLS: It is a little weird.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. I mean, if we were talking Wynn, it would be a different structure.

MS. WELLS: Yeah, it's very different. And so, maybe -- you know, maybe the -- you know, we talk about the entertainment block verse -- you know, at MGM versus the rest of the gaming establishment.

I think, to your question about you know, why do we care, all of this is the gaming establishment. The Commission decides what the parameters of the gaming establishment. And the Commission has a responsibility over the entire gaming establishment, so there is some difference. The model of having somebody at the top level have some kind of connection with the Commission, and we have some kind of authority, I suggest is a good model because of that reason.

And, also, there's more to this, sort of, registration and background process than just, you know, the bad guys saying no to certain people. Also, you get to know people. They have a connection with the Commission. They have to go through the process through LMS. We have information on them, and it does build a relationship.

And remember, by and large, our experience, for the most part, these registrations are easy. These people fill them out very quickly. They're registered the
same day. They don't have a problem with the background and it's not an issue.

And particularly, you know, in speaking with MGM, someone who's a manager level, they're not going to have a problem with the background or the registration process. So we're, sort of, getting an advantage without having the disadvantage that the Commission is concerned about. So in a practical level, it does make a lot of sense because there's some value added to it and there's really no downside.

MR. STRATTON: If I could comment on that. I think, it's a valid concern, Chairman Crosby, and we struggled with some of those positions. But to Karen's point, one of the really important things is, time is of the essence here. We need some clarity. We need to get this moving. And it's not as impactful at those levels, both on numbers and the folks that we're recruiting.

So if we -- to get it done, if we need to start conservatively, we can all agree and get these positions exempted, we're
comfortable with that. And I appreciate Commissioner Cameron's comments that, you know, we're open to revisiting, maybe we were too restrictive. But let's all agree on some -- some positions that are big numbers, have high impact and are hiring, get clarity. And that's what we're hoping for, and I think that informed our discussions with Karen.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So, Seth, do I understand, then, from MGM's perspective, that you're comfortable with, for example, that anybody working in the human resources department would still be subject to the automatic disqualification. And anybody working in marketing, no matter how junior, would be automatically excluded?

MR. STRATTON: With the caveat that we'd like the opportunity to continue to look at it and revisit it, yes, we're comfortable, based on the discussion that let's keep those folks registered now. It's not hugely impactful on numbers and based on the backgrounds of the folks that we're dealing with in those positions, and let's go for the
categories that are really driving the hiring efforts in the numbers.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Right. I
would assume the numbers in those two
categories would not be very -- very high.
But at the same time, $I$ would also -- and I have no experience in this, but my hunch is that, particularly at the lower level of sales and marketing and human resources, you can very well have somebody who misstepped within 10 years of applying for the job.

MR. MADAMBA: Sure. You would be dealing with, for example, someone at the MLife guests, there's a clerk at the MLife desk. But when we looked at the positions, we really tried to make sure that the changes in the legislation benefited the people that were going to fill particular -- were likely to fill particular positions. And those are the ones that we wanted to make sure that we could get an exemption for those.

I mean, we could revisit whatever we're going to revisit in the future, but we wanted to make sure that the real -- the
targeted benefit for the legislation was we were going to now reap for the potential workforce, those benefits.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have your same
instinct. But I would let it go, if we exempted the entertainment block. I think contiguous gets what you care about, if you say contiguous. If you wanted to say and the top person at the bowling alley, the top person, if you've gotten one link. I mean, if you want to do that it'd be fine. But I don't see why the person who sells beer in the bowling alley should be subject to this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't either. I would also just go with -- if I could revisit that last bullet on the any responsibilities that potentially impacts -could we write it in a way that just deletes the word "any," and assumes that, at least the bulk of the responsibilities that may impact the gaming operation would suffice.

And I know you looked at details and, you know, you already have some agreement as to the total numbers. But $I$ am a little
hung up on the last bullet on the top, where it says "any responsibilities." Could we write it as just deleting the word "any"? To have a catchall that is mostly about --

MS. WELLS: Yeah. And my
understanding -- if the Commission's comfortable with that, that works for me, that that would include potential access to confidential or sensitive information. I'm thinking someone that, sort of, works at -you know, potentially, in the -- you know, the $C$ suite area that may have access, not necessarily every day, but is privy to information that we'd be comfortable with. But what $I$ hear you saying, it's not just the very miniscule chance that they have access to that. But their responsibilities include that; is that fair?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
MS. WELLS: Is that something the
Commission's in agreement with?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yep.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can you say
it again?

MS. WELLS: It would just be -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I was thinking about it for my next question.

MS. WELLS: Responsibilities that potentially impact the integrity of the gaming operation, so take out the word any.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Take out the word any from the last bullet, to allow her to have a catchall, because I understand that. But it's not just so broad that any kind of responsibility catches that person.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Karen, would you be uncomfortable with an amendment of the human resources and marketing, you know, bullet to limit that to supervisors?

MS. WELLS: I would not. I really think that's one of those areas where we really need to gain some experience and expertise in exactly what they do, who they're involved with, and how that's going to work until -- and then, at a later time, potentially, revisit.

You know, human -- they've access to a lot of information. And remember, when the
employer's doing a background check, there's information they can't get that we have access to. You know, for example, gang affiliations. You know, if someone's in -- you know, working in the HR department, they're involved in recruitment and MGM doesn't know that there's some kind of gang affiliation there -- maybe, you'd want to know that. It's not just about the automatic disqualifier.

And I understand the concern about the automatic disqualifier. But what I think is helpful in this setup that the legislature has passed, is that if Karen Wells is not -for whatever reason she had some kind of felony conviction eight years ago, you know, and -- you know, done very well, she could get a job at the casino. There'd be hundreds of jobs she could get. And then, you know, at the time, when she has the ability to either seal her record, you know, for a misdemeanor within five years or after the 10 years when they can demonstrate rehabilitation, then there's an opportunity.

And the advantage in this setup, is
that they now have the potential backing of the casino. Say, hey, this person has worked for two years at this job. Never had a problem. Done a good job. And when they do do a background check, we take that information into consideration.

So there are opportunities for movement and growth. You know, I would be remiss, if I didn't remind the Commission about, you know, the ceiling for the misdemeanors is, I think, a significant provision in the law, particular for theft defenses, things that the Commission may not think of as a concern. That there is an opportunity, once they have hit that five-year mark, that that's no longer a disqualifier. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Karen, I
like what you've put in the top grouping of nine. I would kind of impress upon us to keep an eye on the alcohol piece. Not necessarily from the bartender but, you know, again, let's start off conservative, as Seth suggests. You know, watch -- you know, let's see how things develop.

But, you know, a casual restaurant server that was just carrying the alcohol from the bar to a table might be one that, once we get some experience under our hat, I'd have us keep an eye on whether that's something we could free up.

The five bullets below, I think there are a couple of them that tie into the nine above. You know, having access to information on the database is a concern, so that knocks off the bottom two. Supervisory responsibilities might tie into departmental managerial responsibilities. But you and I had talked about, if there was an infraction, you know, is there a person who manages that person that we can hold accountable? So to a degree, $I$ think that any supervisory responsibility, kind of, aligns with that.

It's the first one and the third one that I just have a concern about maybe being too limited in the -- in the career options or the job options that might be available to people. One is -- you know, the first one is, obviously, dependent upon layout, how does the
person get from point $A$ to point B. Even if they're on the culinary side I still got to walk through.

And, you know, the access to patron cash or valuables, I'm concerned that limits job opportunities for folks that may be looking for a lot of entry-level positions, whether it's managing -- you know, working the coat room, being a valet, being a room service attendant. I'm having some hesitation and caution.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But I'd love to hear from our friends at MGM about that, Seth. Let's -- if we can just start with the first one, knowing your layout, are there any positions here that would cause a concern because there's an access?

MR. STRATTON: Actually, I think -this one is unique in that I -- I actually don't think this would really disqualify many folks. If we were to say that -- because of the nature of our project, you can always go around the casino floor to get to your job somewhere else.

Now, what I would be concerned about
is, if during the course of their job activities they happen to walk through the casino floor, they're nonexempt, that's harder to control. But there are very few, if any positions not already subject to licensure that would -- could only get to their job through walking in the casino.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay. So this really isn't all that applicable, is what you're saying?

MR. STRATTON: Right.
MS. WELLS: This is just -- the language was from Maryland, so I thought the Commission should consider -- some -- you know, at least look at what -- how another jurisdiction looked at the layout. MGM is different because they have all those egresses to the outside.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right. And I assume you're going to be working closely?

MS. WELLS: Yep.
MR. STRATTON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And, you
know, if -- and you could give direction to employees, hey, get to your job site this way, right? I mean it just --

MR. STRATTON: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay. So
then, if we go to the second one, supervisory roles, it is covered up -- how is this different than --

MS. WELLS: So this would be -- so, for example, let me just look at the spreadsheet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Middle management, in other words.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So, you know, whatever -- like some kind of -- you know, whatever restaurant. If the manager -- and we include the assistant manager. And they've done that other jurisdictions because the manager might not be on site. So there should be somebody, you know, that's responsible for the running of the restaurant that has such accountability.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: He's
registered.

MS. WELLS: But the supervisory responsibility would capture, maybe another three levels of employees, and then, the bottom three we would still exempt, as opposed to you just capture the top two. So it's, sort of, how deep into the organization do you feel the registration is necessary.

Under that theory that somebody needs to be accountable, is it just the top level that are responsible for the whole staff, or do you want the top-level and the mid-level managers responsible for the lowest level staff? And that's just a policy --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So like the person who supervises all of the house -- are they room attendants?

MS. WELLS: Correct. Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The supervisor of room attendants.

MS. WELLS: That's a good example. That's an excellent example.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The floor person.

MR. STRATTON: For various
departments, we'll have -- venues or departments you'll have a manager, an assistant manager, then you start to get to shift manager, assistant shift manager, supervisor. So there's a number of levels of supervisory responsibility. And I think what these factors are intended to represent, which was part of our discussions, is that the top one and two in the department, the idea was that Karen thought, and we agreed, that it made sense to have them registered.

If we're talking about anyone with any supervisory responsibility, that threatens to swallow the exception, because of the number of folks who have various levels of supervisory --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So one and two are covered up top, and you've agreed to that?

MR. STRATTON: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But it's just
the shift supervisors that you think really impact your operation?

MR. STRATTON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I would think that, if you have one and two, they're going to be responsible, right; and that's what you're expecting of them?

MR. STRATTON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: When you
say "one and two," what's one and two?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The manager
and the assistant will be registered, but not the shift supervisor. I'd be comfortable with one and two, frankly. I think that they have to be responsible. Right?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is there anything relative to a shift supervisor's work that would make them responsible for meeting internal controls? I'm not talking about somebody managing the bowling alley. Somebody who's doing something that puts them in a path of violating our regulations.

MR. STRATTON: So important to recognize in this context, is we're really only talking about the nongaming related stuff to being with, because security, dealers, gaming, they're all already registered or
licensed. So every level of supervisory, where it really matters from the integrity of the licensing process is covered. So an assistant manager in one of the restaurants or the bowling alley, I think the answer's no.

MR. MADAMBA: You've already excluded those employees that have some role in your Section 138, which are the internal control procedure regulations. But again, that second category it was really was just to inform your decision. It wasn't to mandate a decision.

The top category was to, essentially, mandate --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Agreed.
MR. MADAMBA: -- a decision, because
you could -- not only that, but read-only access for example, that could bring in a whole host of people that have read-only access to certain data. Your front desk, because they have to go into MLife and what have you, and we would look for the front desk to be exempt.
And that read-only access category
is one that is, frankly, consistent among many jurisdictions, where we've agreed, because of the way that our IT system is set up at MGM, it's an enterprise-provide system that we're not going to capture people outside of property that might have read-only. So that's the -- that's the distinction that's been made. And read-only, you're typically not registered or licensed. If you can write because you can then change -- you can change course revenue, for example, or play information, you need to get licensed. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So you're explaining why it really does impact, in your opinion, too many people? MR. MADAMBA: Correct. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, this is very helpful to really know what category and what kind of person we're talking about. And I want, certainly, Director Wells to be comfortable with decisions. But see, you say this will inform our decision, but it really does impact our decision knowing enough about these categories.

MS. WELLS: So that last category, any access to a gaming establishment database, which contains personal, identifying information, what I'm thinking in that -- you know, I was particularly thinking of the hotel. Where, you know, someone checks into the hotel, name, address, what -- you know, some information there.

So my question to the Commission, you know, someone working at the front desk that has access to that, do you want them registered, or do you want them exempt? That's my --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So you'd be talking everyone that worked at a desk?

MS. WELLS: Right. So that's why -my question, because it does impact a significant amount of people. You could go either way on that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'm much more concerned about the real risk at the casino itself. If somebody's name -- if they find out they have a front desk person that's leaking information, I would assume MGM would
take appropriate action.
MR. STRATTON: Yeah. It's no different than -- I mean, I understand it's a gaming establishment and it can reflect that condition, but it's no different than the Sheraton down the street, or the restaurant, or other retail venue, in terms of the access that we all experience every day in our lives.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If you're at the front desk and you register, does that person have access, like, to your MLife database?

MR. STRATTON: Read only.
MS. WELLS: That's where the read only comes in.

MR. MADAMBA: Front desk would have access to -- they would want to see what the person's privileges are, whether they have self-comp available, whether they have -whether they have a special rate available to them and what have you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So that's your MLife status. Does that -- well, okay, I get it.

MR. STRATTON: And then, I think we
skipped -- I think we skipped one, which is, I think the most concerning, actually, which is, potential access to patron cash or valuables, which could apply to virtually any position, especially, the nature of the -- the nature of the casino.

I think, one of the categories that we discussed were valets, room attendants. Those are big categories of jobs that we really do want to exempt and think it would be important to. And based on our experience in other jurisdictions and our background, our team has no concerns about not having those categories subject to licensure. And depending how broad you interpret that, that could be, I mean, virtually anyone. People are walking around with cash and valuables throughout the casino. So that could, again, swallow the exception, and that would be our concern.

MS. WELLS: And that, to Seth's point, I did struggle with that one. Particularly, the valets and the room attendants. What was helpful to me in, sort
of, moving that from the top level to the second tier, as far as you're concerned, was the what other jurisdictions did for those. So that's why that's sort -- it's still something that -- it nags me at the back of my mind and concerns me, but $I$ see what other jurisdictions do.

That may be one. I'll give you an example. Say we exempt room attendants and then we do, you know, a data analysis over the first year and there are 27 thefts from rooms over -- you know, from room attendants over the course of the first year, will I be back before you suggesting that you maybe change your mind on whether to exempt them, probably. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. Maybe

MGM didn't -- their background missed
something, if that's the case, right?
MS. WELLS: It's hard. A predictive analysis is always very difficult.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, you
know, this can go both ways. You're
absolutely right. Meaning, certain categories we'll look at and say, you know what, we don't
see the risk. We're willing to exempt this next category. And then, there may be one category that we think now, you know, we exempted it, and as you say, we have evidence that there really was a risk. So we can use that both ways, right?

And I think MGM's being a willing partner here. I am very pleased that you've had five or six meetings, phone conversations, and you've agreed on the top nine. I think it's a great place to start. And going through these bottom five one by one, I -MGM's willing to take that risk. Their experience tells them that they haven't had a real problem in these areas in other jurisdictions, so I would certainly be willing to exempt those folks that may fall into the bottom category. And, again, we're going to be assessing constantly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That was helpful. Thank you. There were two ideas on the table that I would like to just do, like, a straw pole. You suggested that for human resources department and sales and marketing, that that
be department heads only, did you say? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No.

Supervisors and above.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Supervisors only. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No, no.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Supervisors and above.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, supervisors and above.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So that, somebody that's coming in as a -- as a, you know, first level assistant in the marketing department, I wouldn't -- I wouldn't have them automatically excluded.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I happen to agree with that. I just wondered how -- does anybody else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I'm persuaded that they've agreed on this list for us now to -- after many, many conversations and many back and forth about the categories
for us to think at this point we're going to --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, they agree because it's very few people.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. But Director Wells is not comfortable. She sees -- in talking to colleagues she sees some risk there and would like to at least assess risk before we -- and MGM has agreed with that, so I'm comfortable leaving the nine the way they are.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And just to be fair, I think -- we talked about this quite a bit, Director Wells and I, and others prior to this happening. And she was saying, I want you all to tell me what you think. I'll tell you what I think, but I want you to tell me what you think.

You know, so this wasn't meant -- I don't think this was meant to be presented as a fait accompli. It was your best judgment, and you wanted our reaction to your best judgment. So I'm making those two supervisor and up, sounds like that would be one --

Commissioner Stebbins do you have a --
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I don't have a problem with that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: With making that change?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yep.
MS. WELLS: So not manager and up, supervisor and up?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And then, the other one was, my suggestion about the noncontiguous places, the entertainment block and the tower, the rect -- what do they call them? Not reformatory. The --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The armory?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The armory?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Armory.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The middle categories, departmental -- I think I would certainly be comfortable having manager and assistant manager of offsite facilities be SERs. I, for one, would not want the rest of the folks on those offsite facilities in those middle categories. Managerial, alcohol sales, human resources, sales and marketing,
accounting and finance. If it's the same group, if it's one accounting and finance group that does the casino that's covered, I'm fine.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. I haven't seen the list of those employees yet so I can't really comment on that.

MR. STRATTON: You're saying
employees of third parties?
MS. WELLS: Well, that's different. See, that's part of we haven't quite flushed all the entertainment block out. I mean, what we could do -- I think -- what was the total number in the entertainment block, at 40 or 50?

MR. STRATTON: Somewhere in that range, yeah.

MS. WELLS: But so, we could, sort of, put those in a separate bucket and come back to the Commission with something --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, let us give you whatever sense we have of it. You know, so my suggestion was, except for the manager and assistant manger, that those middle five
categories be exempt.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And anybody
else? Just a -- Commissioner Cameron?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You're giving
your ideas. I'm comfortable with the way it is, because of all the work they've done.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
Commissioner Macdonald?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I've given
my views.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you would be comfortable --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is this a formal approval?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we're going to have to give her some feedback so she can --

MS. WELLS: So what I hear you saying, is that for the entertainment block, these people that never work on the casino floor, known have access to the back of the -you know, that whole thing, if they work there, it's just the manager and the assistant
manager, we wouldn't -- what would you do about alcohol service, if you work in the entertainment block?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would exempt them too.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would, yeah, exempt them. If you're selling alcohol, you're a waitress or a bartender in the entertainment bar, I would exempt you.

MS. WELLS: So can I get a sense of --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, let me ask you a question. The entertainment block -- I'm trying to not to get granular, but I'm also trying to offer some direction. Is that entertainment block employee going to the back of house to get his or her uniform, before they go out to work; is that considered part of the secure access to the back-of-house piece?

MR. STRATTON: So there's back of house secured and unsecured. And I think the distinction is, is would you need a security escort to go somewhere? And so EDR, which is
employee dining room, uniform room, locker room, bathrooms, those are all unsecured back-of-house areas that all employees would have access to.

Once you start to get into more sensitive areas, the secured areas that are controlled by badge access, slot repair shop and cage and account functions, et cetera, they wouldn't be able to go in there anyway.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That helps me better -- I mean, there's a little more definition in the second bullet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what's your
sense on the noncontiguous?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Would those
folks in the noncontiguous entertainment block be covered under our alcohol license?

MS. WELLS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'd say, the folks working back there with -- again, I hear Director Wells' concern about the folks that fall under our liquor license, and that, initially, we should be thoughtful about that but review it over time.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So you want
to keep it the same, the way it is now?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: For alcohol sales?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Would you make --
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: For the
folks in the entertainment block.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But the other four
you would exempt, under the manager and assistant manager?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You would not
exempt alcohol, but you would the other four?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm a
little bit confused on where we are on this.
Is it either the third with the category,
Department Managerial Responsibilities?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Starting from
departmental down to accounting, all these custodial functions.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And your proposal is what?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That if you're in
those functions in the noncontiguous space, the entertainment block, or as I said, happened to be whenever you get the armory programmed, or that other building that might be built on the corner there somewhere, that those would be exempt. Those five middle categories would be exempt, except for the manager and the assistant manager of those entities. And Commissioner Stebbins would say that he would not want to exempt the alcohol sales within those five. Commissioner Zuniga and I would exempt all five.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Many of them don't apply, though, because they have one sales and marketing. It doesn't have anything to do. They're not going to have a separate one over in the entertainment block. So many of those --

MS. WELLS: Right. They're really relevant --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If there's nobody in it, then, there's nobody in it. But if there are people there -- was that clear? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah. I'd
be with you and Commissioner Zuniga.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And you're going to -- the whole thing. So it looks like there -- if we took a formal vote, there would be a three -- three people in favor of exempting those three. So I don't think any of this is an absolute rule, but you wanted our sense so...

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So what I'll do is, sort of, I'll put -- work with the team at MGM and sort of -- I'll put this together. And if I have any -- you know, I'm hearing what you're saying. If I have any questions, I'll come see you individually, or we can discuss it at the next commission meeting. But I hear what you're saying.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's why I didn't want to take a vote, because this is not an absolute. We need to get our sense of what we're trying to do.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. The expectation is, potentially, if we, you know, can work fast enough, at the next commission meeting we can give you, at least, a preliminary list.

And you can look at the job positions and you can approve it. And we can keep going or, you know, that may be it, depending on how quickly we can work. But these parameters, this is extremely helpful. Given that we seem to be on the same page, all of us, that I expect you can get a package that will -- you know, that you'll be very comfortable with. We can get this going.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And, you know, this is what we're paid to do. This is reconciling two various, difficult competing issues. You know, trying to make things accessible to people who might want these jobs on the one hand, and protecting the integrity of this industry on the other. It's a gray area.

So this is exactly the kind of conversations -- there is no right or wrong. It's just judgment calls. These are exactly the right kinds of conversations to be having. So thank you, Karen, for the receptivity. And you guys for participating, you all for coming to an agreement. That's great. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can we have
a brief -- can we have a lunch break?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, we will.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think we
should break for lunch.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We might need lunch. Yes. I didn't realize how long we were going to go. How much more do we have that's substantive?

MS. BLUE: We have Mr. Ziemba's Saugus application, we have regulations in legal, which will take some discussion, and we have the economic development white paper.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have excluded persons.

MS. BLUE: Yeah. We have a couple of regulations and stuff.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll take a 30-minute. We'll come back at 2:15. We are temporarily adjourned.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are
reconvening public meeting No. 233 at about 2:20. And we are on agenda item seven. Okay. MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. Up for consideration today is a request from the Town of Saugus to utilize 28,256 -- $\$ 28,256$ of its reserves for the implementation of some strategies that were developed by a consultant that it hired to develop various methods so that the Town of Saugus could take advantage of opportunities relative to the Wynn Boston casino.

A little bit of background regarding the funding. As you recall, in 2015, we established a hundred thousand dollar reserves for a number of different communities, including Saugus. In 2016, Saugus asked for permission to utilize some of its reserves -actually, all of its reserves at that point. They asked for the opportunity to use 35,000 for our consultant to develop the strategies, and then $\$ 65,000$ for the implementation of those strategies.

At that time, the Commission told Saugus that we would approve $\$ 35,000$ for the
consultant's report, but that we would ask 'em to come back at a later date for the approval of their implementation items once they were determined, because, obviously, they had to do the consultant report before they could determine what the implementation items were going to be.

Subsequent to that, we have since approved a transportation planning grant for Saugus, but we required Saugus and Revere to identify how that reserves would go towards a portion of that transportation planning grant. So as a result, $\$ 50,000$ out of that remaining $\$ 65,000$ is now being scheduled for the transportation planning grant. So there's now only $\$ 15,000$ that is remaining out of that initial 65,000 for implementation. But, thankfully, the consultant's report came in under budget. The budget, as I stated, was 35,000 for the consultant report and it came in at 21,744.

So what Saugus is asking for is to be able to use the 15,000 that is remaining out of its reserves that's been unallocated
and a repurposing of $\$ 13,256$ for the implementation of the report -- or a section of the report. And specifically, what they want to do, is they want to help create a brochure that can focus on highlights on their open spaces and some of their recreational opportunities in Saugus. And then, they wanted to develop a wayfinding and a branding campaign that would further highlight some of the town's resources.

I will note, that the economic development report, the independent report that the Commission -- that's not a Commission product, so we don't vouch for its accuracy one way or the other. But it did note that Saugus could potentially, significantly gain from some strategies relative to the Wynn facilities. And, specifically, one of its findings was that, if they implement all the findings of the independent report, they could potentially gain up to $\$ 8$ million more in economic activity per year for Saugus. And if they do nothing versus what they currently have, they may gain about $\$ 2$ million per year,
once the Wynn facility is open. But if they implement all of the recommendations, they can potentially gain up to $\$ 10$ million in annual economic opportunities from the Wynn Boston Harbor facility. So in this regard, we do recommend the $\$ 28,256$ for these implementation strategies.

And one thing I do note, is that, if you take a look at the action plan that was included in the independent report, there are a number of other items that were high items. And the two strategy items that are being requested for approval today are in the medium category. We asked the town why they chose to move forward with the request for the medium items in advance of the higher items, and what they reported was that some of the higher items, which involved job training and other activities, they may involve other regional partners so that they might not necessarily need any future resources from the Commission, and they'll require a lot more legwork reaching out to some of those regional partners.

And so, that, together with the fact that they've been working hand-in-glove with the regional planning agency, metropolitan area planning council, on some of these same type of recommendations, they're asking for the approval of those items today.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, my
only comment -- you addressed one of the questions -- I guess my only comment is, they make reference to connecting the attractions they're trying to promote, or the open space they're trying to promote with folks at Wynn upon Wynn's opening, so it's more of a suggestion that, you know, we make sure that the two entities meet up and have a chance to talk about that.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah, absolutely. We have forwarded the plan to the Wynn team, and we plan to talk to them as -- and we hope -and we will work with Saugus to make sure that they actively work with the Wynn team to develop these strategies.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Stebbins, that's a really interesting point.

That sort of reminds me, MGM is absolutely going out of their way to be integrated into the other activities and to involve them, and the rooms are themed after other places and activities, like Seuss museum and so forth. Is Wynn of a similar mind? It's not quite the same situation, but are they -- do they seem to be as sensitive to those ideas, of trying to integrate the attractions and so forth, as MGM?

MR. ZIEMBA: No. I do think so. I can't remember, specifically, any license condition in the Wynn license regarding the regional marketing plan, but $I$ believe that there's a comparable condition. We placed a condition on MGM Springfield that has to come back to us with, sort of, a regional tourism plan at least 90 days prior to their opening. And we will carefully evaluate that at the time. But it's my recollection that we also have a similar condition with the Wynn license.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I wasn't asking -- I wasn't asking so much as do we
have a --
MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. But they are focusing a lot of effort on working with all of the surrounding communities. Saugus is not a surrounding community. But I think that they are spending a lot of time and attention to make sure that they're integrated within the fabric.

You know, one example is they're paying a lot of attention, for example, on the pedestrian bridge that would connect up the whole North Shore through one -- you know, one pathway right into Boston and -- with a lot of the entertainment venues in Boston and the environs, that's the whole part of their plan.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You might put that on the agenda for one of their next reports, because I'd be interested in hearing from them what they're doing.

MR. ZIEMBA: Sure.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other comments on the Saugus proposal?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, yeah, I think it's great. They're looking at
all aspects, which I think is very
appropriate. But at least, in my review, there's a notion of developing strategies, and do you know -- which is great and, you know, apropos. But do you know if anybody's thinking about some specifics, like using technology, geo location, Google Maps or Siri, or something like that. Is anybody at that level yet or is this --

MR. ZIEMBA: I don't think so. I didn't see anything in the consultant's report. You know, perhaps, I missed it. But I didn't see anything like that. It was more on the -- just the general connectivity focusing on a brochure doing some of these job training programs.

One interesting thing from the report was that Saugus is trying to develop its own river walk. And what the consultant recommended is, that, obviously, we're going to have a very, very nice pedestrian river walk at the Wynn facility. So when they say -- when Saugus develops its river walk, that it really needs to distinguish itself, in
some way, from the Wynn facility to try to attract tourists to that area, in addition to, you know, some of the more traditional locations in Saugus. But that is not, sort of, a geo-caching item that you mentioned, $I$ think.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I'm just curious if anybody's at that level yet. I think it might be a little premature. But if they're taking a careful planning ahead and trying to capitalize on everything, like they have scheduled here, I'm wondering if anybody might be at that level of specificity.

MR. ZIEMBA: It's something I can definitely bring up with the town and with -with the Wynn folks.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's true. The other surrounding communities too. It's apropos of your idea, about how do we build on the economic development that's going on. You know, maybe, sort of, giving a helping hand to these communities to think a little bit outside the box, and to think about how to use technology and so forth. You know, that's
something that fits right in your bailiwick, too. I mean, that's a really interesting -COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, one of the -- the -- Jill mentioned it, the partnership between MGM and in other tourist destinations out in western Mass, is that part of the apprentice program is that there's, kind of, a concierge education program. So every employee has the opportunity to know about regional assets around the region.

You know, the concierge desk person might just be as qualified as, you know, somebody working in the restaurant to suggest, you know, hey, how far away is $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ ? And, hey, I know that. I can tell you how to get there, or the best way to get there. So it's a unique program. I know that convention and visitors bureau has been pushing on it for a long time, and I'm glad that MGM is being a partner. But it starts to empower more people on the casino property to help a patron visit other amenities in the area and be aware of it, as opposed to, I don't know what you're talking about.

MR. ZIEMBA: I think it's really fun where we are right now, that we can start focusing on, you know, what is going to be the future after the facilities are up and operational. How do we, not only within the host community but regionally, take advantage of all these opportunities through -- you know, as Commissioner Stebbins's been doing a lot of work on the Gaming Economic Development Fund, but, you know, where it's appropriate out of the Community Mitigation Fund, and just generally from our, sort of, staff assistance and commissioner assistance. I think, you know, that's a -- that's, sort of, a real fun place to be.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. I agree. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the 2018 Town of Saugus Community Mitigation fund reserve application, as presented in the packet, and allow them to use the balance of their reserve fund.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? Looked like he was taking some notes but I guess he's not, to discuss.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: What?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought maybe you had some notes you wanted -- questions you wanted to bring up.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No. I was sketching out a motion, but Commissioner Stebbins took my fire away.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good. So all in favor say aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Did we finish everything before seven? I guess we did. Your update you didn't have so we're on to number eight?

MS. BLUE: Yes. Thank you. Good
afternoon, Commissioners. We're going to take Item 8A first. This is a discussion. And this regards our regulation 205 CMR 140. It's what we commonly refer to as use of the vig. Right now, we do have a regulation on use of the vig. The question, really, is whether we should make a change in that for things like table games.

So there are differing ideas on this. And I have, today, CFAO, Derek Lennon, and I have Supervisor Sterl, who's last name I forgot and I apologize for, Carpenter, and then we also have Deputy General Counsel Grossman to discuss what the reg currently provides and how we drafted it that way.

So after our discussion, if it's your direction to have -- to amend the reg, we will do that. But if you want the reg to stay as is, then there's no further action to take. But we'd like you to understand the different points of view on it, and then we can proceed from there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Supervisor Sterl Carpenter, or CFAO Lennon.

MR. LENNON: Good morning,
Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good
afternoon.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
afternoon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.

MR. LENNON: Sorry. Good afternoon. So we're here to explain, I guess a little bit, the history of why it's written the way it is, and then our point of view that we'd like to have it changed, at least the point of view of the two members sitting here.

So when we first wrote 140, the only thing we were looking at, mainly, at was slots. We didn't have a lot of table game expertise, and we wrote it so that for the calculation of gross gaming revenue vigorish would be handled the same way as free play.

Basically, taken off the top. There were some points of view during that time period that, if we didn't do it, we'd be at a competitive disadvantage in this market. I think that we've done some research and found that we might be the only jurisdiction that's allowing it right now as -- to be taken off the calculation of gross gaming revenue, so we actually wouldn't be in a competitive disadvantage, and to explain the impacts of it and the -- more of the practical experience. And we're really only looking at one game here. It's baccarat.

MR. CARPENTER: Traditionally, it's baccarat. So baccarat will have your largest players on the game. And by allowing the licensee to exclude or excuse the tax ramifications on the commissions owed, it sets a bad precedent for both the patrons and the licensee.

So as I submitted a little history, is that casinos they use math behind all their games. So all their games and all their comp points, all the things in which they do are
all behind what's called a theoretical win. So when you take into account excusing the commission on a baccarat game, you're giving that player a competitive advantage, because it's to his advantage to bet the bank, rather than the player. So what you're doing, in turn, is allowing him an advantage, like an advantaged player. If you do that, or if you allow him not to pay his commission, as it stated in regulation 143.3.13, it states that after the end of every shoe or leaving the table, that they will pay their commission. What this does, what happens in my experience, is a patron will say I'll pay it next shoe. And then the next time he'll say I'll pay it next shoe. Unfortunately, it becomes a very high amount quickly, and now, he's almost at -- if you wait five times, he's at, like, five times his average bet that he's playing. So now, he's at a point where he might have lost all his money that he's planned on paying for the commission so now he has to go and get more money just to pay for the responsibility of the commission. If we
don't allow him to do that and he sees where he stands at the end of every shoe, it gives him an ability to see whether he's winning or losing and it's not a false representation of how he's actually doing on the game.

So that, combined with the licensee, having the ability to also run their game the way they project and give comp points and what not is -- keeps everybody on the same playing field. That's why it was very important that we thought you should not excuse any of the commission. Especially, in baccarat. And this will be the only game that you will have this problem.

The baccarat's commission is stored on each shoe, but the commission games of Pai Gow is actually taken out immediately when they win. So the patron never owes anything because they see exactly what they have in front of them. That's why I feel that we need to make sure that it gets collected at the end of each and every shoe and that the regulations are followed -- they're written that way for their protection.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So let me make sure I understand. There's two elements that you're asking us to look at or to change. The collection of the vigorish at the end of the shoe be required.

MR. CARPENTER: We're not asking change, just enforced. What happens is, the licensee will make special considerations for high-end clientele.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. CARPENTER: This is when you usually run into your large problem. And, of course, once that one person gets that advantage, the next person will also ask for it, and it just keeps going on. So it's not a change to the regulation, just the enforcement of the regulation that's written.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Now, but was there a second element that perhaps, you spoke about first, which is the elimination of -the ability to write it off as part of the -as part of free play?

MR. CARPENTER: The regulation that's written of collecting is in the rules
of game. What it affects is the regulation 140, which we are discussing right now. So 140 is the GGR. And how that's affected by them not collecting on the commission owed, is it affects the tax ramifications of that commission. Sometimes that commission can be thousands and thousands of dollars. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I get that. MR. BAND: I think the main point here is to not allow them to write that off. Let's say, if I run out of money and I can't afford it, there's actually a form that let's the casino comp him the vigorish. Under the present thing, if I'm -- correct me if I'm wrong, but they could write that off and not pay tax on it. We want to tax that amount. MR. LENNON: Correct. So we're not asking to make the business decision for them, of whether they comp it or not, or whether they write it off, that may be a different discussion. What I'm looking at is, we're not consistent with other jurisdictions, and that we are allowing it to be excluded from the calculation of gross gaming revenue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In which case, what you mentioned, Sterl, the two parties will have a strong incentive to --

MR. LENNON: To comp.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To comp.
MR. LENNON: To comp it, correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: First, not pay
it because, you know, I've seen it before.
And then, sure, I'll give it to you because I don't even get taxed.

MR. BAND: And unlike the slots, this can be a lot of money.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I get that.
MR. BAND: All these same players that come in with 20 million and are betting 200,000 a hand, that can add up really fast.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, no, I
just remember those vividly, those free play discussions. However, I don't remember that vigorish discussion, I guess because it wasn't relevant at the time, or as much as relevant. But we will keep the free play the way it is.

MR. LENNON: So in statute, free play -- so if you remember these conversations
early on, free play we actually cannot tax on. So in the statute that's excluded, we talked about limiting the amount that we would authorize, like other jurisdictions do, and we decided not to do that.

We also had similar discussions around the vigorish at that time. They weren't as thorough because we didn't know what table games were, we weren't really looking at them, we didn't know how many it impacted or didn't impact. So we left the regulation as was drafted to us.

Right now, as we start to get more information and we're looking at it, we are an outlier. It can amount to some significant money, and we feel that's a business decision that the casino should make, but not necessarily --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On the Commonwealth's money.

MR. LENNON: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So the text of the existing regulation is okay?

MR. LENNON: The text of the
existing regulation is not okay because it excludes it. It excludes the vigorish from -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that because it's easy -- the easy baccarat exception?

MR. GROSSMAN: It's 140.02, which is
the --
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So it's not
147?
MR. GROSSMAN: 140.02 talks about the calculation of gross gaming revenue. And, specifically, it's paragraph 2A, which talks about bank games, which is what baccarat is. And it's -- what we excluded from the calculation are complimentary vigorish forms, specifically, for this situation. This is what we contemplated, when wrote this regulation, was for baccarat.

And just to put a finer point on this, and I'm not taking a position whether you should or shouldn't do it at this point, but the thinking at the time, was that we should take the long view on comping vigorish and allow the casinos to exercise their
marketing know-how so as to best retain their customers, whereas they are 75 percent partners to our 25 percent. And that, by allowing them to comp vig, it's a similar thing to allowing promotional play not to be taxed. And by the way, we allow discounts on markers altogether.

So all of those things are -- were done collectively really for the same reason, which was that an understanding that we have two really high-level gaming operators here, who, in theory, would only comp things like a vig for a specific reason. Not just to give money away, because they don't do that. They do it in an effort to retain their customers.

Now, that said, that principle was explored early on. We didn't, certainly, spend a lot of time talking about it now, and it was done before there was, really, any reality setting in that we were about to open a casino. But that was the principle that was discussed, at the time we decided to exclude comped vig from the calculation of gross gaming revenue from bank table games.

So to answer your question, we would need to amend that regulation to take out comped vig forms from the calculation.

MR. LENNON: And just a minor distinction. Promotional play is excluded in the statute, vigorish is not.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So have we had any discussions with licensees, as to how they operate elsewhere, or whether they would have one -- comment on any of this, or this is -this would be the regular --

MR. BAND: I think most
jurisdictions use the comp form, or they -- if they want to, you know, pay somebody's vigorish, that's fine, they rate the comp and they pay the tax on that because it doesn't affect the hold on the baccarat game. So I think almost all jurisdictions do it in some form or fashion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do it, meaning -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But to answer my question, has there any input from licensees, or --

MR. BAND: Not at this point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This could be the regular way we do, we'd issue some draft --

MR. LENNON: Public comment.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- public
comment.
MR. LENNON: Correct.
MR. CARPENTER: Commissioner Crosby, I think your question is, that form that Bruce is speaking of adds it back into the responsibility. So the licensee is paying for their commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Paying the tax on their commission.

MR. CARPENTER: Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I like the logic that we initially used. I mean, it seems to me that a company makes a decision to comp vig out of it its own best financial interests. That's what drives it. You know, they're not going to do it, if they don't think, in the long run, it's in their financial interest. Furthermore, the idea of taxing air is kind of noxious. You know, you're taxings revenues
that don't exist.
MR. LENNON: No. They were played.
MR. BAND: They do exist.
MR. LENNON: They were played. It's a debt owed. And what you're doing is you're adding to their marketing budget. So let's be clear, you're taking tax dollars and you're adding to the marketing budget.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you're taxing money that they never received, right?

MR. LENNON: Well, they've decided to write it off.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand that.
But --
MR. LENNON: It was played --
MR. CARPENTER: But they should have received it. And I apologize for putting a couple of regulation numbers in this. We're speaking of regulation 140 , which is the figuring out the gross gaming revenue per the day. That's what needs to be changed, because in that we're allowing the licensee to write off their responsibility of collecting it.

Now, is that debt owed to the
licensee every single hand that they wager and win on that? So the person that gains that has won. So the only way you owe this responsibility to the licensee is because you've won money from the licensee. So that's why you charge, because it's an advantage to play on that.

So charging them, it's kind of like the buy on the four and the 10. So you charge because you're going to get paid 2-to-1, rather than what the true odds. You're gaining the true odds without the responsibility of losing that initial roll.

So all those -- you're gaining things from the licensee but you're paying for 'em. And if you excuse it, then, you're not paying for it. You're getting something for nothing. I hope that made it a little clearer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think I get
that. But I don't think --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no. But to be more emphatic on the answer, and I think they were, it is owed, it's -- it just
hasn't -- the transaction hasn't happened.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Owed, meaning, the player owes it to the house.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Owes it to the house.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. But if -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And because we're also the house, they owe it to the Commonwealth. The notion being that, when we confounded with the ability to write it off, there may be an incentive, because there's not costing them a hundred percent, to be more loose into that writeoff.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's like paying income tax on a debt that was paid back, or on interest that wasn't paid. You know, if you accrue interest on an accrual basis and then they don't pay it but the government -- you can reverse it out of your P \& L and the government doesn't go ahead and tax you on the interest on that that you never received.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, if you have a debt forgiven, you owe taxes on it.

And I guess that's --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. But it's -yeah, but it's -- in that case, if you've had a's debt forgiven, you've made the money. But I'm talking about when you're not getting the money, when you're not getting your interest. If you're owed interest on something and you accrue it as income and then you don't get paid, you reverse it out. You don't pay taxes on it.

So here we're -- I don't -- I mean, if all the other jurisdictions do it, I'm not sure this all that big a deal, can't be that onerous, but it just -- it just doesn't make any sense to me. They're not going to be doing it unless they think it's in their financial interest. Therefore, it's in our financial interest.

I mean, it's not going to be perfect, because sometimes they're going to say, oh, rats, you know, I really hate to give this guy a break because he's a nasty guy or whatever or -- but as a practical matter, it's a strategy that they use to service their customers, in order that they stay their
customers and keep playing happily.
MR. CARPENTER: That sounds
reasonable.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: But if I understand it, right, we do get hurt by it, the Commonwealth gets hurt by it because that vigorish, which is waived --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But they get hurt -- they lose 75 cents of every dollar that's given up, we lose 25 cents. So the house is making a decision that it's worth losing 75 cents on that dollar because, in the long run, that customer will stay a good customer.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It's basically a marketing decision on their part. If they paid the same amount of cumulative money to a marketing consultant, that's just a cost of doing business. But they would still owe the GGR, the percentage of GGR.

MR. LENNON: Basically, what we're doing is, but through this tactic, and I've worked through this with Commissioner Zuniga on an income statement, you're basically
taking revenue out and you're adding it to their marketing budget. So what you're doing is you're taking tax dollars and supplementing a marketing budget. That is, in fact, what you're doing. You have a waiver to do that with promotional play. You don't have a waiver on the vigorish to do that. So -- in statute.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Waiver statute?
MR. LENNON: Yeah, statutorily
waiver. So, you know, we've decided not to limit promo like a lot of other jurisdictions do. Once again, this is just adding one more, one more, one more thing. That's with one person's point of view, you know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. No.
And the other argument that you made, was that, if players know that this is something -- if they see in real -- because a promo play can be between the casino and the player. But if on -- at the table they see that somebody's never really paying the vigorish, when is -- you know, I'm just like them, when is my turn?

MR. BAND: Every player.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But, again, that's a decision that the house -- you know, the house suffers that consequence.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't disagree with that. I don't disagree with that. But the argument they made is that then everybody's going to want that. And that's something for us to consider.

MR. CARPENTER: I really don't want to convolute this, but your analogy of a debt owed, if they collected when they're supposed to, it would not be a large debt. That's the problem. That's why I quoted that regulation. They don't follow the regulations, by large. When patrons are high end, that'll break regulation and not collect and allow it to get prohibited. So you know, when we're trying to protect them through GameSense and protect, like, the gambler in them we sometimes are -they're being put off by paying it because it reaches too much --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I thought I understood -- those are two different issues.

One issue is, should the vig be paid at the end of each -- either when the player leaves or at the end of each shoe. That's already in our statute -- our reg. You're saying we should enforce it.

MR. CARPENTER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's a second issue, which is can they comp people on that vig at that time?

MR. BAND: And that's the main issue that we're putting before you.

MR. LENNON: Yeah. I'm not disagreeing whether they should comp it or not. I'm just saying that it shouldn't be augmented through the GGR process. That's a business decision.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, no. Right, right. You know, I -- do you have an opinion on this in particularly, Mike, or do you want to give it, as long as you're here? We'll be asking for comment, but as long as you're here.

MR. MATHIS: Thank you. Yeah, there are definitely people in the company that

## Page 246

would want to be involved in this process. So as I understand the --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In this discussion?

MR. MATHIS: In this discussion.
Sorry.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, okay.
MR. MATHIS: To kick off a public comment, we're perfectly fine with this. But I agree with you, Chairman, which is, to me maybe going back to -- it's almost a semantic argument. If we had a promotion that said we waive the vig, that would fall within the exception. I think, generally, the philosophy that we're perfectly aligned, in fact, more so because we'll take a bigger haircut than the state ever will, you could -- you know, you could ride on our backs on most of these decision so...but happy to have the -- bring my experts in, talk about other jurisdictions and the nuances of what's being discussed here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. MATHIS: But thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
I'm very familiar with Connecticut, Sterl, and I'm curious, I forget if I asked you, but what are other nearby jurisdictions do, in terms of what our player is used to?

MR. CARPENTER: I did research, and there's no other jurisdiction that does this. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: "Does this," meaning?

MR. CARPENTER: Gives them the right to take off the commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Without --
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Of the GGR.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Of the GGR.
MR. CARPENTER: On the GGR.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm also
asking about the -- what players are used to. But thank you for that. What are players used to?

MR. CARPENTER: In what regard? Like -- they're used to seeing high-end clientele get catered to and then they all say the same thing, why is that? Why does he get
to the break the rules and I don't? And it just continues. But that's not -- that's not even the biggest part. It's just that you -like we said, they're allowed to make their business decisions. It's a bad avenue to go down. And that, we shouldn't have -- take the responsibility from the Massachusetts, you know, earning their 25 percent. If they want to make that decision, that's on them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Well, so we've got it on the table to discuss. We'll have a formal comment. I guess we send it out for comment.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You're going to put this in the regulation form -- memo? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do we need to draft this?

MS. BLUE: Well, I guess the question is, if you would like us to amend the regulation to remove it, we'll certainly do that. Then it'll go through the normal process. We'll bring you the reg to look at, it'll go out of for comment. We'll have a hearing, the whole thing. If that's the way
you would like us to proceed, we can definitely do that.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, it sounds like -- I think it sounds like we would like to have comment on, particularly, this second issue. Should -- can they take comp vig out of GGR.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So we need to rewrite the reg in order for them to comment on it?

MS. BLUE: Yeah. I mean, so what we'll do is we'll change the language in the reg that allows them to take the vig out now. We'll bring it to you. You will give us the go-ahead to go ahead and put it through the process. We'll get comments through the process. Then, you can look at it again.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But couldn't we just skip that step and just ask now, ask for comment on whether or not they think the statute as written is appropriate, or whether we ought to change it?

MS. BLUE: I think the easiest way
to get comment is for our licensees to see what the reg says.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MS. BLUE: So we'll just make the change and move it through.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Fine.
Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Interesting. I never thought I'd be sitting talking about what you do with vig. Tony Soprano.

MS. BLUE: The next item in your packet, 8B, is amendments to 205 CMR 152. This is the excluded persons list. We've discussed this regulation before, and we got your guidance on a number of issues. And we've incorporated that guidance into this regulation, in terms of we have changed the hearing process so this follows the normal hearing process, both sides have the ability to appeal. We added in language about how the state police should be contacted and when, if an excluded person comes into the casino. We would ask for your guidance on
another couple of other issues, where we've made some changes but we're not sure we captured where you wanted us to go. That would be in Section 152.032. We had a long conversation last time about the standard for what injurious to the interests of the Commonwealth and the gaming establishment means. So we made some tweaks to that section to determine -- to change that standard a little bit.

We would also ask for your guidance, for example, on how long someone should be on the excluded persons list before they can petition to be removed. Currently, the reg has five years, but that's, clearly, something that we as a Commission determines, so the Commission can change that, if you'd like. And then, we also have a section on -- during the appeal process, the way it's set up is that you could either stay the person's name going onto the list, while they go through the appeal process, or you can put them on until their decision is overturned. I mean, I think the legal department's
recommendation is you should go through the process before your on it. But there are different point of view on that.

So I have Deputy Director Lillios, and I have Deputy General Counsel Grossman here to answer any questions you may have on this. But if you're comfortable with what's here, that's obviously fine and we'll take it through the process. If not, we can make some further changes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a
couple of comments and questions on the revisions -- under revision mode. Maybe we could take them in order. Section 2, 150 --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 02?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 152.03,
Subsection 2, so it's page two of the regulation. We were talking about the standards. I made the point last time, and I still want to make it, I may be the only one, which will be fine, on Subsection C, I was looking for repeated, the word repeated, because it's the one -- the one area where our first offense could put you in the list.

Now, grant it, it's now -- the standard is now of egregious -- egregious conduct --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And a clear threat.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And a clear threat, which is something we did discuss. But is there anywhere to put in the notion -here's what I'm thinking about, somebody gets into a fight, is that going to be considered egregious and a clear threat to the safety of other patrons?

MS. LILLIOS: Okay. If I could address this. Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

MS. LILLIOS: So remember, these factors in Subsection 2 just are factors that may be utilized, when determining whether somebody falls into criterion E above. Whether someone's presence in the gaming establishment poses a potential of injurious threat to the Commonwealth.

And in order to figure that out, the

Commission or the IEB may consider, without limitation, the factors in 2A through E. With respect to the $C$, we did draw on language that Commissioner Macdonald had suggested.

In terms of repeated, I do recall the discussion about repeated. And I had incorporated that notion in the term egregious. If it's a term you'd like to see in there, my suggestion would be egregious or repeated conduct, because conduct could be very egregious, even if it was only the first time.

So I wouldn't -- my suggestion is egregious or repeated. But the way I had initially viewed it was, you know, repeated is a notion captured in egregious.

The the bar fight, given where the IEB was even before our recent discussion in December, but especially after our discussion in December, where it was clear from the direction that you gave to the IEB, that you wanted only serious conduct -- and I don't mean to minimize a, quote, bar fight, which is not even a well-defined term, but standing
alone that would not necessarily be egregious conduct that would warrant placement on the list.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What would your -so would this apply to the case that caused this to arise, the woman who left her nine-year-old and 12-year-old in the car, if I remember the case correctly. If this were the standard, would she have gone on the list or not?

MS. LILLIOS: Well, we usually make that determination in a group setting, hearing input from a number of people, including the director. There were aggravating factors in that case, but there were also mitigating factors in that case.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is what we're trying to do, is put words to a feeling sort of so -- and you're the one who's writing this so you're the one that needs to tell the IEB, here's what it means. So, you know, would it be -- are you meaning to include that --

MS. LILLIOS: Well, let me ask

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you --
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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I know you don't know for sure.

MS. LILLIOS: Would you -- I mean, really, with all due respect, this should be the reverse. We should be asking you. Is that what you -- we're looking for your direction.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I can answer that. I would not mind find the facts of that case to be egregious.

MS. LILLIOS: That's very helpful. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that was the consensus last time, when we discussed this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that was my feeling too. And I felt -- I wanted to find a standard that would not have captured that circumstance. But if you're not sure whether it does or not, I'm puzzled.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. Then, we need to rewrite it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. WELLS: I just have a question, just to help me. Another hypothetical set of
facts, someone leaves a six-month old baby in a car and it's 90-degrees out and she's in that -- that baby's in the parking garage, does that person go on the exclusion list? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I mean, that might very well --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well
that's, certainly, egregious.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That would absolutely go on the list, in my mind.

MS. WELLS: I'm telling you right now, I would put that person on -- that is egregious.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think it's hard to ask them to go back with a new standard and say what would you do, because the whole team has to talk about mitigating and aggravating and what -- you know, and the mitigating -- you know what I'm saying? So I think that that's a little difficult to do, because you'd all have different opinions on what that means.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, but
there's a very concrete example that prompted
this whole thing to begin with.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Which I never had a problem with her on the list, I'll be honest with you. I think it's atrocious she leaves kids in the car.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But that's a 3-to-1.

MS. WELLS: So what I hear you saying is, that the eight- to 12 year-old range, at least on a first offense, you would not put on the list --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No.
MS. WELLS: Despite the fact that a -- an individual left the car running in the garage, and that added a certain level of increased risk to those children, because, A, someone could steal the car, or they could hit something in the car and set it in reverse.

But that the Commission, if it was an infant or a more vulnerable child, or, say, an extremely vulnerable elder, say someone with extreme Alzheimer's left in the car, you know, in a hot day, things like that, so its' -- that's sort of the line you're giving
me, as far as the placement on the exclusion list, because I need to know. Ultimately, it's your call. I'm telling you --

MS. BLUE: Can I weigh in just a little bit here. You know, what we're trying to create here is a regulation that applies across a number of situations. And I think the IEB is correct. When they sit down and look at individual situations, then they make assessments based on the facts, and that's appropriate.

Part of the change to this section was because the hearing officer read this section as being limited to what the IEB could do. And so, we changed that language and we said without limitation. So they're not limited to just what's in here. But this is a set of guidance.

I think that, if you try to craft language around a particular situation or a particular group of situations, that really doesn't give the IEB the flexibility that they need.

So while I appreciate thinking about
it that way, I think what you want to think about here is, how much flexibility does it give the IEB, and are you comfortable that these items listed under two provide an adequate definition of the injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth and the gaming establishment, knowing that this not a complete list, because we're not saying this is all they can consider. This is what -this is the -- what defines that Section E that, you know, we pointed out.

So I would try not to get too
involved in actual, factual conversations here. But I think what we want to think about is, how does this work? Does it give the IEB enough flexibility to make decisions? And then, ultimately, it will come before a hearing officer or come before you, and those facts will be decided upon and we'll see how that plays out and what body of case law that builds. But I would just caution us of getting too tied up in a particular example. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think that's a very good -- I think that's a very
good point. I think the question here, is there a better word than egregious? I may have suggested it, but I'm not suggesting that I wouldn't be open to another word.

The policy issue is that this is -the exclusion list, in my view, is to be reserved for particularly, you know, dangerous, potentially harmful, or actually harmful conduct. I don't know a word better than egregious and, also, a clear threat.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it's fine.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think the repeated is a constructive -- but I think we are -- in this conversation, you're getting, again, a flavor of where we're coming -- it's not a majority view -- I'm sorry. It's not a unanimous view, but it is a majority view on how -- what we're trying to get out of this.

The only thing I wonder about is the use of may, as opposed to must or will, because if we say may, it means we can just forget about it and use the E as it stood before and make the same decision we made last
time. So what would be wrong with saying the Commission --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me advocate for may here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because we're trying to give that discretion, precisely what we're asking. That they may, without limitation, part of the context of this was that the hearing officer, who's a third party here that has a very important role, read that to be exclusive. And by adding both the ability and then -- you know, and the without limitation then gives the discretion for this group to weigh all the mitigating and aggravating factors and come up with a --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand you're giving the heads-up to the hearing officer, which is fine. He'll get the difference here. And either word would accomplish that objective. But when you're saying may, it means you also may not. And that means you would just read Section E, which is the way it was.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, anytime I see a must, then, my take is that people, like the IEB, would feel compelled to anytime any of these happen, regardless of mitigating factors, must be placed on the list.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It says must
consider. But you're not comfortable with that.

MS. WELLS: I mean, I think -- I hear your point. But I think, as a practical matter, we have to remember that, you know, this is agency -- an agency and agency law that we're dealing with. So there is that connection and that respect for authority and the will of the Commission. So we are not talking about some rogue individual making decisions, who doesn't consider the import of the Commission's direction here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And as Catherine said, it will come back to us.

MS. WELLS: Right. That's the ultimate test on how you make, you know, these determinations. Is, eventually, there'll be some case law or administrative law based on

Commission decisions. And it's frustrating because we don't have that now because we're a new agency. But that's how this ultimately works, and then there's guidance there. So between those two principles, I'm very comfortable that your concerns would not really come to fruition.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The further
perspective on this is that each of those factors that's listed in Subsection 2 are factors that are taken into account in making this very evaluative judgment as to whether there's a potential of injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In the gaming establishment.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah, in a gaming establishment. So that itself is very -- you know, is very loose. So that'll be appropriate -- it seems appropriate to have a may in there because that says you can take these kinds of factors into account. It's not necessary. But, ultimately, there's a judgment as to the potential injurious threat
to the interest of the Commonwealth and the gaming establishment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So could we add repeated or egregious?

MS. LILLIOS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would also like to talk about the or near the premises, because we --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Where's that, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Same. C.
"whether the individual's egregious conduct poses a clear threat to the safety of employees or others on or near the premises." What's the idea behind the near the premises; how far are we going to go, near the premises?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Isn't that the parking lot?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, that's part of the premises.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I
don't know. Wasn't there an argument --
MS. BLUE: Well, and that's part of
the gaming establishment.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's part of the gaming establishment.

MS. BLUE: Like, the garage would be -- the road -- it depends on each facility. But in PPC, for example, the garage is probably part of the gaming establishment. The road might not be.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I mean, I would think so. I thought there was an argument that it wasn't, that the garage was not.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no. I think the garage is a gaming establishment. It's not the gaming area. But are we going to go across the street to the Lowe's?

MS. LILLIOS: No. I don't think that was -- I think it was language taken from the discussion. And $I$ don't see a problem with limiting it to the premises of the gaming establishment.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would be comfortable with that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, could I
just interrupt.
MS. WELLS: The only -- I'm just trying to think because I think we're thinking --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Karen,
Karen, Karen. Excuse me.
MS. WELLS: Oh, sorry.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I should have brought this up beforehand, but I have an appointment at the statehouse at four o'clock that I need to do a little prep for, so I'm going to dash out. And if you would take over, Treasurer. And I will go along -please feel free to vote on this one, if you're going to vote without me here, because I'm comfortable with wherever we come down. Okay?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sorry, Karen.
MS. WELLS: Oh, no, that's all
right. Just the near -- I think we've been thinking in terms of Plainridge, because we are familiar with that property. But now, as I think about, you know, Springfield, you
know, the gaming establishment does not include the sidewalk. So hypothetically, something happens, some kind of incendiary device, something like -- something where there --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very serious. MS. WELLS: You could be right next to it.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: A child left in a car in a -- in a parking space on the street.

MS. WELLS: Yeah, or something like
that. So with Plainridge, I think taking near out makes sense. I just wonder -- I'm just -because we haven't really operated in Springfield. I'm just thinking about because there's that distinction, there's the building and then the parking -- then the --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Plus, their
judgment is very sound. They're not going across the street to the Lowe's.

MS. BLUE: But you have to understand, though, we only have authority over the gaming establishment. Authority does
not extend to the sidewalk, if it's not in the gaming establishment. So we just want to keep in mind where we're going.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I want to offer more -- I want to offer more flexibility and more consideration from IEB. But, again, not to draw on a specific case, but we had an incident the other day, Massachusetts woman followed from a gaming establishment back to her house. If that happened at Plainridge, would we want to take some type of action on the individual who committed the crime, you can't come back into the gaming establishment.

MS. BLUE: But that's a different story, though. I mean, that person -- you might not -- you might put that person on the excluded person's list because they were convicted of something or charged with something. You know, we only are authorized to cover the gaming establishment. And we try to draw those lines in a way that work, right. But if you're talking about Springfield, the sidewalk belongs to City of Springfield. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So it's your
legal opinion, that if there's an assault with a deadly weapon right there on the sidewalk right in front of the casino, we have no ability to take any action, as far as excluding that person?

MS. BLUE: You would probably be able to exclude them, but not because they're in the gaming establishment. Maybe, if they were convicted of some kind of crime, or the robbery occurred in the gaming establishment but then they were arrested by Springfield police outside. But not, necessarily, maybe under egregious to the interest of the Commonwealth and a gaming establishment. That's what this particular section is defining.

So you might have other ways to exclude them for other reasons. But you have to just be mindful of where, sort of, our authority starts and stops and -- under this definition. I'm not saying, you know, the person's not an ordinarily criminal person and you could exclude them for that reason. But you might not be able to exclude them under
this definition.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it's important to -- for us to understand, that putting somebody on the exclusion list kind of is I think -- I described it to Catherine earlier, is it's one of a compendium of official enforcement actions that can take place on an individual arrested for criminal activity. I mean, nobody is going to make a decision in the parking garage that you're going on the exclusion list. There are other things that will happen.

But I like the change. I like the fact that it, kind of, expands your authority to deal with critical cases. And to Catherine's point, it gets appealed back to us, if for any reason, you know, it hasn't been enforced correctly.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So is the near relevant, even in the context of Springfield and Wynn?

MS. BLUE: I think it's cleaner, if we just say -- one of the things we consider -- and, again, these are just things
we consider. We consider their conduct in the gaming establishment. Gaming establishments are big. It's bigger than the gaming floor. And then, if other things happen, you know, there are other factors. It doesn't mean the IEB can't consider them. You know, they can. This is not a limitation.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's without limitation.

MS. BLUE: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I like the phrase "near the premises." I would think that, if we had a situation where somebody was gaming in the MGM casino and parked his or her car on the street in a meter right outside the gaming establishment and left a nine-month-old in there and it's 90-degrees, if -- I have no difficulty in thinking that there's a sufficient nexus between the gaming establishment and the conduct to rest an enforcement action, in the nature of having that person added to the exclusion list.

MS. LILLIOS: In terms of the legality of it, although I think you could go
either way on it, but in terms of the legality of it, I think you can justify the near by explaining that it's still the Commission's interest in the gaming establishment, even though the conduct happened near -- you know, adjacent to the gaming establishment. Still your reputational interest in the gaming establishment. So that would be one way to justify it, if that's the direction you want to going in.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think that's persuasive. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right. Well, let's move on from this. It sounds like we have a bit of a consensus unanimously. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: To leave the document as is, other than the change you offered with -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Or repeated. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- and/or repeated? Or? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Or. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. And/or
repeated but leave the near.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I had another question, further. Are there others? I wanted to talk the petition to remove the name from the exclusion list.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Time frame? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yep. We did discuss different time frame. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: What number is that?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's page 56, 152.07. And, you know, it's highlighted here for us to call attention, which I think is very good. I think the five-year threshold is quite. In my mind, I've always thought that by itself spoke to how limited some of this. But given the direction that we seem to be going, I would like to rethink this five-year to a smaller, or a group of smaller periods.

I was wondering, first, if we could have two options. Either a one-year and a five-year, sort of like the self-exclusion.

And if that's too clunky, whether we could just reduce to something lower than five years.

MS. BLUE: So I think having two options, because unlike voluntary exclusion, where you pick your term to begin with, this is -- you know, you didn't pick to be on this list. So I think having -- I don't know how we would distinguish -- you know, how you get one or the other, unless what we're suggesting is, you know, you could come after one, but then you could come again after five, or something like that. I think, you know, it's sort of a philosophy of who goes on the list.

So I've always thought about it personally, as if it's really, really bad people that go on the list, then, five years is perfectly appropriate, or you could pick some other time. If the list encompasses a lot of people for a lot of different kinds of offenses, you may want a one-year, two-year, some smaller length of time so they can come back and show you what they've done in the interim and whether they should be let off or
not.
The other thing, too, is if they petition to come off it doesn't mean they have to come off. I mean, the IEB would have to make a recommendation, the hearing officer would have to agree with that. There'd have to be hearing on it. So it's not an automatic, that you just petition and you come off.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think
that there appeared to be a consensus the last time we discussed this, that the list be a small one. That we reserve placement on the list for, say it again, egregious conduct. And if that's the case, then, a five-year period in my mind is appropriate.

Furthermore, it's condition on except in extraordinary circumstances. So if justice, in retrospect, wasn't in fact done, the person could petition under that extraordinary circumstances clause.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, the idea of having more than one period is to be able to deal with this thing that we're
struggling -- we're all struggling with, in terms of the degree of severity. The first time offenders, however egregious we determine them to be, or repeated offenses. But -- so are there other thoughts on this,

Commissioners, on the five years?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You know, I think that if we -- I don't imagine this list is going to be really long, and so I'm really comfortable with the fiver years. I'm not -and there is a catchall, if there was something that happens later that we find out that the information was incorrect. I can't imagine anything else, Commissioner, other than incorrect information, right, that would fit in that category?

So, yeah, I'm -- you know, I'm fine with -- I mean, certainly, one year is not enough. Certainly, one year does not really make the point after egregious behavior, that they get to petition after on year. I don't think that's --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Remember, that we don't have to take action. The petition --
the idea would be to -- you know, to come before somebody and then be reviewed. But I get the point. Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. I don't, necessarily, have an issue with the five years. Again, you know, nobody goes on this list -- everybody has the right to appeal being placed on this list first. They can petition us short of that five years for what they deem as extraordinary circumstances.

You know, is the five years -- you know, I'm comfortable with the five years. I also worry that if we gave everybody a bunch of one-year suspensions that we will have a hearing process and staff time tied up going through all these appeals and hearings, and subsequent hearings that --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't worry too much about that, because there's a presumption that this will be a short list. The review of the appeals can be rather small. You know, they don't have to be lengthy, especially if there's already a record of having gone through the first -- through the
first process that we could take a look at. Another piece that I wanted us to think about is what goes on here, that after those five years, or however many, that it comes back to the Bureau. Why couldn't it come back to the Commission?

MS. BLUE: Well, in this case, what you want is someone to review what the circumstances are that would entitle this person to come off the list. So just like the Bureau makes a recommendation to put on the list, we would want their input as to whether this person should come off.

So they would look at what's gone on with this person in the last four or five years, maybe, you know, they do their background check things. So you would want a recommendation. And if they came back and said, you know, we don't recommend that this person comes off, because the concept is you're on here forever, unless, after five years you come back.

I mean, that would be important for the hearing officer, and ultimately the

Commission to review and to understand, because, you know, I think that's important. So I think you wouldn't want a situation where the person just came, kind of, cold to a hearing officer without the opportunity for the IEB to review why they thought they should come off. I think that part's a very important piece.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Even if it's just the notion, I think I understand now. I did my punishment. I served my time?

MS. BLUE: So think about the racing side. We have a lot of experience on this issue on the racing side. And sometimes, when people want to come off the exclusion list on the racing side, they come back and that's what they say, I learned my lesson. I want to come off. But they don't tell us anything more than that so we have to, kind of, look into it. And maybe it's true, they've been really good for five or 10 years, and they should. But maybe we also find out that they've been, you know, picking up tickets off the floor and trying to claim them and, you
know, they've been in and out of the facility when they shouldn't have been.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right. Have an egregious situation at another racetrack, in the interim.

MS. BLUE: Yeah. So, you know, just because they say they've learned their lesson, there has to be some sort of check on what they've actually done during that period. So I think it would better serve the hearing officer, as well as the Commission, to have a recommendation from the IEB.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think it's appropriate to have the Bureau do the first -- do the first review here. And Catherine, on that reference to the hearing officer, and I had a question on Subsection 3 here, "Individual has 30 days from the date of the service to request a hearing in accordance," and then it says "the Commission shall schedule a hearing." This would be before the hearing officer, right?

MS. BLUE: Before the hearing officer, yes. That's why it says, you know,
pursuant to 101.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Right.
MS. BLUE: And 101 would require it to come to the hearing officer first.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Maybe,
it'll just be clear if you wrote, schedule a hearing before the hearing officer.

MS. BLUE: We can. We can fix that. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right. Any other comments?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I had one.
I want to have a comfort level around 152.04, Subsection 6, which appears to be a lot of new language at the bottom of page three. Again, given an individual an opportunity to appeal being added to the exclusion list. I want to be comfortable that there are -- we can expect that, for this person who have risen to this level of activity, that there are other, again, enforcement actions being taken that, whether it's a no trespassing order, whether it's actually criminal charges being filed, if the case warrants it, that we have an opportunity to make sure that person does not
go back to the casino in the intervening time period.

MS. LILLIOS: And that does link with Subsection 6. Okay. So we do work with, right now, PPC on their eviction notices. And there is definitely -- if we were to put somebody on the list for egregious and/or repeated conduct, there is a time period from the time we identify them to the time they go on the list that they wouldn't be on there, right, because we give them -- first we send them notice, we wait the 30 days for them to ask for hearing. And then, if we do ask for hearing, we wait until the hearing before the hearing officer's scheduled, and then the determination of the hearing officer. So we do work with the casino for that period of time and would continue to do that.

The language in six, there's some alternative language here to address a situation where the case goes to the hearing officer, hearing officer agrees with IEB, says the person should go on the list, then the person has the right to appeal to the

Commission. They get 30 days whether to appeal to the Commission. Then, if they appeal to the Commission, it gets scheduled, it gets briefed, it gets heard.

Do you want, in that instance, for -- between the hearing officer's decision and your decision for the person to go on the list, or do you want the hearing officer's decision to be stayed?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I have an answer to that. My answer is -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let's let the lawer...

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It's not being a lawyer's position so much. I think that -- I'm for the alternative. I think, if IEB has found that the conduct is egregious, repeated, you know, or egregious, there's a hearing before the hearing officer, there's a -- you know, a five-year exclusion that hangs in the balance here, I think two bites at the apple is enough to provide, you know, due process.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Put them on
the list.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Put them on
the list. And if he or she prevails before the Commission, then, they're off the list and they're free. You know, again, going back to a high standard here for qualification for the -- you know, being on the list, I wouldn't want, you know, anybody who's been through the first two stages of process and failed at both to be welcomed at any of our facilities.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Almost like a
loophole of sorts. Sounds to be -- does -that sounds to be a consensus.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So let's skip that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very
well-put, Commissioner.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I had another
question. I don't know if it's here or elsewhere, where we place the name of a person on the website.

MS. BLUE: So right now, we do put the list on the website. We put the name of
the person, $I$ think, and their date of birth. Last time, a question came up, you know, should we put them on the website at all. That's something that we determined as a Commission to do.

The question is, you know, the value of having the name. When we did that, we anticipated putting more information on the website than we ultimately did. And I think we made the right decision not to put all that information because some of it was CORI information, some of it was personal. But I think, you know, it's a good discussion to have as to the benefit of having what's there on the list. We know our licensees have a much more detailed list. So, obviously, they have the information they need to enforce it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I for
one would like to rethink the putting it on the website. One of the things in this last cease that $I$ found was a bit of a dilemma, was this person felt that there would be serious reputational damage to her, by being searchable on some -- on some website, which
to me, sounded like an additional element, perhaps, not intended, of punitive aspect.

So I wanted to discuss that because, if the purpose is to punish or to prevent behavior, or effectively to keep people out of gaming establishment, which I think is the big purpose here, any thoughts on the element of publishing on a website the names of people?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: After egregious behavior and a clear threat, I have no problem with their name being on the website.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I don't either.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I don't either.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Sounds like a consensus. Well, again, I'm not unanimous consensus.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: A partial
consensus.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: A partial
consensus. Okay. Any other comment on this?
MS. BLUE: So if you're comfortable
and you would like us to move this through the process, I've provided a motion. You can make a motion that says with the changes that we discussed. You can authorize us to start the promulgation process. And we'd be happy to do that. So this is 152, 205 CMR 152.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that
the Commission approve the amendments to 205 CMR 152, as included in the packet, and as revised in the preceding discussion, and authorize the staff to take the steps necessary to begin the regulation promulgation process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motions made on second. Any more discussion? All those favor?

MR. MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Against? Aye. The ayes have it 3-to-1. Thank you. MS. BLUE: Item 8C is an amendment to 205 CMR 134.03. And to put this in a
little bit of context, we had our discussion this morning, the first part of our discussion, on what job positions the Commission would want to exempt, now that it has authority to exempt certain job positions from registration. When we got that ability under the law, we needed to update our regulation to provide the discretion. Now, it does rest with the Commission.

So what you'll see in 134.03(1), what we've done is we've added the tracts, the statutory language, and essentially says that the Commission has the ability, at its discretion, to exempt certain gaming service employees from registration by job description.

We've put in language that says the Commission can require any information it wants from the licensees in order to make that determination. And I think, more importantly, that the Commission can, at anytime, review exemptions or nonexemptions and change its mind. So this is just very, very basic. And this is just -- really brings the regulation
into compliance with the law.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The only observation I would make here, or comment I would make, Catherine, is the last sentence, "The Commission may, at anytime in its discretion, reclassify any job position," when I read that, I didn't understand what reclassify meant.

MS. BLUE: So we can change that to -- we can tie it to exemption, rather than reclassify.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So exempt any job position?

MS. BLUE: Yes. It could revisit its decision regarding the exemption of any job description. We can fix that in that section.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay.
MS. BLUE: But we just think it's important that you can, kind of, go back and forth on that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
MS. BLUE: Now, one of the driving forces behind this, just so that we can share
this with the Commission, is that we want -we want to make sure -- and we raised this a little bit this morning, that positions at one casino are treated the same as positions at other casinos' similarly-situated positions.

And the reason behind that is, we've done some research into the case law. We've been -- there was an excellent decision written by Judge Gorton last year in the taxicab case last year in Boston, that talked about the concept of equal protection.

So just so, you know, we are all on the same page, when the Commission makes a determination to exempt a certain position, that it will be assumed that that same position will be exempt at other facilities, unless that other licensee can show you some circumstances that would justify on a rational basis that it should not.

So, you know, we -- what we're doing now will have impact on our other licensees. But our other licensees will also have the ability to come back to the IEB and say, okay, the example we've been kicking around, okay,
you know, you exempted valets at one facility, we don't want to you exempt our valets here, because not only do they park cars, they do the guy's banking at the same time. So we'd say, okay, it's a different position, no problem so...but we do have an equal protection kind of threshold we want to meet. And a similar-situated position should be treated the same.

MS. WELLS: The only thing I would add to that, is that it's not just the licensee who could potentially object. It could also be the Commission or the IEB, or the Commissioner -- individual Commissioner. It's not just up to the licensee, whether there would be a different category.

MS. BLUE: Oh, yes. Yeah. No, that's definitely true. Definitely true. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move the Commission approve the amendments to 205 CMR 134.03 as included in the packet, and with subsequent changes as discussed here, and authorize the staff to file the regulation on an emergency basis, pursuant to Chapter 23 K ,

Section 5B, and further to take the steps necessary to file the regulation with the Secretary of Commonwealth, and to proceed with the formal regulation promulgation process. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: With the appropriate language changes as discussed? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.

MS. BLUE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was in the motion.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion's made on second. I just have one question. ST2017, that refers to the acts of 2017 , where this particular --

MS. BLUE: That's right. That's right. It is codified in Chapter 172, I believe. But we went back to the original source, which is the acts of 2017. And we cited it here so it's clear to any of our licensees looking at it. They can go and find it and they know what it is. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And even though it's codified elsewhere later, we won't
have any kind of --
MS. BLUE: No. No. It should be
fine --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- bad
reference?
MS. BLUE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right.
All those in favor.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. Opposed?
The ayes have it unanimously.
MS. BLUE: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
Next item -- are we done with Item 6?
MS. BLUE: Yep. And we're done
with --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm sorry, we were done with Item 8. Sorry about that. Okay. Item No. 9, I believe Commissioner Stebbins has the first up.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Great. I'm
happy to stand between us and adjournment
wonderful. Again, this is -- focusing on the White Paper the Commission has pulled together about reinvesting the Gaming Economic

Development Fund. The goal of this White Paper is to offer some strategic thinking and create a conversation about how to use Class 1 licensee gaming tax revenue allocated to the Gaming Economic Development Fund to broaden the impact of gaming in Massachusetts.

This process from the beginning has been a great opportunity to engage many of the stakeholders that that Commission has interacted with over the past few years and the beginning of our work. I want to thank those organizations who submitted strategy for their time and effort in what $I$ believe is a unique opportunity.

We also want to acknowledge the efforts in the paper and support we received from various state agencies when we reached out for additional information and background. Including in that is Mass Growth Capital Corporation, MassDevelopment, Mass Office of Travel and Tourism, the cabinet agencies that
make up the governor's skills cabinet, some great contacts provided to us by

Commissioner Macdonald with the City of New Bedford and Commonwealth Corporation.

I also want to thank -- express my thanks for the time and talent provided by MGC staff, including Jill Griffin, John Ziemba, Janice Reilly, Mark Vander Linden, Elaine Driscoll and Justin Stempeck.

The White Paper sections, here again are the components of White Paper. We've talked about this before. We will also have two attachments that will go out with the White Paper, including information on how other gaming jurisdictions allocate their tax money, and a complete portfolio of all the other strategies we received.

In the next sections, the bottom three, we'll talk about our shared recommendations. They made a strong effort to connect -- how we made those recommended strategies connect back to the priorities of the Gaming Economic Development Fund. And finally, the last section, we brainstormed
around next steps, follow up, monitoring the success of these strategies, if we can move ahead with implementation.

The White Paper background sections, again, it's -- I think it's critical to refresh some information about the Gaming Economic Development Fund and the other new funds being created as a result of the opening of our Class 1 casinos. We also shared the key language from the statute highlighting the fund and the priorities for spending associated with the fund.

Just as a refresher, these priorities include a workforce training, tourism promotion, summer jobs, the Massachusetts Market Partnership, which is a partnership between the Mass Office of Travel and Tourism, and the Mass Office International Trade and Investment to do a lot of trade and investment to do a lot of overseas tourism promotion. Regional economic development initiatives, a very broad category, support for small business, green jobs, STEM programs and agricultural development programs. As you
can see, many of these priorities directly align with the anticipated outcomes that we expect from the introduction to gaming.

To stress what we believe is an innovative effort that we're undertaking, we shared information about what other commercial gaming jurisdictions, again, do with their tax revenues. We also reviewed what we believe was an extensive and participatory process that engaged regional stakeholders, informed local municipal officials and elected state lawmakers, who represent host and surrounding communities.

We discussed critical realities of the process, of fiscal climate on Beacon Hill, the fund's anticipated use, and that it was not strictly for areas around a gaming facility, but for initiatives across the state. And, you know, we wanted to focus on strategies where we felt the Commission can make some credible recommendations, based on our experience and knowledge.

So we come to the critical strategy recommendations. All of us had a chance to
hear the presentations on these strategies during two open public meetings. We sent around a number of follow-up questions, we gathered additional information from the key agencies I mentioned already.

So we move to the slide about recommendations. Our strategy recommendations align with the priorities established for the fund, and focus on workforce development, tourism, business assistance, a connection with the Massachusetts cultural Council, as well as regional economic initiatives. Again, we grouped our recommendations, as you'll see in the full paper into these categories. Workforce development, we consistently hear about, one, employer's being worried about that some of their employees will be recruited away by our gaming licensees, or simply decide to apply for positions. We think there's an incredible opportunity to support gaming industry training programs, as well as workforce development issues aimed at getting more individuals into the workforce and supporting
them through training programs that don't qualify for traditional financial aid, or have, in many respects, not have had a suitable or a -- a suitable funding source.

Tourism, the gaming statute intended for the two largest private construction projects in the state's history to be visitor destinations, or else they would not have set a high minimum investment and required a hotel and other amenities. Each gaming region is proposed strategies that were particular to their region.

The statute also created a tourism fund and the Gaming Economic Development Fund offered a priority to tourism and the Mass marketing partnership. So I mention that just in terms of this was a focus. We're not just looking to recapture money that Massachusetts residents spend on gaming out of state, but we want to draw new visitors to Massachusetts, encourage them to play and to stay.

Business assistance. Here again we find alignment with the fund's priorities and the statute's goals of assisting small
business through vendor opportunities, among others. Through many of the conversations that we had with a number of stakeholders, we came to an understanding that lending programs may not be the challenge or obstacle, but technical assistance to help businesses grow and add capacity is. It was suggested to us that providing funding for to the whole state for technical assistance could assist businesses beyond those just dong business with our casinos.

Mass Cultural Council, again, there's a tie. There's a tie in the statute, when it comes to talking about ILEVs (phonetically), there's a tie in the statute talking about making sure that our casinos are connected with the cultural history and assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We've already seen work that the Mass Cultural Council is doing in the city of Springfield. We think there's some opportunities to extend that impact around the Everett area and around, perhaps, the Plainridge area. I think what was lacking was some specific details.

So I think, providing some assistance to do some planning and do some outreach, and connecting the Mass Cultural Council with our licensees is a good next step.

Moving on to, again, the next recommendation slide, again, focusing on workforce development, some realization that the state -- this is a statewide use of the fund, we make recommendations in using the existing infrastructure of Commonwealth Corporation as a conduit to get money out the door.

We want to fund tourism strategies that seek to leverage the casinos' presence. Each region, again, offer a different take on this. But we stressed that, as excited as we are about their individual strategies, there still needs to be alignment and collaboration with the state travel and tourism office, and also with our licensees. The concept of partnerships and coordination is critical.

Again, business technical assistance, we didn't see a great need for lending sources. But as some folks that Lloyd
and I talked to down in New Bedford, pointed out that technical assistance can still help a -- put a small business in a better position to access finance.

We talked about the Mass Cultural Council. Some of the individual strategies that came up that I think were particularly intriguing, and that we wanted to make a recommendation of some support, were the Chicopee proposal to study the potential expansion of commercial air service to Chicopee.

We've talked about existing -expanding existing economic development programs, and this can kind of run a gamut. But this is where I think we took an opportunity to look at lessons learned through our licensing process. We were introduced, during that licensing process, to a lot of communities that had needs for economic development.

We were shown properties that were probably undervalued and not being fully utilized. And I think MassDevelopment offers
some programs. And this goes -- kind of brought to our attention by MGM mentioning Springfield's work with MassDevelopment on the -- the transformative district initiative in downtown Springfield. Hoping to kind of expand that and have the opportunity for those programs to be expanded around the state.

The other proposal that came was expanded service of the PVTA to help MGM employees get to and from work. I think that's still a strategy that we want to do some work on as we move forward. And John Ziemba and I have already talked about, again, continuing to work with the MGM and the PVTA on that -- on that question about availability of service for their employees and patrons to get to MGM.

The next steps and follow up.
Again, upon completion of the final version of this White Paper, we wanted to use it as a tool to engage some key leaders and begin a conversation around our recommendations and, kind of, the unique opportunity that we believe we have. This is still a competitive
gaming market, and we should be thinking about expanding impact of our casinos while helping to maintain the revenues they generate and the jobs they provide.

My hope is, that we can provide follow up on these strategies. Not just beyond FY '19, but some of the subsequent years, as our Class 1 licensees open and begin to grow their business. We have a number of targets of folks we want to talk to as part of that outreach and that conversation effort.

Finally, I think we should commit ourselves to some of the next steps. Looking at appropriate follow up and monitoring of these strategies, if, in fact, they are implemented. We have developed a very strong track record of monitoring our progress, monitoring our licensees' commitments, doing research to study impacts. We know that we have a lot of good baseline information that UMass has collected for us already. I think we'd love to be in a position to go back to the legislature and say, you know, you gave us some latitude to support these strategies,
let's show that they're working or they're not working and make some adjustments.

Another idea that has come out, and I credit conversations that -- that I think the folks at Wynn and Mayor DeMaria have started, have begin to think about create regional working groups to continue to look for opportunities to extend the economic impact of our casinos, talking with other communities, talking with other stakeholders. I think this is a great idea. I think it's, you know, certainly, a table we want to be at. But new opportunities will come up.

We've already been approached by the -- you know, the folks at the JFK Library, talking about how can there be some type of water access from Wynn or downtown Boston out to the library. So I think new opportunities will continue to come up, that it'd be great to have a regional working group to look at.

And then, finally, you know, thinking about reviewing this strategy in -in three years. I think we have enough experience to understand that the maturity
period for a casino to open is about three years before business begins to stabilize. We can take an opportunity to kind of rethink where we've gone and what we've done and look ahead to the next three-year period after that. Again, to help them continue do be successful.

So my hope, in sharing that
White Paper with all of you and kind of just running through this quick discussion, is that I hope we could have a vote of support for the broad essentials of White Paper, but as we so do with our minutes, be open and flexible to minor edits, comments, changes and grammatical mistakes we might have made. But we're anxious to get this out the door.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Commissioner, thank you. I think it's really well done. It's so important to organize ahead of time and think -- as well aces think about the future. Question, your outreach efforts, I believe in speaking with you, you've already started many of these efforts, correct; you've had, at least, preliminary meetings with
administration, lawmakers, certainly, stakeholders?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure. We've had good number of conversations with a number of elected officials. Again, some of the -some of the other government agency stakeholders. Director Griffin and Director Ziemba and I met the other day with House Ways and Means staff. Obviously, there's been some leadership changes on Beacon Hill since we started this process, so we're circling back with a number of those folks. I think, you know, once he have a final document to show them, that, again, we can go back and reenter some of those doors and raise some of these topics.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. As with our other White Papers, I'm sure this will be very well-received. And those folks always appreciate the research and the effort, right; is that what you're finding with this?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's what I'm finding.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. They're very open do it. And, again, we've -a lot of repetitive messages we've shared is that there's got to be collaboration, there's got to be alignment with licensees, other stakeholders. You know, we're looking to make sure that our -- in a way, our gaming licensees continue to be successful, continue to generate the revenue that's beneficial to the rest of the Commonwealth, as well as you know, maintain the employment opportunities.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Again, very, very well done.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think it's very, very impressive as well. But I want to sound, again, a concern that I articulated before. I view the economic benefits that have flowed from the Expanded Gaming Act to have had a -- an unequal impact around the Commonwealth. That -- with nobody being at fault, that the surrounding counties of Springfield have had a very substantial benefit. The Boston -- greater Boston region has had a very substantial benefit. Norfolk

County with PPC has had a very substantial benefit. But I don't think Berkshire County has had a substantial benefit, and Worcester County has not had a substantial benefit, and the county that $I$ come from, Bristol County, has not had a significant benefit at all.

So I see the Economic Development Fund to provide an opportunity to balance out the economic benefit of the Expanded Gaming Act. So what I would like to see, in some form of words in your recommendation, an expression, you know, of -- you know, of that.

And I just did a -- you know, a note of, you know, six of the recommendations, and there's nothing magic about this -- these words and phrases. But six, to ensure that the regions and communities that have not directly benefited from the implementation of the Expanded Gaming Act to date receive a fair allocation of proceeds from the Gaming Economic Development Fun.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think that's a sound suggestion. And, you know, as we've talked about and you recall, one of the
instructions we had, when we went out to originally elicit strategies was to understand, make funds understand, again the Gaming Economic Fund was not just for gaming regions, I think to your point. And we made that pretty clear, to say, don't come up with a laundry list that's going to consume the funds allocated or directed to the gaming fund. And that, there's certainly initiatives in the other priorities that we didn't even touch on that may resinate and have an impact around other parts of the state, I think to your point, that aren't necessarily realizing the immediate benefit because of their proximity to a gaming establishment. But I think, to the words you just spoke, that ties in and isn't necessarily a conflict with, kind of, our overall findings. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I don't see it a conflict either. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And, again, we're encouraging some money be spent on programs that will be accessed, hopefully, by the rest of the state.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I think that's a very good observation and recommendation. I was actually thinking, in terms of just looking at the paper and the presentation together, that somehow the paper doesn't do -- perhaps, because of modesty, doesn't do a good job in relaying the level of effort that you went through, and the process that we went through. It's in there, but I think it could be enhanced, when we when you solicited at all those meetings, solicited all that comments and had those presentations.

But that process, by its very nature, sort of, surfaced mostly those responses from the adjoining communities, or the regional counties. And for whatever reason, even though this wasn't limited to anybody, we did not see a lot of interest and response from Berkshire and Bristol Counties, with the exception of Bristol Community College, who's been very proactive on their own.

So, perhaps, as we -- if we can disclaim, if you will, and highlight that
piece of process and join it with the cautionary comment that you bring up, Commissioner, that the caveat to this to what we've undertaken here, you know, needs to recognize that there's other opportunities in other counties that, given their proximity, is really on their radar.

The only other comment that I had, was there's -- there's one technical correction that $I$ can let you know after this. It has to do with the figures that can be expected. There's only one number that is not related to the others.

And another stylistic -- you know, from my consulting days, I think the titles can do a good job at telling the story throughout -- throughout the paper. You do that in the presentation. So if he could we rethink perhaps -- we could talk about some of the story we tell through the titles so that the White Paper, perhaps, stands alone for a future reader, I think it might be enhanced. But I think this is a great piece of work, and you should be very proud for having undertaken
and led this efforts.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, I
certainly appreciate everybody's support and interest. And, again, you know, some of the agencies and organizations that stepped up to offer -- you know, to be thoughtful and think, again, helping us realize the expectations of what gaming is -- can be, and can be to Massachusetts.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And you mentioned ongoing, continuing some of these one-on-one meetings with legislators or administration officials to continue to carry this message?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That would be fantastic. Okay. Did you say you wanted a vote of this?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. You know, I think, if it's appropriate, some type of motion similar to how we address minutes. That, you know, the bulk of the report is fine. Again, kind of subject to some potential technical corrections. Additional
language is offered here. And if there's some stylistic changes that we can make to better emphasize a point in the report, we're happy to do it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They would be nonmaterial. But, perhaps, a little better -again, just to tell this story. So is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So moved.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Moved. Okay.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aptly put.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
Motion's made on second. Any more discussion?
All those in favor?
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. And
opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
Very well done.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Than you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

Well done. Any other updates from
Commissioners? Motion to adjourn.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All those in
favor.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. We're adjourned.
(Proceeding concluded at 4:03 p.m.)

## GUEST SPEAKERS:

Mike Mathis, President, MGM Springfield
Seth Stratton, Vice President, General Counsel,
Jacqui Krum, Senior Vice President and General
Counsel, Wynn Resorts International
Bob DeSalvio, Senior Vice President Development,
Wynn Resorts International
Pat Madamba, Esq., MGM Springfield

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION:
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
Bruce Band, Deputy Director, IEB
Floyd Barroga, Gaming Technology Manager
Derek Lennon, CFAO
John Glennon, Chief Information Officer
Karen Wells, Director, IEB
Loretta Lillios, Deputy Director, IEB
Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and
Responsible Gaming
Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce, Diversity
Supplier Development

John Ziemba, Ombudsman
MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION:
Joan Matsumoto, Chief Project Manager
Sterl Carpenter, Regulatory Compliance Manager

C ERTIFICATE

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from the record of the proceedings.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive of Transcript Format.

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

Proceedings recorded by verbatim means, and transcript produced from computer.
2018.

WITNESS MY HAND THIS 24 th of Januar


BRENDA M. GINISI
Notary Public

June 18, 2021

