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| 19 | December 21, 2017 10:00 a..m. |  |
| 20 | MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION |  |
| 21 | 101 Federal Street, 12th Floor |  |
| 22 | Boston, Massachusetts 02110 |  |
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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are calling to order the 231st public meeting of the Gaming Commission on December 21st, our last meeting before the new year, at our offices at Boston at 10 o'clock. First up is approval of the minutes. Commissioner Macdonald.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. I
move, Mr. Chairman, that we approve the minutes of the December 7, 2017 meeting, as they appear in the packet, subject to corrections for typographical errors and for other nonmaterial matters.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah,
Mr. Chairman. At the 2:48 mark, where we got into some of the horseracing, the split vote and then the retroactive vote, I'd really appreciate if we could just put a comment in there that -- the fact that I wound up on one dissenting vote. I believe I explained why it was just my objection of the retroactivity, but there was some comment that went on prior
to the vote. I just didn't want it have it standing out there that -- usually, our votes are unanimous, most points. So if we can just, kind of, reflect that ahead of the motion and the vote.

And then, under Commissioner's
Updates, just a couple of typos that -- words that probably wouldn't have gotten caught by spellcheck but means something else, when we put it in the context of the sentence. And I won't mention what they are. I'll tell Catharine offline.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are there two?
Are there two of them?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I
acknowledge the great work to both Paul and Jill. And then, later on about reviewing the license application, just a typo after that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: We'll get those
fixed.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
Further discussion? All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. So we are on to Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Welcome to the shortest day of the year, first day of winter.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, is it really?
MR. BEDROSIAN: It is.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The 21st.
MR. BEDROSIAN: It is.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So I don't have a general update. We do have items underneath us, B, C and D, which I am going to suggest maybe we take up a little later, the agenda, because we have visitors with us today. And if we go on to Mr. Ziemba, the ombudsman, we get some of those matters out of the way.

But before we do that, I do have one notice you may know. We have a team member,

Amy MacLachlan, who is leaving us today -tomorrow's her last day. On for new adventures. Obviously, like to thank her for all the hard work she's done for us over the years. And wish her happy holidays and all the best in future endeavors.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You bet. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You bet. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We agree. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good luck, Amy .

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We agree. You'll be missed.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thanks, Amy. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good luck,

Amy .
MR. BEDROSIAN: So as long as
Commissioner Zuniga and Stebbins are agreeable, because they have their own items under me, I think we can go to Mr. Ziemba and then circle back to the other items.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Everybody okay with that?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mm-hmm.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fine.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
Ombudsman Ziemba.
MR. ZIEMBA: Good morning,
Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. I have several items up for consideration today. Up first, we have the quarterly report for MGM Springfield for the third quarter of this year, ending September 30th. I'll ask the MGM team to join us.

But before they begin their presentation, I just wanted to give an update. We and the MGM team are very actively engaged in the review of MGM's -- the status of MGM's commitments, which are numerous, and we're actively engaged in taking a look at their schedule.

At the conclusion of this next round of our reviews, obviously we continue our review throughout the whole year, and especially as we get closer to the opening, but as we conclude this stage of the review, we will come back to the Commission with a
report. It would be in the new year. Likely, not in January, but very soon after the beginning of the new year.

So with that, joining us today as part of the Springfield team, are Mike Mathis president and COO, MGM Springfield; Brian Packer, Vice President Construction and Development; Alex Dixon, general manager, MGM Springfield; and Courtney Wenleder, vice president, CFO for MGM Springfield. And I turn it over to Mike.

MR. MATHIS: Thank you, John, thank you Commissioners. Appreciate you -- oh. Yes. Thank you, John, thank you Commissioners. And appreciating you reworking the schedule to allow us to get our update up earlier in the program. I'm going to save some of my closing comments after my team presents. And it's nice to have a team. As you know, it used to be just me. The meetings were shorter and the decisions a little quicker but not as good. So let me turn it over to Brian for a construction update, and then we'll let the rest of the team report out
and I'll come back with some closing comments. Go ahead, Brian.

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

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

MR. PACKER: So today we update on the third quarter. And I thought it would be kind of neat to look back and kind of take a snapshot of one year ago, same period in the quarter, and how much, you know, really has taken place since then. So we have a slide of where you see, kind of, mid September there we were, maybe, a quarter way of the slab throughout the casino. Majority of the building's, obviously, cleared off. The garage just, kind of, in its infancy, coming out of ground with precast. And then, today --

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's great -- it's
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cool to see the two maintained facades --
MR. PACKER: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- hanging there.
MR. PACKER: Yeah. And the -- you know, the logistics and working through all that and getting, finally, through the engineering, to now we've actually been able to attach to those structures. They're now fully incorporated into the new design. And kind of pass that work has been nice to burn that off.

So this quarter was kind of all about enclosure, getting ready for the winter, being able to have heat up for the winter. And then, obviously, get really close to getting our construction workers parking on our site with the TCO, the garage coming just after quarter end.

And so, you'll see in some of these progress photos, this is the view right from the Armory down onto that banquet level, kind of, prefunction exterior -- outdoor space, terrace area. And you see where we have it enclosed. We have some temporary partitions
in for where glazing or windows are going to come here. Some of which are already here, now, as we speak, but at least getting enclosed and getting prepared for the weather.

You can see along Main Street, really, the exterior facade starting to take shape. And you can see the penetrations for where the windows will eventually be installed. On the right-hand side, you can see -- this is actually just above Union Chandler, and the curtain wall mullions that are in, awaiting on glazing, on the top floor of the hotel.

This was an interesting series of events that took place over a weekend, in the quarter where we actually dismantled the exoskeleton of steel that was supporting the Union Chandler facade. So this is where we were able to now connect Union Chandler into the new structure.

And, you know, really, we are past all of that unique engineering for the last year-and-a-half, of redoing the foundations to how do you support this wall, while it doesn't
have a back on it, all the way up to bringing the final steel together. So this was a big milestone and a big deal for us to get past, and get past safely, as you can imagine.

I also put a slide in here, to kind of show you the before and after, if you will, of what we had to do as part of our historic preservation efforts. If you see -- you can see on the left-hand picture, with the old Glory shoe store and the awnings, that floor, the second floor, had large bay windows at one point in time were retrofit and put into that facade. Those bay windows, obviously, weren't historic, they weren't period to the building. And part of our obligation was, in the right-hand side you see we put back the period-style windows on that second floor.

Given that that second story, obviously, was lower in the structure and you had those large penetrations, that was a bit of an engineering feat, to figure out, how are you going to fill that in, you know, without that structure moving on you, right?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
MR. PACKER: So that was a big deal, to not only figure out the engineering on that, but do it in a manner that, when you look at the facade and you walk out there today, it doesn't look like it was patched in. Right? And so, that brick work was a lot of brick that we salvaged from the original structure, when it was demoed, palletized and then put back up as part of this process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Did you add some, like, architectural elements on the front of the building? Looked like some stars or something under the windows.

MR. PACKER: Yeah. So part of the tie-in of the structure, you know, if you can think of a very thin brick facade that's left, you have to think of how are you going to take that brick facade and attach it into the new steel that, generally, is running at slab level at every level of your hotel, right?

So part of what we had to do was actually put little, mini anchors in, probably, 6-, 8-inches on center throughout
all the brick, behind the brick. That creates something you can attach to. And then, take that attachment and bring it into the slab. So the last part of that piece, of tieing everything together, is threaded rod with the -- with the star as an anchor, a decorative anchor on the exterior, because you actually had to come through the whole structure. So you see them a lot, you know, downtown Boston, other places, that really help anchor that facade into the new -- into the new steel structure.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did the historic commission give you grief about putting those things on the outside?

MR. PACKER: No. I think, you know, in a lot of their work, they see this fairly often. They were actually -- I had briefed them on it, probably, a few months before we actually, physically, had to put them in, to let them know it was coming. But, originally, our engineers had over 40 , 48 stars showing on the building. So, internally, you know, that wasn't really acceptable to us. And we took a
lot of back and forth in rework to try to make this esthetically, you know, appealing as possible. So I think the reduction in the amounts they were happy with, and we were able to brief them on it when we were in front of them so...

MR. MATHIS: Hey, Brian, if I can just call out one element that was -- I've always been impressed by. When you go out and see the site, and you can't really get an appreciation for it, maybe, with this slide, is, you know, we've created, essentially, five separate facades on Main Street that look like separate buildings with their own character, but behind it is a single hotel product.

And one of the really interesting elements is, how do you get the windows to be homogenous on the inside but still maintain their character by each of the facades. And that took some work, especially, when you're inheriting a building like this.

So it's really a huge credit to the construction team and the design team, who figured out how to marry both of those. But
little things like that, which you sort of take for granted --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, of course.
MR. PACKER: -- in a project with this ambitious a design.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Interesting.
MR. PACKER: And on the right-hand slide, one other point that you can't really see but it'll be interesting, once all the scaffolding's down, is, on the right-hand, that return of the structure, there's probably at least a 10-foot return there so you don't -- it's just not a flat facade. You actually have the corner of that building preserved, as well, which, like I said, when the scaffolding comes down you'll be able to take note of that corner.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't realize that we lost a street there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We lost a couple.

MR. PACKER: Yeah. Bliss and Howard, right?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Howard, Bliss.

MR. PACKER: And a lot of the Uber drivers still get directed down those streets but they're not there so...you always hear that complaint when you're going to the airport.

Then, we've made some progress -great progress on enclosing the entertainment block. You can start seeing, on the left-hand slide, the beginnings of -- in the darker gray area with the windows cutouts, this is going to be the replication of the YWCA facade.

So if you remember, again, the conversations with Historic, this was very sensitive. And we took a bunch of different parts and pieces of that building to be able to replicate the copings and the sills and door surrounds, and all different parts of the structure. So you're going to start seeing, you know, in the next two quarters, that facade coming to life with brick and the other elements that were salvaged.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: What are you
going to do above that? It looks like
there's --

MR. PACKER: So above that, you have -- there's a little bit of relief that's hard to see in this structure. So there's a little bit of a setback, and then there's a series of banners that go across that upper portion.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Did you say vanners?

MR. PACKER: Banners. Correct.
MR. MATHIS: Think of vertical blade canvas banners that you would see, you know, as you mark -- walk down to Main Street, we're going replicate that on the building, as well.

MR. PACKER: You know, and when you're out there as a pedestrian, you know, you really -- you can't see up that high, so it's more of a perspective when you're standing back than when you're -- when you're out in that plaza you really feel like you're, you know, in front of the older structures. On the right-hand side, you can kind of see, you know, a different angle but a shot down towards that facade as well, looking from one of the hotel floors.

Another portion of our historic
preservation that you can start seeing come to life, on the right-hand side I took a picture -- this is a picture of the old dome location at 73 State. And on the left, you can start seeing the shape of that replication come to life. So there's a couple of stories in there, because we have a balcony level to replicate, and then we have the actual dome level itself. And so, the beginnings of that really started taking shape this quarter as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How much gets replicated? Does that balcony and the woodwork behind the balcony, does that all get replicated as well?

MR. PACKER: In theory, the picture on the right, when we're done we should be able to walk you out there. And it's going to look really close to that picture. So you actually have a replication of the balcony. The doors we actually saved. And those exact doors are going back in. They actually went in this week. So there will be pieces that were original, right back in, basically, the
same dimensions, the same locations.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And this is in the dining -- in the --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Entertainment.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- entertainment
area?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Convention area.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Convention area.
MR. PACKER: It's kind of -- it's in
the prefunction area for convention. After
you come up the escalators, and you have a choice. You can go to the cinema, or you can go to the prefunction. As you're walking down towards prefunction, this is nestled in one of the corners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: "Prefunction,"
meaning, like a lobby before the --
MR. MATHIS: Yeah. It's
essentially, the lobby for our conference center. So this will get a ton of visibility. It's dead center as you get off the escalator and you're congregating to go to your event or your breakout room or your conference. So
really, it's beautiful.
In fact, I mistook this for what was being built out there, because, as you know, when you report a quarter back you're essentially three months behind. So that's how close what we're seeing out on the sight looks like, this image to the right. Again, oversell and -- you know, Brian loves to undersell over deliver.

MR. PACKER: Mike and I balance things out. So in the Armory, it was interesting, you know, late summer coming into the quarter, you know, kind of, how do you attack a structure like that, that has been a bit of disrepair. We know we have a ton of masonry restoration to do. We, obviously, have demolition on the inside.

The demolition on the inside, however, requires you take a portion of the exterior facade out to perform that demo. So, you know, we were faced with a decision of, hey, do you start masonry restoration with the chance that maybe some of the demolition could damage it. But if you don't do the masonry
restoration and you're performing demo, could some of it collapse even more than it already -- so we lucked out, in terms of weather, temperature coming into the fall, and we kind of made a decision, let's restore as much masonry as we can, until the weather doesn't cooperate anymore, and then you can always do demolition in the winter. So that's kind of where we landed.

We ended up restoring most of the terrets at the end of this quarter into the next, and kind of got a jump on that spring restoration work, and then can move into demolition.

So at this point, we're -- if you
were out there today we're paused on the masonry due to temperature but we will -we're proceeding with the -- the interior demolition now.

95 State, you know, an interesting part of the project, from the standpoint of this is was a total gut interior remodel, the exterior, generally, stays the same, replaced all the windows. Fontaine, a local contractor
received this contract. And hopefully, here in the next few days, will be turning this over to operations for them to eventually take occupancy at some point in January.

So this portion of the project, where Mike's offices will be is just about there. So $I$ just walked it two days ago, top to bottom, putting the last coats of paint in the stairwells. And this will be good for the project.

Typically, you know, back-the-house offices, executive space, we're turning these over two, three months before we open. They're in -- still in the middle of a podium that's not complete. Here, we were able to get this kicked off early, get operations in there early. And that's going to be a -- just a huge bonus, I think, as we get closer to opening.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And they're also going to be happy that the regulator's going to be in there with them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Consecutively.

MR. PACKER: That's right. So -and -- so, yeah, the building looks great. Walked it. And now we're down to -- you know, literally as I walked out late last night the final testing was going on with strobes up on the top floor. So, hopefully, we can get the approvals here going into the holiday and get this portion of the work at least under a temporary certificate of occupancy.

MR. MATHIS: You know, Brian, just one thing to call out here, as well as -- and I didn't appreciate until we walked our team through the space, because we're going to be moving in after the new year, is, it's really unique in our business to have administrative offices with windows. We're usually down in the belly of the basement. And the irony of that, given how beautiful the front-of-house space is for our customers.

So one of the upshots of the design change that we all labored through a couple of years ago, is when we eliminated the basement, we moved a lot of our admin offices into this refurbed building, and they gave us this

Main Street, in this case State Street experience, but with windows all around. And the power of daylight on a 10-, 12-hour day is powerful. So very excited, and we're better for it, in terms of that piece of the design. MR. PACKER: And then, the garage kind of made it -- in this quarter it was really putting on the finishing touches of the valet dropoff area, in term of stamped concrete, striping the upper floors, finishing out the front facade and really getting ready to -- to have construction workers eventually park in there, which had come in the next quarter. But the garage, another area of the project, we were fortunate enough to be able to get off the ground early.

You remember, Zanetti school was right in the middle of the garage. And when we were able to, you know, really fast forward the demo of Zanetti, get the garage going now, you know, that's paying off. So if you're out there today, you know, all the workers, including some of our staff for the hiring center are utilizing this garage.

Design update, you know, typical for a project kind of in this window prior to opening a year out, plus or minus, in this quarter, you're going to start seeing the delta revisions ramp up and then start to slow down as we come into the new year. But Delta 7 to the core and shell permit was issued. Deltas 2, three and four, the podium packages were issued. So there you're going to start seeing, you know, casino get finalized in terms of interior design first. And then, you know, your lobby areas and then eventually your restaurants will trail.

And then, similar in the hotel, you're going to see fit-out packages being issued in phases. Typical rooms and your suites, up to, you know, your presidential suites. So you see that progress happen in this quarter.

The other important milestone was the construction documents for the childcare center were issued for permit, which allowed us to get that project off the ground. And then, we also had, as part of our obligations,
a 95 percent design progress set to the City, so the City and their outside consultants could see review the progress of our construction documents and verify we're meeting our obligations to the City.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Brian, are these numeric deltas, kind of, terms of art, or phrases of art in the business?

MR. PACKER: These -- every job will, kind of, come up with different nomenclature. But, you know, typically, you'll see deltas being used, you know, to track all these changes?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, deltas are -refer to changes?

MR. PACKER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, interesting.
Okay.
MR. PACKER: So, you know, over the series of a project, you know, we would have started and issued a permit set.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. PACKER: Say, for the hotel
podium pour and shell, that first permit set
allowed us to pour concrete. Delta 2 might have related to the steel. You know, and then as facade design and other things come along, you just have different deltas capturing all the changes. You also, at this point in the job, you'll have consultants that'll issue field sketches to workers, to keep the work progressing. That work still has to get permitted and put in front of City. So these sketches get wrapped into a delta and then put in to the City. So sometimes they're known as delta, sometimes they're known as addendums. You know, just kind of -- but you try to set the nomenclature early on in the job so everybody understands what's going on. Right?

On schedule, consistently still providing our monthly schedule updates to the Commission, their staff, the City, nothing a major surprise in here. I think it's important to note that our -- you know, our goal from a construction standpoint is TCO in August, so that gives Mike and his staff ample time to come in and get ready for opening. So that's what we're shooting for in '18. And,
you know, everything is on track for that. With that, I'll turn it over to Courtney.

MS. WENLEDER: Thank you, Brian.
Good morning, Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

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

MS. WENLEDER: Okay. I'm going to review the project spend to date. We have incurred 495.3 million in project costs, the third quarter in 2017. This does not include capital interest and land. Total capital cost increased to 83.8 million, which is a 32.1 percent increase quarter over quarter. This included construction cost and construction management of 77.9 million, and architectural and design fees of 1.5 million. Preopening expenses increased 13 million, which is a 24.4 percent increase over the quarter. This includes 8.2 million in
professional consulting and legal services, 3.6 million in gaming assessment and community payments, and 800,000 in payroll. And that concludes my report. Any questions?

MR. PACKER: On diversity, we're fortunate enough to continue to track on the positive note in all categories. As it relates to commitments, I believe, you know, we have, you know, quick math. It's just over 130 companies now that have commitments on the project. WBE, our commitments now are almost double the project goal of 10 percent at 19.2 percent. MBE with the goal of 5 percent, our commitments are currently at 8.4 percent. And VBE 2 percent, we're currently tracking at around 7.3 percent.

So, you know, as we're getting here, I would say, in the next few months from now, you know, almost all of your commitments are finalized. So these are fairly positive, you know, percentages for this point in time on the construction side. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Brian, on
this I seem to remember some cautionary note earlier in the project, that the impressive diversity achievements that you had ought to be tempered -- ought to be tempered, because typically, in a construction project like this that later in the project becomes more difficult to meet these kinds of goals. Apparently, that hasn't been the case here. I mean, you've been able to consistently outperform your goals.

MR. PACKER: On the commitment side, it is definitely a positive tracking, in terms of percentages. What, you know, I would caution is it is a commitment, so it still needs to get spent, and the company has to show up and perform. And so, you know, it's a great segue to the second slide, which is about payments. And, you know, if you just look at the WBE category of 85 million in commitments, 47 million has been paid out the door.

So, you know, my -- our focus, now, is to make sure that those contractors now can fulfill those commitments, they perform the
work and obviously get paid for it. And it's not out of the ordinary, on one of these projects, to have someone that you touch base with, even presidents of companies that you're talking to every month, yes, we are going to get that diverse spend come and tell you towards the end that they didn't get it. And so, that was the hesitation, and still would be something that, you know, we need to track all the way through to the end of the project, because it -- you know, you can get, you know, potentially burned, even if you are on top of this every day.

So we try to work in, obviously,
some contingencies for that, in case it happens. And you don't expect it to happen with everybody so -- but that's the difference. Is now, you know, you have the commitments, they're tracking well. It's a matter of execution and making sure everybody follows through on their contractural obligations.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Brian, has it happened yet, has someone not met their
commitments?
MR. PACKER: It's happened where we've had targets for certain contractors and, you know, maybe -- I think on the garage was one example of the precast company felt they were going to use a subcontractor to provide rebar and other things, and that subcontractor could only meet the obligation of maybe half of it, and there was not someone to slide into their place, right.

Now, the contractor on the garage picked up some other things in other places, but maybe -- you know, and I forget which -which bucket of diversity it was. But maybe, you know, the rebar was, say, a woman-owned company and maybe they picked up some extra veteran, but it happens. And sometimes, it's nobody's fault. It's not somebody trying to get a contract and be, you know, sneaky about it and promise something and then you save money. It's just the reality of construction sometimes. Sometimes companies, you know, go in default, and so you see that a couple times. But we try to prepare for, you know,
that scenario and, obviously, build in a few extra points to help offset that.

The other piece of this that you're into now, and you'll be into towards opening, relates to change orders. And a lot of times, change orders may not be able to have the diversity the original basement had. So you may see, you know, some of the commitments get watered down from that standpoint as well. So that's what you're, kind of, trying to balance.

So on payments, these are all tracking as well. As you can see, in terms of at least the percentage basis, of 17.7 percent on women to date over the 10 -project goal. 7 percent on minority over the 5 percent goal. And then, 6.6 percent on veteran over the 2 percent goal.

So, you know, the process of early outreach identification, getting your commitments, and now finally seeing payments catch up is a nice thing. And then, we typically break down for you, the difference between design and consulting versus
construction. And here in design and consulting, also tracking at 16.6 percent on women, 13 percent on minority, and 7 percent on veteran.

As you can see, the majority of -on these slides we give a listing of the companies, their general locations, but, also, we highlight in green anyone who has received and confirmed a payment thus far from us on the project. So at this time, with design and consulting, as you can imagine, the majority of the consultants have already received a payment. Some of the outliers relate to signage and project commissioning, which obviously comes later.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Brian, but everybody here is diverse or minority contracts, right?

MR. PACKER: Yes. Veteran, women or minority, in terms of the three buckets we're tracking. And that their certifications, you know, would be current for the pay period we're reporting here. Some of these companies, obviously, could have been
completed a year ago, you know, or maybe worked on the mission project, but this just racks up everybody for the entire project.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What's the significance of the blue, as opposed to the green?

MR. PACKER: So green, they've received and confirmed in a signed affidavit that they've been paid on the project, and the blue company would have a commitment. But they haven't -- they, at least, haven't been paid to date. And in these two cases, it's because they're in the middle of just starting their services, or in the case of MEP commissioning, as you can imagine, that's happening the last two months prior to opening so,you know, their payments will come much later in the project.

And then, on construction we break it down the same way. WBE at 19.5 percent, MBE at 7.9, and VBE at 7.4. And then, this list, obviously, is much longer with -- let's see. We have total construction companies now sitting at 96 different companies that are
contributing to construction.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it's
interesting. You had project goals for construction commitments totaling 17 percent, and you have almost a third of your total construction commitments going to M , W , VBEs. That's pretty -- that's impressive.

MR. PACKER: So it's -- you know, here on the last, you know eight-month push or so to try to just keep that in line.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I like the company called -- number 66, Ms. Pipe. In case you didn't know.

MR. PACKER: Oh, yeah, that's pretty good.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And it's a WBE, of course.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No kidding. Right.

MR. PACKER: And we've seen, you know, some interesting stories come out of Shalon and Jason's outreach efforts of folks coming onto the project. They get a head start with us on something. You know, it
could be -- it doesn't have to be a huge million-dollar contract out of the gate. It can be something small like painting in 95 State. And then, they perform successfully there, they get into the contracting community, and then before you know it, certain contractors, maybe at Wynn, are able to utilize their services as well. So we're seeing certain companies start to grow quickly, just as a result of, you know, some of those early outreach efforts, which that's what, you know, this is all about.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That'd be a
great -- some story, example or two like that would be a great PR story for you to use or for us to use, or both.

MR. PACKER: Yeah. Over time, we've been trying to document some of that so at the end we can -- we can celebrate those success stories.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Brian, remind
me, was -- there was a Portuguese-owned business at some point; that's not part of any
of this?
MR. PACKER: Yeah. So there were -for us, there were multiple companies. It should be between two or five that, you know, originally would have been categorized as MBE. There was a change in, you know, some of that from the groups that actually certify these entities. So a good example of them, I believe, was $S \& F$ Construction.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. PACKER: They would have been -they would have qualified around the time we were doing the mission project. They also bid and were awarded the podium concrete. But those numbers for the podium cannot count into this calculation because the ruling came prior to that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. But you were able to count some of the --

MR. PACKER: A very small portion early on, yeah, due to the -- in that year. That issue hadn't arose yet. There were a few -- I think a landscape company and maybe one or two other companies that fell into that
similar situation, where you targeted them, you outreach bid to them, but then, right around that period the certification changed. And then, on workforce, which is separate than commitments, this is where we're tracking worker hours worked per group. And so, the project goals have been 6.9 percent for women, currently through the quarter 9.25 percent; minority 15.3 percent, currently 22.23 percent; and on veteran workers, 8 percent, and currently tracking at 10.16 percent.

These numbers are the ones that can fluctuate the most because, as you can imagine, you know, early on in the project you have 200 workers a day. You know, currently you might be around 800 , 850 more worker hours which, you know, requires a higher need for folks in these categories to be on site.

And, you know, if there's only so many folks available, the numbers can, you know, vary more than on the commitment side. So we try to track this each day through, like, a badge reader system to identify, hey,
you know, today did -- did we meet our goal of X amount of women on the project to be able to hit these -- hit these percentages?

So this is what, you know, once we're kind of through the commitment phase, this really, you know, grabs your attention every day, all the way through opening just because of volume of hours you're going to put out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Footnote -- go ahead.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, no, the results are still very impressive because you're exceeding them by some substantial percentage. Have you ever seen a major dip in this variability that you talk about?

MR. PACKER: Where you see the dips would be when new contractors come on board and they don't quite understand -- you know, this is new for a lot of folks. There's a lot of companies in the list that are working for us that have never been asked to track workforce in this manner before.

So you may see the dip initially
when they come on board, because either the superintendents or the owners weren't clear, even though you met with them a couple times they still quite didn't get it. Maybe it's an accounting issue, where they just aren't reporting it right yet, in the first couple of months, or you see it when trades switch out. So when you're going from, you know, maybe, a time of a lot of demolition and a lot of earth work to electricians, you will see, you know, changes from different unions, and different backgrounds of folks that are heavier in one union and not another.

Obviously, we try to work to equalize some of that through the outreach, through getting folks into apprenticeship programs. But that's something, obviously, we started a couple of years ago, right, and now you're seeing some of the benefits of that. But that's where you'll see dips or, you know, fluctuation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Footnote No. 4 is
interesting. Is the other 24 percent pretty much Connecticut?

MR. PACKER: Pretty much.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just because of the location?

MR. PACKER: Yeah. Generally, Connecticut. You have some out-of-state union boomers from, potentially, Vegas, New York, Rhode Island, but it'll tend to be more specialty work that'll draw folks in. You know, facade, our facades are partially being done with some help from Vegas. And then -but Albany and other places will -- will migrate up here to work. But, generally, it's Connecticut.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
MR. PACKER: And then, we typically
run through just a few pictures to kind of give you an idea what's happening this quarter. And one of the great things we had out on site, and Tishman Construction was a great leader in this idea, was we held Thanksgiving for all the workers on site. So if you can imagine the logistics of trying to feed, you know, probably almost upwards of a thousand people by the time you put staff and
supervision in. We held it down in the garage a few days before Thanksgiving. So this -everybody was very appreciative of this event. And it was really a great thing for everyone.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who did -- well, obviously, you catered it. Did you have one caterer that --

MR. PACKER: So, generally, we -Frigo's, who's a local vendor there in Springfield, helped us out with the event.

Obviously, I've mentioned a few times, in the garage we are now -- we have an approval from the city to park construction workers in the garage. And then, along MGM Way we've been able to get ahead of the weather and actually set the curb along MGM Way and the first asphalt base coat to try to control, you know, mud in the wintertime. It was good to get this out of the way. So in the spring, all we have to do is come back and put on that top coat, final striping and MGM Way would be, essentially, complete.

So the next slide you see some of the facade progress we've made, some of the
brick work. In the upper right-hand corner you can see the facade along MGM Way. Right behind 73 State has really come together and the scaffolding has actually come down. So this is the area of -- right in front of this would be the new current, kind of, bus dropoff area along MGM Way. And then, in the lower right picture, that's a view of the back of the hotel that will be looking down onto the pool deck areas, and then the outdoor -- an outdoor terrace area by the employee dining room. And with that, I'll turn it back over to Mike.

MR. MATHIS: Thanks, Brian. I'm going to have Alex report on some design update. But before I do, I just want to take a moment, sort of acknowledge what this man to my right has done throughout this project. It's confounding to me that he still refuses to declare victory on these items, but we're really lucky to have him. To be able to turn this building over, we worry about a lot of things on the operation side. We worry about workforce development, strategic partners.

One thing we do not worry about is what the quality of this building will be. So thank you, Brian, we're lucky to have you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you making commitments for events yet; has that started happening, scheduling events?

MR. MATHIS: You mean, postopening? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.

MR. MATHIS: Yeah. It's a very timely question. And Alex, myself, Courtney and others on the team are starting to look at -- you know, you think about opening date, and then you decide what that is internally, in conjunction with the construction team, then you talk about when you would release that to the public.

But in between those two milestones, internal and external, are conversations you cold be having with third parties where you have some comfort level about when a group might want to come in, and you can start making some commitments. We're having some of those conversations for groups that are interested, for example, in booking space in
the winter. We feel comfortable we could commit to that group. They can make their plans.

So yes, we're starting to have those types of conversations, and will evolve into contracts and agreements when we feel comfortable that the hotel will be ready, when the space will be ready. So those conversations are happening right now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But so, to be cautious, you wouldn't, say, book somebody for September now.

MR. MATHIS: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Because there is a chance something could go wrong.

MR. MATHIS: Yeah. That's exactly
right. But based on the work he's doing, and we're pretty enclosed at this point and weatherproof, we're feeling more and more confident about October and November, certainly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. DIXON: If you do have a group,
let us know and we'll be more than happy to --
we're always selling so -- we're excited. But it's a great day. We're excited to be able to share some of the interiors. And immediately following this meeting, we'll be releasing to the public some of these images, which, for a long time we've been able to keep under wraps just as the progress of the project moved along.

And so, today we're unveiling 250 of our luxury hotel room, room product. And this really embodies the city's rich history, while we've traded a new resort experience that looks to the future of downtown.

If you understand the complexities of a landmark project like this, we carefully selected design partners, who shared our sensibilities that could help bring this to fruition. Under the leadership of

Brian Packer, as well as Barrie Barovsky on our team, along with Nicole Fournier. It's amazing how this has come together. And this is a -- really, a physical representation of the great renaissance that's occurring in downtown Springfield.

And so, here you can see that we celebrated the region's past while sparking a new sense of curiosity and wonder, to make sure that we've also preserved a number of the city's iconic buildings. And as you can see from these images, the rooms spotlight the city's literary and industrial foundations, weaving the past into the present through thought through details that create references, such as this exposed concrete, planked ceilings that have an industrial touch to 'em that are juxtaposed with what we like to call the sexy strips, if you look up into the ceilings. These rooms also feature artistic asymmetry with vinyl tiles and angled area rugs, as well as light and dark walls that envelope the room with an intimate ambiance.

A couple other artistic elements abound, is whimsical artwork depicts animals printed on dictionary sheets, while real books are displayed as works of arts from local artists. But please stay tuned for future announcements about more details about the
rooms, but we couldn't be more excited to be unveiling this, and look forward to the interest that it'll gain, not only in the marketplace but throughout the region.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It looks great.
Beautiful.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Angled rugs, huh?

MR. PACKER: Yes. Angled. Inlaid. So from a risk perspective, they don't sit on top. You're always worried about risk -trips and falls, but the design team is able to incorporate these asymmetrical area rugs into the room, which are -- are really unique.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: What about the flooring, is that a manufactured -- some of the new flooring, or is that a wood flooring?

MR. DIXON: I'll let's Brian speak to the actual finish there.

MR. PACKER: Yeah. It would be -it would be a wood flooring appearance. And but, obviously, yeah, a manufactured product that, you know, is adhering to the concrete
underneath.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Alex, the room that is depicted in this image, is this your -- your typical hotel room, or is this the presidential suite.

MR. DIXON: There's nothing typical about it. But this is one of our luxury king's. We'll have a different suite product that we'll be unveiling in the future. But for a guest coming in, who would love to stay, this is a typical room product that they would expect. But it's amazing, if you think about this, this is some of the nicest room product, let's say, in our portfolio, and it's amazing to be able bring that level of quality to the -- to western Mass.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm intrigued. I can see the industrial sheik that has --

MR. DIXON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: --
previously -- but what would you say is a reference to the literary piece, some of the lounges or the pictures?

MR. DIXON: So if you look into
the -- into the -- on the wall where you've got the lighting that's, you know, shown there, there's different, you know, pictures that are unique in every room. And so, with Emily Dickinson references throughout the pillows, which you can't quite see here, all the way to the Webster Dictionary being founded in Springfield, in our hotel lobby we've paid homage to that. And throughout our hotel corridors, we've got quotes of Emily Dickinson that line the carpet.

And so, throughout the entire hotel experience, it really brings it to life, of taking the unique elements of a Springfield and its rich history, and weaving it into -and it's just amazing.

You know, as you think about on the right-hand of the picture, you've got a view into the bathroom and the subway tiles, and the details all the way down to the filament and the light bulbs are just -- are quite an amazing touch. And kudos to our design and construction team that are bringing it to life.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: How about
Dr. Seuss and Cat in the Hat?
MR. DIXON: Oh, there'll be some other references as well. And I want to give a shout out to the Springfield Armory. I get frequent notes from James at the -- he's got a national historic site there. And we're working to be able to make sure that throughout our property we're making sure that folks have an understanding of things that are happening outside of our hotel rooms and outside of our complex. And so, there'll be more to come, but we couldn't be more excited to share this with you today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's really
cool. We had a meeting yesterday, of the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee, which is a statutorily-established advisory -- oversight advisory group. And there are a couple of real casino skeptics on the -- we put them there on purpose, because we thought it was important to have -- yeah, one of the leaders of the anti-casino referendum was on it, because we thought it was important to have
that 40 percent of the public represented as well. But he was talking about, you know, everybody's mindset is by whatever the worse case example you can think of, and that he was talking, as everybody does, about what's wrong with Atlantic City. But understanding the integrity of the effort to integrate into the rest of the city, and your own rooms to be promoting other venues is just really cool, you know. And it's doing more than giving lip ser -- you know, you could do you one thing down in the lobby, one little thing, or you could pass out a few little cards or something. But to actually integrate other venues into your facility is -- is a really, really -- important and worthy.

MR. DIXON: Now, every one of our hotel rooms will have, in partnership with the Greater Springfield Convention Visitor's Bureau, a book that will highlight any of these things that you're talking about.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. DIXON: Throughout the property there'll be physical locations where
pedestrian wayfinding signage will be intertwined with the -- with the work that the city's doing to be able to get people there. You know, so it's a -- it's quite a big effort, spent a lot of time, but we're very fortunate to have a great team to be working on many of these elements.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who did you have to sell to put Emily Dickinson in your rug? I could see you could have pulled off Dr. Seuss, but Emily Dickinson, how'd you sell that one?

MR. MATHIS: You know, I -- the former lawyer's going to come out in me. I think, in terms of IP rights, it's under the fair use clause. Commissioner Macdonald, keep me honest. So internally didn't have to sell anyone. This comes from the top. This comes from Jim Murren and his vision for this room and this product. And I think Emily Dickinson is Northampton- or Amherst-based.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Amherst.
MR. MATHIS: Amherst-based. So it
felt right, and her quotes were spot on so...you know, one of the things I think may
have been lost in the presentation here is, what you're looking at is not a rendering. You're looking at a photo of a replica room that we built in a warehouse to the exact spec of what we're building in the hotel, because we wanted to make sure that, if we're going to make a mistake, we didn't make it 250 times throughout the hotel. So Jim Murren, Bill Hornbuckle, myself and this team walked this building three, four months ago and made sure every single detail was spot on. And we found some things that were wrong and fixed them before we started to replicate them in the hotel. So this is the product and it's beautiful.

And one other detail -- and this
comes from, again, Jim Murren and our design team, is, typically, when you walk into a hotel room, where the art is right now would be the center wall, and you would normally have the king bed centered on the center wall, just because of symmetry. What our chairman and our design team wanted to start moving towards, in terms of our hotel design, is to
have the bed facing the window, because that is the best view in the room. And what you give up in symmetry you make up for, in terms of a really great experience. So that's a little bit of what may look different in this setup, but you'll see it more and more, at least in the MGM product, is this asymmetric room that really highlights the view for the guest.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What is typically the door, $I$ guess, is exactly opposite of the window, right?

MR. MATHIS: Yeah. So the entry would be to the left of the bed, is where the hallway entrance is. So sort of looking to the right of the photo is the entry. And you come along this wall and make your right into the room.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Great.
MR. MATHIS: If I can, I'm just going to make some closing comments. It's a bit surreal to think about where we'll be at this time next year. This will be our last report out -- yearend report out talking about
where the project will be. We will be in the project this time next year.

For us, 2017 was a tremendous year. And it was a year of partnership. And one of those I want to highlight is the work we collectively did on the CORI reform. I want to thank you and your support for that.

As you know, we were very passionate about it. I personally thought the fix was going to be here at the Commission. And I was frustrated, as you all know, that $I$ wasn't able to convince you that the fix should have been at the Commission. But what I underestimated was the will of your staff, and the will of this Commission to get it fixed at the legislative level, which is, clearly, a much better fix. So thank you all for it. I get feedback from the people in Springfield daily, that they respect this effort, and that we were trying to make sure that we opened up as much opportunities as we could for -- for anyone that's interested in joining this industry throughout the Commonwealth. So thank you for that. It was a team effort, and
very proud to be part of it.
Want to thank you and your staff. We've never, in our business, had a more collaborative, regulatory body. And I mean that at all levels. We have some healthy tension. And my sense is John and Joe can be a little bit stingy on some of their interpretations of our checklist items, but we have that debate from time to time and we get through it. So it's been a really great relationship.

And, lastly, when I talk about our team, one of our goals internally was to have our executive team in place by the end of 2017. That's all department heads. About, probably, 14 or so. We will be making announcements in 2000 -- early 2018. We will introduce the rest of our colleagues to you. But when you see our team it's -- one of the things I was first tasked with was, make sure you build a strong team. And if that's -- if that was my goal, then, I think I've exceeded it, because it's a tremendous team. Diverse. Diverse in experience, diverse ethnically,
diverse, in terms of external. We're introducing new people from outside of our company to get different perspectives. And it's really exciting and it speaks to the quality of the project we're bringing. So very excited to introduce you to them. In 2018, that will be one of our January, February announcements, is to bring our whole group to you and have you meet them all.

And then, I think my last comment is
just -- and it sort of goes to the case study comment that you made, Chairman, is I was in the construction site two weeks ago and one of our manlifts, which, we got to work on that term because the story's about a young woman who was operating it, a young woman was operating our manlift, and as we talked about what she was doing for the holidays she said, I'm going to be making an offer on my first home. So when you think about the city of firsts, I want to catalog all the firsts that this project has provided for people. First homes, first cars, potentially, first funding of 529, you know, funds for their kids.

So, you know, we are changing lives, and I think it's important that we document it. But that, for me, is what motivates the team and -- to deliver a great product, but also to reinvest in the community. So thank you for a wonderful 2017, and looking forward to a great 2018.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mike, as
regulators we have to be careful about, you know, passing out kudos and patting people on the back, and there will be times when, you know, we get -- we have to deal with difficult issues. But $I$ just want to say, personally, that, you know, enough experience has gone by to be very skeptical of corporations that talk about doing good things.

Corporation's job is to make money, and most of them pretty much hold that as the sole objective in life. And $I$ just have been impressed that your company has made commitments to things. Preservation is one, sharing with the community is a second,
diversity is a third, that are the kinds of things that people pay lip service to all the time. You just get used to people paying lip service to them and not really caring. But I get the impression that you folks really do care and really -- really pay attention to these issues.

And I -- just gives me great pleasure, you know, to feel like we've brought a company -- I hope I'm right. I hope you stick with it. I hope that 950 million has a big return on investment. But $I$ take pride in having brought you folks to our state. I really think we've done a good job in bringing a real high quality company. And that's -that's more than $I$ would have even hoped for.

I was hoping for integrity and revenue and economic development. But the kind of value system that you seem to incorporate into your company's work is really above and beyond the call and we really appreciate it.

MR. MATHIS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well said.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well said. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And you can incorporate that into your next annual report.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's on tape for perpetuity.

MR. MATHIS: Happy holidays, everybody.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. You too.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you, Jim.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Take a quick break?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. We'll take a quick break and then come back to the administrative report.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We are reconvening for Ombudsman Ziemba.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. Next up on the agenda is the Focus Springfield Mitigation Fund request. As the Commission recalls, we received an application for the Community Mitigation Fund earlier this year from the City of Springfield relative to the Focus Springfield project.

Earlier this year, we placed that grant request on hold after we were notified that Focus Springfield and MGM Springfield were engaged in some lease extension discussions. As of recent, we had just been notified that they have concluded those discussions and they have, indeed, extended that lease.

So we need -- we're asking for some guidance from the Commission on what we should do with this pending application, given that news of the extension. I just wanted to give some -- some brief comments regarding the timing of that lease extension.

So as you see from the memo that I've provided, the lease is extended until September 30th of 2019. By November 30th of 2018, on that date the parties can terminate
the lease with a 90-day notice period. So if, indeed either one of the parties decided to terminate the lease, that $90-$ day notice period would carry them out to March 2nd of 2019.

The reason why I go through all of these dates is because the mitigation fund guidelines, they are meant for the fiscal year. They are not very specific about that it has to be -- a mitigation has to occur in that fiscal year. Indeed, our contract requirements require projects to be completed within a four-year period, but it is fairly clear from our guidelines that what we do is we are -- we try to do our mitigation of what is necessary during that fiscal year. If you have projects that need to carry forth beyond that year, that's certainly okay under the contract. But when we're doing these reviews, we take a look at mitigation that's necessary for this fiscal year.

It's quite clear that the lease will not terminate in this fiscal year. But $I$ just did just want to note for you that we have had communications from both the City of

Springfield and from Focus, where they have maintained that, even though the lease does carry forward to this September 30, 2019 date, there is a potential that the impacts could be felt before that time, specifically, with that notice period, the earliest of March 2nd of 2019 there could, potentially, be a need for Focus Springfield to move out of that facility.

And the City of Springfield and its communication with us, as is indicated in the memo, they state that there could be at least six to nine months required for Focus to build their facility and get ready for their relocation.

In correspondence that we have from Focus Springfield, Focus Springfield extend that a little bit further. They say that that period should actually be more like 11 months, because you would need some time for the beginning of the one month of operations period to get up and running after you begin -- after you conclude your construction. So with all that said, if you take a
look at 11 months, the 11 months before the earliest termination date, that March 2nd of 2019 would, roughly, be April of this year. We have another application round, as we all know, on February 1st, upcoming. And so, the question before the Commission is, what should we do about the current application?

Again, it's quite clear that, you know, no construction -- I shouldn't say no construction could begin, potentially could begin, if the Commission make some sort of an award this year, but the actual impacts -- the actual termination of the lease is not until next year.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: John, what did we approve the -- this grant for, construction and fit-out, or lease assistance?

MR. ZIEMBA: It's for the
construction and relocation costs.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Construction
and relocation costs. And so the question -the variability now becomes, even though there's an extension, those construction
monies still might be needed still, within this fiscal year?

MR. ZIEMBA: Possibly, at the very last quarter of this fiscal year, if you -- at the earliest -- that move out date of, potentially, March 2nd of 2019, the earliest they could be necessary would be April of this year, given that 11-month time period indicated by Focus Springfield.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What was it in vision -- when we first approved it --

MR. ZIEMBA: We didn't approve it. So we just placed this application on hold because, at the time, they were applying for an eviction date. MGM Springfield had noticed their eviction, and we said, at the time, hey, they're engaged in discussions regarding the extension of that lease, we should hold off on that. And, indeed, they have now concluded that extension.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So we've never technically approved this grant? MR. ZIEMBA: No, we haven't. Indeed there's -- we have not engaged in the full
review that the review team normally conducts. We go soup to nuts on every little criteria. We've never presented that to the Commission in deep. We've never actually done that at the review table.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And on that score, that there is an element here to this application that would merit some significant attention. And that is that the -- that Focus Springfield, although it provides a public service to the Springfield metropolitan area, is a private -- is a private entity. And then, that implicates all the issues that we work through with Caring Health.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right. Now, in fairness to the City of Springfield and to Focus Springfield, if indeed the Commission determined, okay, we understand that, you know, there are situations in the future that may impact Focus Springfield, let's let them file a new application as of February lst for the new round.

I just will mention that there are a couple of provisions included in our
guidelines for next year that -- that would make it a little bit more difficult for them to apply. And, specifically, we specify in the guidelines that for private -- for applications involving private entities, that we require a dollar-for-dollar match from either the host community, the licensee, or a combination of both of them. In the current guidelines, the 2017 guidelines, it doesn't specifically say a dollar-for-dollar match. It says a significant match, rather than dollar-for-dollar match.

And then, the other thing I would mention is that, going into the next round we have a $\$ 500,000$ limit for specific impact grants. That's over and above the $\$ 400,000$ limit that we have under the current year, under 2017. But what we specify for next year is that 500,000 should be -- should be viewed as a limit. You could not submit one 400,000 application and another 400,000 application, and another $\$ 400,000$ application. We have a waiver provision so if a community has an impact beyond that 500,000 , they can
apply for a waiver to ask for a grant beyond that. But we're trying to send the message that we're trying to remain within constraints of the fund.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm curious if you know this. So by now, Focus has had plenty of notice that this is upcoming. Now, it's been extended, but they must have been -they must have done some kind of due diligence as to what options are out there for them?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yep. And they -- just recently, they updated me regarding some of their options. They're still pursuing at least one or more options. Probably, more options. So they've been looking at locations to move to. And it's a matter of what do they do regarding the financing, because, you know, there's a significant differential between what they have with the lease termination costs and what they expect for the total relocation costs, which is $\$ 800,000$ or more.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But if they do -- if they have that, at least, you know, cursory understanding, they must also have an
understanding of the timing of how much it's going to take them, how long it's going to take them.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah. So they've indicated to me that it could take 11 months. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So that's the 11 months that you mentioned?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes, yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think you stated, pretty well in the last paragraph on the first page of your memo, that they really aren't eligible because the impacts will not occur in 2018. You outlined that they are eligible to reapply. To me, that seems like the best course of action here.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. I
would -- first of all, I have to make a note that, due to my long-term residency in Springfield, $I$ both know the executive director of Focus Springfield, I know the executive producers of Focus Springfield. They've been neighbors, they've been family friends. Yet, I don't see that as anything that would put me in conflict in talking about
this issue, or making a decision on.
Just to echo what Commissioner
Cameron just said, it seems their time opportunity for what they submitted for the February 2017 application date has passed so they do -- I think they do need to submit a new application.

Is your thinking that they submit an application in this round and we hold it until a clearer picture takes place as to when they might have to move, or when they find a new location, or when they come up with costs for the relocation, understanding that, kind of, the dynamics of funding will have changed for this upcoming --

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah. I mean, we'll have to take a look at what their application says. One issue -- another further issue that was identified by the City of Springfield is that, when they apply for a grant, our usual standard is that there has to be an impact that has occurred or is occurring by the application date.

In comparison to 2017, they had an
eviction notice so it was fairly clear that there was an impact that's occurring. Here, you know, potentially in their application they could state, hey, we do note that there's a termination of a lease at the latest of September 30, 2019, at the earliest, March 2, 2018, and they would have to convince the Commission that that is an impact that is occurring. But that's a longer answer to what you're saying. I think we really need to look at what their application states.

And we -- you know, we have
flexibility in how we make awards and put conditions. There could be some sort of an if-then -- an if-then condition, potentially. If we find out that you do need to relocate, then, potentially, there could be assistance. We could try to figure that out, if, indeed the Commission determines them eligible, after overcoming any, sort of, obstacles, such as the constitutional provision about providing aid to private parties.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And that
leads me to my next question. Are they really
considered a private entity? I mean, as I read it, I think the mayor appoints, you know, the executive director. I'm assuming that the money is either funneled through, you know, the community's contract with the local cable provider, or there's assistance that is provided to the City. So do they really fit a narrow definition of private entity, or is it some type of quasi-governmental entity?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We could certainly take a look at that. But I don't believe even Springfield has argued that they're a governmental entity.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
MR. ZIEMBA: I think they've tried to argue that they've put forward a very viable public purpose. But, you know, that would take some very careful consideration of whether or not we would be prohibited from providing assistance to a private entity. And when we say private, we mean, both nonprofit and for-profit under the Constitution.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would also be in favor -- I'm sorry. I would also be
inclined to roll this over to the next year. They're more than welcome to apply, and we can take a look at it then with even more details.

The one thing that I am sensitive to is this change of the guidelines that you speak to, that if there was an understanding or expectation that there would be some match, which did not mean dollar-for-dollar or there was a cap or whatever, while there's still guidelines we will look -- we could look at all of those factors, you know, at that time, as in what may have been an option for them a year before and what is the reality on the ground when we -- when we come to analyze that -- that request so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we haven't even adopted the guidelines yet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We haven't even -- yeah. Well, but we have every intention and I -- frankly, I don't think that's that big of a difference. But if a few dollars mean a big difference to people, we should be sensitive to that.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah. Indeed -- I
mean, the significance of a match was an issue for consideration under their current application.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Well,
I, for one, took a significance to be 50/50 would be -- but reasonable people can disagree on what that means. My point is, fundamentally, that we could always take all of that into account, when we make a future decision. Nobody suggests that we put blinders on and say, no, the guideline here has changed and now -- but, you know, it's a very different set of circumstances.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It seems to me that -- I mean, we wrote the reg, we can change the reg, if we wanted to. You know, so I don't think the issue is so much technically under the reg. It's what is the best thing to do here. And if we think the best thing to do is precluded by the reg, we could consider changing the reg, if we wanted to.

But I think we could probably make the case, as you sort of were, that notice of the end of the lease, forcing them to start
planning and figuring out what to do would be encompassed in this. I mean, it's -- they're having -- the damage is done. They have to plan. Somebody's spending time and money going out trying to figure out alternatives, putting together financing packages and so forth, so we could -- I personally think, if we wanted to, we could probably pull it in under the language as it exists. So to me, John, the question is whether you think it's significantly prejudicial to their opportunity to get a good hearing and to plan for their future. They probably need to know whether they're going to get this money or not, because their range of options are going to change dramatically, if they do or don't get it. So I would think, if $I$ were in your shoes, I would be saying, setting aside the reg for a moment, I would kind of, like to be able to give these people a chance to apply because they need to know. So I would like to know what you think is kind of the right thing to do here, given what you know we are trying
to accomplish and helping people mitigate problems.

MR. ZIEMBA: I mean, what we're talking about today is time, right. And it's December. The new funding round is February 1st. There's, basically, a one-month period between the current application and February 1st. So I wanted to be very fair in the fact that there are some new things in the guidelines that might impact them. But we're really talking about a one-month period between today and February 1st.

And, certainly, everybody might enjoy an opportunity to improve an application. I'm not saying Focus Springfield or the City of Springfield have said we favor you looking at the new application versus the current one, but there's been a lot of discussion today about some of the potential difficulties on their application that I think that they could take to heart, when they're submitting a new application.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So I take it, they aren't going to be crushed, particularly;
they're not trying like the dickens to get -persuade you to take it under this one. MR. ZIEMBA: No. They would like to. Certainly, they would like us to just -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Get it resolved. MR. ZIEMBA: -- grant them the money. You know, I'm not certain that they -if we granted them at 2018 money instead of 2017 money, I don't think they would care. I think the real care is they want to make sure that they have the ability to get the money.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: But this is, essentially, a housekeeping matter at this -- at this point in time, isn't it? I mean, we're here in December of '17, they applied in February of '17. We have not taken action on it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Correct. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And as you say, two months the new applications are going to be due.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And what
you're asking is, I gather, is, sort of, an up and down on the '17 application at this point in time. And...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I would -- I wouldn't want --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I wouldn't want to prejudice them. Just speaking personally, is that, I don't think they're prejudiced at all by our saying your 2017 application is denied, with the expectation that, in 2018, that they'll be applying again.

MR. ZIEMBA: I had thought that they would likely have withdrawn their application, given the news. But that is not how they proceeded. You know, again, they just -- they need the money, according to their application.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would sort of go not so much on the technicality of the language but on what I'm hearing you saying. Which is, it sounds like what you're saying is that, in your judgment it's not that big a deal, why don't we postpone it? So I would go along with that judgment for that reason.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Postpone it by denying the '17 application and --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Reapply.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And
reapply with the expectation they would reapply in February of '18?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yep.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, right.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that
right? That was a question to you. Because you say postpone --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I'm just --
I guess we could -- yes -- yeah, postpone.
Sorry. Yes. I guess all we can do is -- is deal technically. So we're going to say this doesn't qualify because of this language, right, that's the tool you've got to say no? And I'm saying, I don't really think -technically, $I$ don't agree with that, that it disqualified under the language. But I'm, kind of, going along with that because you think, substantively, that's not problematic for them so...

MR. ZIEMBA: I mean, these are
guidelines, right. But we're trying to achieve some semblance of order in the administration of this program, to ensure fairness among all applicants. And given that, you can lean towards saying that you should -- say that we wouldn't review, further, their application for this year. Again, we're trying to mitigate -- mitigate impacts so that's why we put it to you for guidance.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I'm torn.
It seems like everybody else is --
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'll make a motion just to -- to incorporate, you know, John's formulation there, that we -- that we take no further action on the application of Focus Springfield for the 2017 period. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And you've already stated with no prejudice -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Absolutely. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- as to the
substance of the application. Right. Any further discussion? All in favor? Aye.

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

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you.
Commissioners, the next item in your packet is a request from the City of Revere to use their reserves. As you're aware, a couple of years ago, in 2016, we established reserves for a number of different communities, including Revere. That $\$ 100,000$ reserve was available for communities to either address a specific impact or to use for planning.

The city of Revere has chosen to use $\$ 50,000$ of its reserve for planning purposes, to take a look at economic opportunities at the Wonderland site, and also at the Suffolk Downs site. And the purpose is to see how Revere can benefit and make linkages to the potential, to the development of the Wynn facility, and the potential for further economic development that would spring from --
from all of these projects working together.
The one thing I will mention is
that, when we did the -- we did grant a joint grant for the city of Revere and Saugus earlier this year, $\$ 150,000$ transportation planning grant. One of the conditions of that joint grant was that the communities identify how they would allocate $\$ 100,000$ of that 150 from their reserves for the transportation planning grant.

We have now received communication for both Revere and Saugus that they would like to split that 100,000 50/50. So Saugus would dedicate 50,000 of its reserve for the transportation planning grant. Revere would include 50,000 from its reserve for that transportation planning grant. That would leave this 50,000 for the economic development purposes.

And what we think, is that the grant is in keeping with the guidelines for the use of the reserve, and their allocation of that split is in keeping with the grant -- the transportation planning grant condition, that
they allocate that $\$ 100,000$ of their reserve, just like any community would need to do with a transportation planning grant.

So in that regard, we recommend that the Commission approve Revere's request for $\$ 50,000$ for this purpose.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, I just had one question. So the economic development planning, or the 50,000 that they're requesting --

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- would go to the City of Revere.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But was it
specifically, did you mention, for the
Suffolk Downs site, or around it?
MR. ZIEMBA: They mentioned those opportunities, but it is for the community itself. But those are the two main areas that
they're -- are the focus of the study, those opportunities.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because that site is very desirable, by all kinds of measures already reported.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. Yeah, I don't know if it's a known that some of those widely-reported facilities may move into that site. But even -- even if Amazon did move to that site, $I$ believe that it would be beneficial for Revere to try to determine the linkages between the facility and that site.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It also
talks about doing work on the former Wonderland site.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On the Wonderland. Yeah, that one -- that one --

MR. ZIEMBA: Yep.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do we need to -- at some point, will we have to approve Saugus' piece of this?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah. So Saugus, they have just submitted their remainder of their -- of their existing reserve. And
that's scheduled for, likely, the first meeting in January. We just received it a couple days ago so we need more time to take a look at it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But this
approval is for the Revere-only portion, not the one that's joined?

MR. ZIEMBA: This is the Revere-only portion. But I included the Saugus letter to demonstrate that they fulfilled that condition under the grant.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did we have a
second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there anymore
questions or discussion? All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. ZIEMBA: Next up before you is a -- the use of a similar reserve for the

City of Melrose. They have asked to utilize 26,904 for transportation studies relative to a section in Melrose and the connections to the casino. I'm going to let -- because I've been speaking, I'm going to let Joe give a little more update on what that specific purpose is.

MR. DELANEY: Okay. The essential notion of this study is to identify ways to access the Oak Grove $T$ station, which is on the Orange line, without the use of automobiles. Bike, ped, public transit improvements.

Oak Grove station is the northern terminus of the Orange line. And this study looks at an area that goes up about a mile north of there, which, over the last decade or so, has had some large-scale, multifamily residential developments going on there and that kind of thing.

Oak Grove has some problems, the Oak Grove station, with parking. It has a very small parking lot, fills up very early in the morning. And so, the idea here is saying,
hey, if we can find better ways to get pedestrians, bicyclists, public transit to Oak Grove station. Otherwise, people would have to drive down to Malden or Wellington to get on the shuttle buses to go to the casino. This would just help ameliorate some of that -- the pressure that will be put on those other stations. And we think it's a good idea.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, I think, as you know, that some of this area that they're talking about was contained in Wynn's S -- SFEIR, so I mean it's --

MR. DELANEY: Yeah. I mean, they looked at these areas. I mean, they didn't identify particular mitigation measures at that time. But, you know, the whole idea of anything to get people into public -- off the roads and into public transit is -- is a good idea.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: John, remind me, were they part of original surrounding communities and neighboring communities?

MR. ZIEMBA: They were a nearby
agreement.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Nearby agreement?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So we had already voted for that reserve.

MR. ZIEMBA: For that reserve. That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it makes sense, then.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anymore? Do we have a motion?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the City of Melrose's request to use $\$ 26,904$ of its reserve for the purposes outlined in its application, as included in the packet.

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

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. ZIEMBA: Great. Thank you. Commissioners, next on the agenda is the 2018 Community Mitigation Fund guidelines. Since we last met, Commission staff and individual Commissioners have had robust meetings with the subcommittee on community mitigation and the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee.

The goal for today, is to finalize the guidelines for the 2018 program with that February 1, 2018 application date. We discussed, sort of, at length, a number of the provisions. At the last meeting, on December 7th, we had originally anticipated that we were going to finalize the guidelines on December 7th, but we did continue on with the review of those provisions, given the GPAC meeting and the subcommittee meeting.

So I won't go into detail regarding all the provisions, since we've already done that. But I would just -- I wanted to note one change for the Commission in the
guidelines, one substantive change. We continue to make, you know, scrivener changes and the like, but we did include one substantive matter. And Mary's going to help me find it. But it's at the -COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Page eight. MR. ZIEMBA: -- top of page seven, right above the blue limitations. So there's a sentence in there that says, no community is eligible for more than one regional planning incentive award. And so, that sentence was added since our last meeting.

And so, as you recall, what we -what we said is that we would offer up a regional incentive to encourage regional projects, and to also promote bigger projects where they could provide funds to a bigger purpose. But what this sentence is meant to specify, is that there could not -- we are not asking for an odd infinite item number of combinations, such as community $X$ joins with community $Y$, and the community $X$ joins with $Y$ and $Z$. And then, community $X, V, W, X$ and $Z$, so that we have tremendous number of
combinations for these dollars. And so, we've added that new sentence.

In terms of scrivener changes, one thing that we did not do for this draft but we will need to do as we finalize the guidelines, is that we need to include this sentence, also, in the nontransportation planning grant. The way that it's written here, one may say -one may think that you can only apply for one joint project. We're not saying that. What we're saying is that you can only apply for one joint transportation project. If a bunch of communities have a economic development project, they can join up for one of those. It's not a total of one. So we would specify that in the -- in the final guidelines.

So, again, I'm not going to go into the -- all the details of the guidelines. I think we've done that. We'll just highlight a couple of areas that were subject to a lot of the discussions over the last couple of weeks.

We had specified at the last meeting, that $\$ 6$ million would be a reasonable amount for this fund going into next year,
given where we stand with available monies and new monies that would be coming into the fund, once MGM Springfield is operational. I don't believe we received any negative comments about the overall level of that $\$ 6$ million. It seemed affordable within the overall context.

We made recommendations regarding
increases to a number of different areas, including transportation planning grants and workforce spending, that 300,000 compared to the 2,000 per region last year. We continue to receive a lot of support for our workforce planning. Indeed, I think, given their druthers, a lot of folks would recommend us spending even more for workforce development. That's, you know, one of the comments that we received.

At the December 7th meeting, the Commission discussed the police training costs that should be included in these guidelines. There was significant discussion about those police training costs. There was some concerns about the potential expense of those
training costs. I don't think anybody questioned the need for the state police at those facilities, in all of our discussions. But there was questions regarding the expense and the potential recurring nature.

And then, we also had further conversations regarding the potential of splitting up the fund in future years. And I think there's -- continued to be widespread support for splitting up the fund between regions in future years.

And with that, I welcome any discussion. I know that individual commissioners were at those meetings and, you know, they can share their flavor of those meetings, as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I could speak to the GPAC meeting that was just yesterday that I attended, which John referenced. And I think there was -- the biggest concern, if $I$ can characterize it that way, in my view was the -- if the police costs turn into a recurring expense, they understand that the
statute is -- is not very clear, when it comes to the upfront training costs. But it's very clear that, on the operational costs, that all those costs are borne by the licensees.

There was also the question from the group, as to whether funding these -- an opportunity cost type of question. If funding this kind of thing would preclude or result, effectively, in worthy applications being denied or passed over, I suppose. And that's an answer that we couldn't provide, of course, because we have not seen all those applications.

I can tell you my view on -- you know some of them through some of the votes towards prior grants. And I think there's not, in my view, a huge need in the current status. We may find out that there's different needs in February relative to construction impacts. And there's, at least, some money coming into this fund for the operational impacts. And we've taken, in my view, really important steps towards the workforce
development, which was also recognized by members of the GPAC and -- you know, and also spoken for as a need to continue. But those were the tenor of the comments. So long as this is not recurring, Senator Lesser was supportive. He was the last one to speak on this subject.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Inclined to
support one time.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, support
one time. Exactly. And that was a qualifier, so long as it's not a recurring thing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That was the clear
consensus, was that the if -- that the understand was this was very likely to be a one-time deal. And that, on that basis they were, I think, generally, supportive, but they were very explicit about that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I really don't see it. I think a lot of work has been put into, you know, what we think those numbers should be, and I can't imagine, where we're very clear hear about one casino per
region, I don't see these costs as being recurring, as in New Jersey they were recurring because they opened a new casino every year for many, many, many years.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I've forgotten.
What would our obligations be for a travel casino, I can't remember, under the Compact? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, we -we have a lot of joint responsibilities, but we don't have individual policing responsibilities, right, a lot of joint will be looking at things. So I don't see that -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But it would be their -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It would be their travel -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It's complicated. It's a mix. The on site -- on site responsibility would be that of the -- of the tribal -- of the tribal commission. But there is, you know, pursuant to the Compact, and I can't recall the details of it, but there is a -- you know, a regime of cooperation built into it, between local
policing, state police and -- and the tribal law enforcement entity.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So is there anybody else, other --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I
would just report having been at the subcommittee -- the mitigation subcommittee meeting this past Monday. Is very similar concerns that Commissioner Zuniga has reported as to the GPAC were expressed. But a similar sense of the -- of the subcommittee that provided that there is assurance that this is a one-time -- is a one-time expenditure that they felt that it was appropriate.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I had the opportunity to sit in on some of the even local community mitigation advisory committee meetings. And I think the same sentiments were reflected. But I also walked away impressed that -- you know, because we have community representatives around the table, that there is this sense of caution and thoughtful analysis of the use of this fund. You know, I don't get the sense that
any community -- you know, they're really -is this really a need, and is this really the best source to address it? I've been impressed with how thoughtful and conservative they are about the use of the fund. They're very protective of it. They don't want to see it used for purposes that don't fit within the guidelines or the overall mission. So, you know, it's nice to see the sentiments kind of churn their way all the way up to -- to the GPAC.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I did not pick this up, until you just started talking about it. But what is the thought process for switching significant to dollar-for-dollar?

MR. ZIEMBA: So, for example, if someone requested $\$ 400,000$-- say your project is -- say they're asking for a $\$ 200,000$ grant, they would have to demonstrate $\$ 200,000$ contribution to that project from either Springfield, in the case of what we just discussed, or MGM, or a combination of both. And the same would carry on in Region $A$.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, I know what it
means.
MR. ZIEMBA: Oh, I'm sorry.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I know what it means but why did you switch -- what's the thought process between switching it from significant to dollar-for-dollar?

MR. ZIEMBA: We have talked about this a little bit in the past. We are never going to be in a good position here to evaluate the ultimate reasonableness of the expenditure of these dollars. These are state dollars that are going for various purposes. And when they use them for governmental entity, you know, there's a number of different safeguards for those governmental entities.

All, obviously, our grants only flow through to governmental entities. But when it's for the benefit of a private entity, we want to make sure that the dollars are used very, very wisely, and that some entity would not come to the -- to the Commonwealth for something more than would otherwise be granted by the local community.

And so, the local community, by having, I think the words that were used in the past, of having some skin in the game, would help -- help all of us understand that the funds are going for both a worthwhile purpose, and that the funds are being used wisely and efficiently, and not -- they're not requesting more state tax dollars for -- for a purpose than otherwise would be necessary.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That they're being judicious and that they're -- they have skin in the game.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But, again, that was true. We've talked about that and that's been the case, and the word significant made that point. But you decided, for some reason, to make it dollar-for-dollar so...

MR. ZIEMBA: I think we meant -when we wrote the guidelines last year, we meant to say dollar-for-dollar. And I think the conversations -- some of the fund in some of our advisory committees, to the best of my recollection, that we were referencing dollar-for-dollar. But when the words were
written down in the guidelines, $I$ don't think they got written down that way.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So -- and this would only apply to a nongovernment -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To host communities, yes. Because -- and the theory there is that a host community has the benefit of a Host Community Agreement. You know, it's very significant agreement, both MGM -- excuse me, both in Springfield and in Everett. Obviously, surrounding communities don't have the benefit of that large of an agreement. And so, one of the -- one of the difficult -- difficulties, is that you have these Host Community Agreements that are meant for mitigation purposes. And I think, whenever I've come before the Commission on a lot of these, I've received the question of why are we using limited statewide funds for host communities? And I've put back the purpose, well, obviously, I think the legislature, by including host communities and eligibility for these funds, that they meant them to be able to used in those funds. But
it was a measure, I think, that we included as another measure to reflect what the Commission had told us, that we need to be judicious when it came to taking a look at host community contributions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is everybody else comfortable with going to dollar-for-dollar? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am, because I think -- there's been already -- I know John doesn't really want to speak specifically to some of those conversations, but there's already been some interpretation that because we didn't say dollar-for-dollar, that it could be -- you know, significant could mean many things to people. In-kind, and how do you value that in-kind contribution, for example. There are ways, by the way. I'm not suggesting that there are no ways. But I think it's cleaner. It's -- if it's dollar-for-dollar.

Now, communities and licensees have a resource as to how they can figure out, okay, even though this is a public safety concern, a big part of the Host Community

Agreement was earmarked for public safety, how do we split that dollar-for-dollar to bring to the Commission? They can figure that out.

But at least that leaves us --
In the situation that John describes, if they've agreed one of the parties is willing to foot the bill, all or split it however way, if they both agree that it's significant enough when they come to us, then, we can be reasonably assured that they really want it and it's really important for them.

MR. ZIEMBA: And there is a provision in the guidelines, that a community can ask for a waiver of that provision. We're just trying to set the table so that everybody can try to work together on this. And within the parameters of what the Commission has directed me to do, we thought that this was a reasonable method of trying to do that on this specific type of grant involving private entities, which is probably the most concerning for the times of the -- to make sure we follow the Constitution in other
matters.
And so, it's only this for this one segment of one part of the grants. But -- and it is waivable. And, undoubtedly, we will get waiver requests. But we're really just asking our local partners to please work with us on this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it's also a way to be fair across communities, because, again, back to my example of how does somebody value certain contributions at the community level? We deal with communities that are very different. You know, one's a city, one's a town.

And so, I know we're talking
specifically about host communities in this case. But I like the idea that, if there's a clear understanding, measurable in the guidelines that we put out, then everybody can act accordingly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You like that?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm
completely comfortable.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Okay.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that we approve the 2018 Community Mitigation Fund guidelines.

MR. ZIEMBA: Commissioner, could -just because we do have to reflect the change that $I$ just referenced and/or any other, sort of, nonmajor items --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: To include the changes just outlined by Ombudsman Ziemba. MR. ZIEMBA: And any, you know, scrivener, nonmajor would be very beneficial. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And any
nonmaterial --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And any
nonmaterial changes.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: -- changes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Was that for all of it, or just the -- is that for the whole amendment?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mm-hmm.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yep. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion as amended.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? All in favor? Aye.

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

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you. That concludes my report, I think.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are we going to go through lunch?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what does everybody want? It's now 12. The exclusion list will probably take awhile. What else do we have?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Ethics discussion. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I would
urge us to try to carry --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Plow through?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Plow
through, if possible.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You all right with that, everybody?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let's see how it goes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Director Wells.
MS. WELLS: I'm just waiting for Attorney Lillios. I can get started, if you want to just go forward. Okay.

So as we mentioned at a prior
Commission meeting, the IEB is looking for some further clarification on the involuntary exclusion list, both at the policy level and also at the regulatory level.

The issue came up as a result of the hearing officer's decision that highlighted the ambiguity in the regulation as it currently stands, as it pertains to the Commission's authority under the regulation to exclude someone from the Massachusetts casinos, where it's determined that there is
an injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth. Should be noted that the hearing officer's opinion did not weigh in one way on the policy side of things. It was more legal interpretation of the reg.

The particular case involved an adult leaving children in a car in the parking garage, in order to utilize the gaming machines at PPC with another person. But the issue of the scope of authority to exclude individuals from Massachusetts casinos is broader than that particular instance. Although that issue, of leaving children in a vehicle at casinos has been highlighted in multiple jurisdictions by both regulators, the press and the public, so it's clearly a issue of grave concern. So we have drafted a memo, you know, that's in the packet for the Commission.

This is something we're really
looking for, sort of, the Commission's guidance on what is the Commission's direction on how to utilize the authority given in the statute. And then, ultimately, some further
clarification, I think, is going to be helpful in the reg. And we also made a recommendation on a potential process change that's entirely up to the Commission.

Part of the recommendation for the process change is, it is a little hard to give, sort of, that policy guidance so that may be a way to have the Commission have the final say, sort of, on the policy side. But it's completely up to the Commission how they want to handle it. We can go either way. And the IEB is happy to do it either way. But it's something we thought the Commission could at least consider, on how they want to handle this issue.

So for, sort of, some further detail on the issue and, you know, what we're looking for, I'm just going to turn it over to Attorney Lillios to, sort of, run through what's in the memo and what we're asking for from the Commission for you to decide among yourselves.

MS. LILLIOS: Sure. So to further set the stage and try to refine the legal
issues and some of the procedural questions in the future, I'll do some review of the statute and the regs, to try to focus the areas for your consideration.

So Section 45 of the gaming statute requires the Commission to establish a list of persons to be excluded from Massachusetts casinos. And the statute sets out four criteria, which the Commission may consider when determining whether to place somebody on this list. And those four criteria are reproduced in Footnote 1 of the memo before you.

The statute does explicitly say that the Commission shall not be limited to those four criteria listed in the statute, so the Commission does have broad discretion in this area.

The fourth statutory criterion for placing someone on the list, is whether that person poses the potential of injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth in the gaming establishment.

Now, with respect to that criterion,
the potential of injurious threat to the Commonwealth's interest in the gaming -- in the gaming establishment, the Commission promulgated regulation 205 CMR 152.03 Subsection 2. And that regulation states that the Commission may consider five factors. And those factors are reproduced on page two of your memo. That the Commission may consider five factors, when determining whether there's the potential of this injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth.

And those five factors are whether that person's a known cheat; whether the person has had a gaming-related license subject to an adverse action; poses a threat to the safety of patrons or employees, has a history of unduly disrupting gaming operations, or is subject to a no-trespass order from a casino. The regulation does not specifically state, does not explicitly state whether that list of five factors is an exhaustive list or a nonexhaustive list.

In the hearing decision that Karen mentioned, involving the minor children being
left in the car, the hearing officer determined that the list was an exhaustive list. The IEB interpreted that list as a nonexhaustive list, and the hearing officer interpreted it as an exhausted list. And the IEB articulated, in its decision to put that -- the person who left minor children in the car, we interpreted the interest that was at stake as the Commonwealth's interest in the safety of minor children on the premises of the gaming establishment.

But the hearing officer is a careful, reasonable, fair person. I think I am a reasonable, careful, fair person. So two reasonable minds came to a different conclusion. So one specific ask that we have of you is that you clarify whether that list is exhaustive or nonexhaustive by language, you know, limited to or not limited to.

So although the hearing officer's case had to do with this unattended minors being left in a vehicle, the issue goes well beyond that. So, for instance, if this list of five factors is viewed as a limited list,
the Commission may -- would arguably be without the authority to place someone on the list who facilitates gambling by minors, bringing minors -- a minor in for the purpose of gambling, or to pass counterfeit currency, or enters one of our casinos with false identification to avoid detection, or someone who steals money or vouchers from patrons. So we're looking for the Commission to clarify whether it's an exhaustive or nonexhaustive list of factors to consider.

And in that -- in the fourth factor -- I'm sorry, in the third factor, Subsection C in your memo, another suggestion for you to consider in the -- on the public safety factor, is you may want to consider whether the person poses a threat to the safety of casino patrons, employees or others on the premises of the gaming establishment, which, again could cover an unattended minor situation, could cover officials of the host community who are there doing inspections, could cover vendors who were on site.

It's impossible to predict, with
certainty, all the types of misbehavior that could lead to consideration for the exclusion list. So that's some suggestive language, if you wanted to expand the public safety language so that it is not limited to only patrons and employees.

The IEB does currently review each matter on a individualized and case-by-case basis. For example, by statute the IEB is authorized to place people on the list who are convicted of any crime punishable by six months or more in the House of Correction. And, of course, that's almost every crime. And it would be pointless, serve no purpose for us to -- to do that. So we do review each case on a individualized basis, and consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances for each case.

And this is only one tool in the toolbox for dealing with misbehavior. The casinos themselves have the ability to put people on no-trespass or eviction lists. There may be some overlap in the lists. There is, of course, law enforcement responses to
criminal behavior, referrals to other agencies, the voluntary exclusion list, if that seems to be warranted.

In terms of a framework for considering behaviors, also included in your memo, in the context of the unattended minors, but just by way of example, you may want to think about certain types of behaviors, whether those should always lead to placement on the exclusion list, whether only in some instances should it lead to placement on the list, after considering mitigating and aggravating factors, whether it should lead to placement on the list in only very few incidents, like repeat offenders, or only the most extreme circumstances, or whether a certain behavior is never anything that you would want to place on the list.

We are mindful that the size of the list has to be a manageable size so that it can be enforced. The casinos have a duty to train their employees, you know, to take reasonable actions to exclude or to keep and notify the gaming enforcement unit, if people
on this list come in. So there can't be -- it has to be a manageable number and we are mindful of that.

The memo also puts forward one suggested procedural recommendation for you that would, as Karen mentioned, place the initial determination on whether to put somebody on the list on the Commission as a whole, where the IEB would make a referral to the Commission, and if the person asks for a hearing, then the hearing would be -- the evidentiary hearing would be before the full Commission. If the person does not ask for a hearing, then the full Commission would make a determination about placement on the list, based on the referral packet that the IEB puts forward.

If you, of course, want to maintain the role of the hearing officer in this process, we can do that. Another ask, when we do put a regulation before you after hearing your input, currently, under the regulation the IEB does not have the ability to appeal an adverse ruling to the IEB to the full

Commission. We would ask that that be something that you include as we do regulatory amendments in the -- in the near future.

Essentially, those are the points that I wanted to raise with you. And we are interested in hearing what your thoughts are about the types of behaviors for the list, and, also, the process for the list.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. I'll start, if that's okay. I have listened to every one with regard to this and read your -- certainly, read the memo and asked some questions. You know, $I$ do view this as a nonexhaustive list. I think the factors are important factors and may be considered. But I do think there are other factors to be considered. And I think that's an important tool for IEB to have.

With regard to the extent of persons on the list, $I$ certainly favor that some persons, some instances, and that you do take into account, which you do on many, many things. The age, the length of time, the aggravating or mitigating circumstances. I
certainly think that's a standard that is reasonable. And I've seen evidence that you use that discretion wisely.

As far as the recommendation that every single instance come to us, I don't personally believe that's necessary. I think that IEB should have the discretion. But the individual could have the ability to come to us, if they, in fact, would like to challenge that decision and have a hearing.

So I mean, I just -- this is very different, $I$ think, than -- you know, on or off a list is different than the kinds of cases that David hears. So I think the ability to come us may make sense at that point, if they challenge your decision-making process, and then we could hear the facts at that time. Those are my thoughts on those three issues you brought to us.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would -I've also had the chance to visit with Director Wells and Ms. Lillios on this topic.

I also view us as having the ability to exercise our consideration of this broadly.

Injurious threat is a very broad and expansive term.

You know, even if you look at regulatory factor number five, whether the individual is subject to a trespass order at any casino, that's a whole broad list of potential reasons that somebody is evicted or issued a no-trespassing order by the casino.

We've talked about expanding Item C to extend to anybody who is on the property, whether they're there willfully or not. But somebody, as you pointed out, a vendor, somebody who's stopping by on official business, or, you know, the folks that we're concerned about most out of this case.

So I agree that, you know, a more broad definition, or a broad authority for us to take any number of factors into consideration is important. We have no idea what incident might occur that, you know, again, would do injurious threat to the Commonwealth and our interests.

I also agree that, you know, I'd like the idea of keeping the hearing officer
step in place. I think it's consistent with how we --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is not what Commissioner Cameron was saying, just to be clear.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I maybe
wasn't clear. The hearing officer in place for cases. But with -- with regard to the list only, $I$ thought that that matter, after IEB uses its discretion and makes a decision, that person has the ability to appeal to the Commission. I see that separate as the kinds of cases --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They currently have the ability to appeal to the hearing officer.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Hearing officer.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They do.
MS. BLUE: Just to put the two
suggestions in context. Right now, the IEB makes a decision and it goes to the hearing officer. The reg is currently drafted says that the hearing officer decides in favor of
that person, there is no appeal to the Commission.

The suggestion in the memo would be that there'd be no hearing officer on this one, that the cases come directly to the Commission. And as you recall, we kind of kicked this around in the past, when we've talked about the hearing process. That this would be a -- an adjudicatory proceeding in front of the Commission, most likely all five of our commissioners, much like we did in our suitability hearing. Most likely, all five of the Commissioners, much like we did in our suitability hearing. So that's -- that's, sort of, the two that you see here.

Now, there's kind of like a third way, which is to change the reg and say that the IEB has a right of appeal, if the hearing officer decides in favor of the person. That would make it really line up with the current hearing process that we have for other kinds of cases, which is that the hearing officer goes first. Any party that feels aggrieved by his decision can then appeal to the full

Commission. That allows the Commission to have a review on the record. And that's, you know, currently, what you do.

So I think, we just want to
understand, sort of, what the options are, and why some of the options aren't as clear as our regular hearing process. And that's because, in the reg and we did that. And we can change that, if we want to.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I guess the point I was trying to make is, keep IEB's authority as it is, not taking the hearing commissioner out of the step, and not providing the case as I understand it directly to the five of us.

So keeping the hearing officer, you know, it's consistent. I think how we do on the horseracing side, when somebody is denied a license, the appeal is first to the hearing commission, you know, us. And I certainly believe --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do you think the IEB could have the appeal to the Commission, then?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I do think the IEB could have the opportunity to bring a case to us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To the Commission?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So either side?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no. This is a regulation unlike any other in the hearing.

MS. BLUE: It is. This is --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is a unique regulation.

MS. BLUE: Yes, it is.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: When it
comes -- because, as Catherine just explained, the IEB places a person preliminarily in the list, doesn't go there unless that person -I'm sorry, goes there unless that person challenges and requests a hearing officer -- a hearing before the hearing officer. If the hearing officer favors in the person's side, then, that's it, the person is not in the
list. End of the story. In that scenario, the IEB's requesting that they could appeal that.

MS. BLUE: That's right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I see.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But the person
would not be an appeal, of course, because they're on the list. Now, if the hearing officer decides in favor of the IEB, the person goes on the list. End of the story as well.

MS. BLUE: No. It's -- what happens then -- and this regulation is very different. What happens then is that the person is then told they're going to be put on the list, and they have a right to a whole other hearing. And then, that hearing covers for the Commission.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But not before us.

MS. BLUE: Well, it does come to you. So back when we promulgated this reg, it was what we refer to as the two bites of the apple, and it made a two-hearing process. It
is more complicated. We did that, I believe, because we were very cognizant of what happens if you end up on the list.

And one of the things to consider is, that when you go on a list like this, and especially since we only have your name and date of birth, is that there is an implication that you're on the list because you did something bad, but there is no information as to what that night be. There is -- there are also no parameters around how the information of you being on the list can be used, in terms of things like licensing and employment, and other matters, because it's not CORI information.

So there are other situations where people are on similar lists, but there's a limit under other statutes as to what that information could be used for. This comes up, our list would come up just like in a general Google search. And this was, in fact, something I think the hearing officer thought about in the particular case. Which is, someone sees you on the list, they make a
decision about you. They potentially can, without knowing what this information is.

So the potential for the list to have implications down the road is great. And when you looked at this the first time what you thought about was a two-step process to be really sure that when that person went on the list they had gotten adequate review.

I think the process is cumbersome. I think we meant well. I think the process is cumbersome. I think it's probably simpler to make it line up with our hearing process, which is, have the person have a hearing, go before the hearing officer. However that decision comes out, there could be a right of an appeal to go to the Commission as a whole, just like we do now. We can operate so that there is a stay that that person does not go on the list until the appeal is completed in front of the Commission.

I think what you have before you today are two separate questions. One is, how the process should work. And I think we can make it simpler, and we can guarantee, you
know, people's right to protect it. The second is the policy issue of what you want to do with the list. What you want on it, how you want those items treated. So I would try to take them separately.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I have
some thoughts about both. And, you know, maybe we can just put 'em out there, or address one at a time and have a discussion on each.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why don't we maybe try to do the policy issue first, and then we'll do the process issue, just so it's a little bit less complicated conversations.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
Although, I do think -- and I don't want to throw too much of a wrench in here, I think how we implement the process also permeates into the policy.

Before I forget, I did want to mention, the five criteria that we put out in regulation here, in my view, speaks about a repeated or an aspect of somebody's behavior
that is recurrent. Somebody's known to be a cheat, somebody's registration has been denied, somebody has a history of unruly disruption, and somebody has already been in a position where the trespassing notice has been issued. With the exception on C here there's a notion that there's a history that has occurred.

What gave me quite a bit of pause that I want us to think about, in the case of the hearing officer, there is the first instance that this person was put in the list, which we can talk about that policy. But, to me, how we exercise this list itself, while I -- a theme that I read through this criteria is that there's a repeat nature of things.

If we're doing -- placing people on the list on the first offense, that's one thing that $I$ really want to highlight. The offense may be such that, I mean, what it may be warranted. But it's a theme that I want to speak especially in context of how we're using it.

I also, just broadly on the policy,
if $I$ may, I think there's -- this list is to be used narrowly. Even though we may want to give ourselves and the IEB the discretion to be exhausted, ultimately, any list, because it's very hard to come up with any kind of, you know, all-exhaustive criteria. Otherwise, the list becomes very cumbersome and we cannot think of anything, and we'll be modifying it periodically.

But the way we implemented this list, a five-year -- once somebody goes on this list you're there for five years without any kind of review. The fact that it's a published, and just like Catherine explained, we are, for other reasons, not publishing other kind of information that may be associated with it. I'm really concerned about the kind of secondary damage that happens to the person.

I went on the list recently, not long ago, of the people that we do have in the list, and there's a few -- half of them -half of the -- there's not many. There's about 20 names, if I'm -- remember correctly.

If you do a Google search on half of them, you can quickly tell why they're on the list. Some of them we already know, you know. But the other half is not so clear, and we're not --

So there's other aspects of this regulation, besides these five criteria. How we're implementing this process where -- that speak -- that starts to speak as to how we are viewing this list. And I'm concerned as to the ripple effect on somebody being placed on the list, first on the first instance, and then what it does with the information -- with everything that goes with it, a five-year no appeal and so on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah. I have the benefit -- I think it's a benefit of not having been around when this was originally set up. And I think that the -that the hearing, which has given rise to the IEB's suggestions here, has kind of brought in to relief some of the practical issues relating to the way that this was originally
set up.
On a bottom line basis, I would be in favor of changing the regulation so that the appellate process here, that the process, including the appellate process, conforms to the -- to the procedures that are followed in other -- in other circumstances, as Commissioner Stebbins had said.

I quake at the thought of us five becoming -- or our successors becoming the body in the first instance to which an appeal would go, which is what would happen, if the hearing officer is removed from the -- from the appeals process, as suggested in the memorandum.

As Catherine had said, this is a full adjudicatory, you know, hearing. And five of -- you know, five commissioners, whether it's us or our successors, would be, you know, judges. And, you know, right of counsel whatnot. Any event, I don't want to overstate it. I just think it would be very, very cumbersome and a real burden on -- on the Commission. And I don't see a reason to
follow a different procedure here than in others. That said, I would be in favor of giving the IEB the right to appeal an adverse finding by the hearing officer, which doesn't exist in the present -- in the present circumstances.

And just continuing on, since I'm talking, other issues raised -- raised here in the -- you know, in the memo is the -- is the scope of review by the -- by the hearing officer. And similarly to my position with regard to the Commission's role, I would be in favor of conforming the practice here to the ordinary practice. And that would be that the scope of review by the hearing officer be on a so-called substantial evidence standard, as opposed to the hearing officer, as the hearing officer here decided.

And let me just say,
parenthetically, I was very impressed with his -- you know, his decision and his -- the clarity of his thinking and whatever. I may have come up differently, but I think it was an excellent decision. But I think -- I think
it's appropriate that the scope of review be on the substantial evidence standard, which would oblige the hearing officer to credit the IEB's conclusion, if the facts as presented to -- if the facts in the record, you know, establish a reasonable basis for the IEB's conclusion.

And just in general, as to the kind of a philosophy of the exclusion list, I agree with the sentiments that were just articulated by Commissioner Zuniga. I think there should be a -- if you think of it as on one side, as outlined in the memorandum, Las -- or the Nevada model, and let's say the Pennsylvania model, I'll be much more inclined to the Nevada side of the spectrum. Not as strict as Nevada, but I think that there are very serious adverse -- potentially adverse consequences to somebody being placed on this list. And even though that our regulations have changed, apparently, over time so that it's just the person's name and their date of birth that's a matter of public record, there's been several references already to

Google searches.
And so, somebody's name, date of birth and the almost certain -- well, the certain adverse, you know, inference that would be -- that would be drawn by anybody becoming aware of somebody being on an exclusion list, I think is something that's really, potentially very harmful.

So I'd be in favor of some language in the -- in the regulations that would -that would, you know, state that the exclusion list should be reserved for people whose -and I just sketched this out, flagrant conduct creating a manifest risk to the safety of persons -- of persons on or approximate to the gaming premises, or to the integrity of gaming. There's nothing magic about that. But to formulate -- to state as a matter of policy that this -- that this list has to be reserved for that kind of serious manifested misconduct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I say
something that I always want to make sure? You know, we're talking about this case. I
want to make sure that, you know, I, for one, am perceived as always wanting to protect minors.

There's a -- in the memo and in the hearing officer's -- in the hearing and the transcript, I think there's very compelling notion that, you know, there's a lot in the statute elsewhere that directs this Commission to protect minors. I think we should issue regulations that affect just not in this -- in the context of the exclusion list.

I think Commissioner Stebbins already spoke about this the first time we spoke about we could regulate signage, we could regulate time and to -- intervals in which the parking lots needs to be monitored, as it says in the statute. We could do a number of things that would act as a deterrent for the unknowing person. They could be knowing, but let's presume unknowing person, when they show up into a casino, thinking that they could just leave a minor in the -- in the car.

This has happened in other places.

And there's places -- there's casinos that I know near us, where they have, actually, a children's place where you can drop them off, because I know that people will show up to a adults only place thinking that, somehow they can -- they can deal with minors.

And I think the case that the person makes in the hearing is compelling. She assumed -- it was her first-time visit. She assumed, and she went to check out the facility. There's no place to sit even there. We could even regulate that. We could compel and require that there be a staging area of some sort.

I remember, when we looked at the application from Plainridge, there was a big discussion relative to the placement of Fluties, which was assumed to be, perhaps, visited by minors, that there'd be real access to the outside. That was switched, even with our approval, but that restaurant, now Slacks, opens until five, which was not the initial understanding we had, when we -- when we reviewed -- when I remember Commissioner

McHugh did the --
So there's a lot that we could put in place. I know that's not -- may not be the subject of today's discussion, in terms of regulation, but that's one thing that I want to make sure we don't lose sight of, or because when I speak to the scope of this there's -- the case is very compelling.

We all want to protect minors. We are required to elsewhere in the statute. I say we eventually get to writing regulations, just like Commissioner Stebbins was alluding the first time. I would like to think that, if there was a signage that said, please report any unattended persons, by the way, it could be elderly, too, to state police on premises at the following number, that somebody who reads that goes, maybe I shouldn't do this. So that could be a real deterrent.

What struck me about the case, is that there -- there was a punitive notion, not just a deterrent when we take it altogether. When we place somebody on the list, because
it's going to be a five-year placement, there's a notion that, eventually, in my mind, translates -- translates into a punishment, and that's not how I read the intention of this.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would echo what Commissioner Zuniga just pointed out. I mean, all through the hearing process leading up to our awarding the licenses, you know, one of the biggest issues that opponents raised was this consistent issue of children being left behind.

We're about to open two facilities that have bigger parking garages. We're about to open two facilities that will have hotel rooms. And the question of, you know, leaving unattended children in a hotel room might become an issue. But, you know, regulations -- and we hope our licensees will partner with us on this and not make it too much of a stick.

But, you know, appropriate signage, anything -- you know, as Commissioner Zuniga just highlighted, somebody who's potentially
willing to leave their child unattended in a car may also feel, or not be thinking and might leave a senior in a car, a senior with a debilitative mental state, Alzheimer's or a dementia patient. Thinking, I'll just stop in. Grandma will be fine sitting in the car by herself. You know, as much as we talk about wanting to protect minors, we also want to protect seniors, who, at first glance, might not be somebody that you'd necessarily, think, oh, it's somebody above a certain age, I'm sure they're fine. So I think, you know, some sensitivity to that.

I know, local police, state police
you can get trained in determining whether somebody is a senior with some mental challenges, but -- or mental impairment. But I think we need to strive to protect folks at the other end of the life scale.

I want to come back -- again, I'm not the legal expert, and I appreciate the sentiments about protecting an individual whose name winds up on this list. A general question that $I$ would have is some of these --
some of these factors are, I think, of serious enough nature that there's also a law enforcement component that is being added here. It's just not us putting this person on the list. It's somebody who's finding an adult guilty of endangering a child by leaving them in a parking lot. There's law enforcement proceedings that take place. So as much as we're sensitive to, you know, what placing somebody on this list could do to them personally, I appreciate that, but I'd welcome some type of education on what -- it might not just be us. There might be other law enforcement steps that are taking place that puts that person also, kind of, a Google search list as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are you
specifically thinking about minors left in the -- what recourse are there, besides the list, for people who leave unattended minors? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, I
mean, somebody who puts -- I'm assuming, if we found somebody who is responsible for a minor and left them in a car, I'm assuming there's
some reporting requirements that -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There are. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: -- state police have to Office of Families and Children that can translate into a court case. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There are. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm just thinking that a person's name showing up on our exclusion list, and I can appreciate the comment of what the impact on that individual might be, but I'm also willing to be educated on the egregiousness of the offense. Does that put somebody else -- put that person's name out in a different light through a court proceeding, parents in court, anything else? I don't know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, you remember from the transcript, that the officer on site did not feel it was -- it rose to the level of reporting it to.

MS. LILLIOS: If I can -- incorrect.
That was a factual error. The testimony from the officer was that he is a mandated reporter. He is required, by law, if he comes
into contact with any instances of a child in danger, that he is mandated to report to the Department of Children and Families. And the testimony was that he did it twice. He did it by phone from the parking garage. And then, he filled out the report in writing later. He also issued a summons for the individual to show up in court, what we call a summons arraignment, or a summons to see if charges would issue. He could have sought a complaint for this individual. But one of the things he testified to was that he'd seen a lot of children in very bad circumstances. These children that were in the car, they were clean, they were fed, he did not feel that they were in any of kind of imminent danger, so he did contact Department of Children and Families immediately. Did file a written report. Did allow them, after consulting with DCF, for the individual to take the children home, as opposed to intervening right then. Did not seek a criminal complaint, but rather did a summons complaint. That the individual could come in a hearing before the magistrate.

And the magistrate determined that the criminal charge of child endangerment would not issue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you for
that clarification. But that -- and that process worked itself through the way normally -- it normally does. You know, in other circumstances outside of a casino, let's say.

MS. LILLIOS: Sure. And some of those areas, the IEB, you know, has no control. You put a law enforcement case, the court process takes its course, and there's a limited amount of involvement that the IEB would have at that point, so that did take its course.

MS. BLUE: And I think what you want to consider in that situation, is had that gone through a criminal process, it would have resulted in some form of CORI information, the disclosure of which is regulated by law on how it can be used. If it doesn't result in any kind of criminal process, that's the situation you're referring to, Commissioner Zuniga,
where it's on the list, it's information to be used. There are no parameters around which -how it can be used. So, you know, that's the distinction.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think -- I agree with the hearing officer's reading of our reg. I just think we misdrafted the reg. I think we ought to clarify that we meant to give more range of options. So I think he was right, but I think we were wrong. So I would strongly recommend that we --

But on the issue of the nature of thing that would be extended to, I think that -- this is a close, close call, I think, but $I$ think his argument is pretty strong, and it fits with what we just discussed, too, about the potential consequences of being on this list.

All of the examples that are given relate to the, one way or another, the broad -- integrity of the gaming establishment. It has to do with the gaming.

Loretta, when you quote the statute on page three, you say, "the potential of
injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth," and you leave it at that. But as you know, it says, "the interest of the Commonwealth in the gaming establishment." I think, if they had meant a broad-based interest of the Commonwealth, they would have left it at the Commonwealth. But they said, "interest of the Commonwealth in the gaming establishment."

I think you can quibble, you know, but I think it was -- but I also -- he points out that there were other places where they said, what you must do, in the event that you find a kid left in a car, you must report that. Then, they don't say you must exclude them.

So my interpretation -- and it would partly be for -- you know, if you do report somebody and they do go through a process, and they do end up with a criminal record, then there are a series of balances and checks and balances and protections, which aren't here in this case, in this list.

So I come away from it thinking,
what the legislature, $I$ think, was getting at was to give you the authority to continue to protect what's going on in the gaming establishment, whether it's behavior, whether it's integrity of the games, whatever. It was not meant to be -- sort a secondary way to penalize bad behavior, which is what it would be, if we did let -- you know, do this. It would be judging -- doesn't really have anything -- yes, you can quibble about, is it hurting the gaming establishment, to leave kids? But I don't think that's what they were getting at. I think they were getting at what, like the other examples, having to do with the -- broadly speaking, the integrity of the facility.

MS. WELLS: So just to clarify, because it's hard with five of you to figure out. This is difficult.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we will end up --

MS. WELLS: Maybe a hypothetical question, sort of, getting this set, is the Commission's position that, in no
circumstances would we put someone on the list for leaving children in the car at the casino, even if it's a repeat offender? Because that goes to, sort of, that exhaustive versus nonexhaustive list, because if the hearing officer's correct in that interpretation, that we can't do it, if that's the Commission's position and that's how they do it, then that's what we follow. But I'm not quite sure that's what this --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, we heard three different opinions here.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So that may be a good example that can, sort of, lead into how we potentially draft -- redraft the regulation to give us some more clarity.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well,
let's -- let's take a poll. You've just asked whether each of us would want to exclude people who left children in cars from it. So --

MS. WELLS: Could there be a situation where someone left a child in a car, you'd want us to have the authority to put
them on the exclusion, whether it's a repeat offender, or they left a baby in there, you know, it was 90 degrees? Are there any -because if there's not -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'd say, yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'd say yes, as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes what? Yes, we would give them --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. That
we would have to --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Rare
occasions?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah. Very rare occasions. Very rare occasions. But I'd say yes. We wouldn't exclude --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MS. WELLS: Not, necessarily,
everybody.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But that's not the question she's asking. She's asking, in some occasions, in few, in many, in all.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: She was asking both.

MS. WELLS: Well, I think my initial question is ever, and then we can get down the list.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It's very easy thing. The two of us had said --

MS. BLUE: Can I make a suggestion a little bit? I think this is a very difficult decision for the Commission to make. I think we need language that gives the Commission, through staff, flexibility to make these decisions. I'm wondering if it would be best, if we redrafted the reg for you and brought it back for you to look at so we can tweak it.

You know, there are a spectrum of situations in many of what is already included in the reg, that -- there's discretion. There has to be discretion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I do think we should get there pretty soon. But I do want to have a little bit more discussion about it. And I agree, then we have to react to something, a specific draft. But I think -- I
don't think they meant penalizing people for bad actions. But I do think, that if I were redrafting on this alone, $I$ would give you broader discretion, in terms of things, like all the other things you came up with.

MS. WELLS: Yeah. Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Inducing young
kids to gamble, for example. Anything having to do with the real operations of the gaming establishment broader discretion. And I think I'd probably be okay with some kind of a -- a very extreme, you know, flexibility.

That in the event of something really, really egregious, $I$ don't know that $I$ would give -- you know, if there appears to be an egregious person leaving child behind, there's another process for taking care of that. But I think giving you the authority to use your judgment for something which is outside the principal intent, which is to protect the operations of the casino, so that if something horrible happens you do have that flexibility.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: There's
another process for everything listed on this list. Everything here could --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. But they're protecting the gaming operation.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. But I
would argue that protecting the gaming establishment, protecting the children that are brought there, is even more important than a cheat, for example. So I would argue that that's really important, when we're talking about protecting a gaming establishment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We just differ on
it but...
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. No, I -- I mean, on the rarely -- on the rarely side when it comes to minors, I think there's many ways to -- to protect minors that are outside of placing them on the list. And I think we should -- and I spoke to that already. And I think we should -- we should take that, and we should write that in regulations, just not in these exclusion lists.
People -- the repeated nature, you
know, would be one aggravating factor, of course, that eventually may end up somebody there. But there's a -- I think this list was intended for -- for the integrity of the game. Even though, I understand the argument that, you know, something horrible happens it places a, you know --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it seems like it's a semi-consensus, at least, that we do want to --

MS. WELLS: It's enough to get started, yeah.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We do want to broaden your authority relative to things like you put the examples. We all agree, that I think you clearly have the right to do with it for things that are integral -- integral to the operation of the casino. And I think we all agree, 1 degree or another, that you ought to have flexibility to go outside that in, at least, in extreme cases. So why don't you draft with something along those lines.

MS. WELLS: Okay. We can start with that, so that's helpful. I do have a couple
other questions, just to -- just put it out there, as long as we're having the discussion. Just so the Commission recalls, this five-year term for the exclusion list, that's by regulation. So the Commission also has the authority, if that want, to move that, do anything with it so there's another opportunity. I'll leave that up to you. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I did want to talk to that. Because I think we should -because this is very fact specific that we can not think of all these instances, I think having a grading type of an escalating approach, placing somebody on the list for a year or five years, I know it needs to be manageable, but I spoke to this already, the five-year nature without appeal gives me pause, or gives me a read of the seriousness of these -- of these instances. And if we're going to try to exercise, because we think you should, different levels of discretion here, you're going to see different levels of -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What about five year with the ability to petition to get off?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We have one. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, frankly, that's it. They have -- they're there permanently. But they can only petition after five years.

MS. LILLIOS: Right now, the regulation says, absent extraordinary circumstances you have to stay on the list five years before you can petition to come off. Everybody could petition at the five-year mark. You could petition earlier, if you had extraordinary circumstances.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So that would, sort of, cover what you're --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Just, I mean, we could have it earlier. We could have it for different periods, depending on what you -- what you think is, you know, an aggravating versus a less aggravating type of --

MS. WELLS: This somewhat ties into the policy discussion. If the direction from the Commission, sort of, that all, some, none or -- you know, if it's really very limited
circumstances that you are directing the IEB to initially put somebody on the list, then maybe the five years is -- so that ties in together.

But you have the option, as
commissioners, to make a decision that if you'd like individuals to be able to petition after three years, instead of five, you could do that. I'm just putting that out there, that that was a Commission decision initially, and you have the authority, if you'd like to think about that. Doesn't have to be done today. You know, you could -- because we're just putting people on the list, so by the time, you know, at least a year, two years. It's not necessarily a timely issue, but I'll just flag that for your consideration, if you want to just think about that.

The other issue, I think couple folks mentioned, that, you know, the public list and the Google search, that was also a Commission decision to put it on the website. So we technically have to create the list, but it doesn't necessarily have to be on the

Internet.
So the Commission could decide that we'll keep the list, as the law requires, but not necessarily put it on the list so that Karen Wells is trying to Google someone and may stumble upon that. So that -- that's your decision as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would be in favor of that, by the way. If it's, you know --

MS. WELLS: I mean, there's a public interest in knowing the Commission's keeping it and knowing they're keeping bad guys out. So there are competing interest there that you may want to consider.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Bad people. We're gender neutral.

MS. WELLS: Okay, yes. Did I say guy?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It would seem that the logical next step at this point, since we've had this discussion, is to now, you know, ask staff, given the deliberations that we've been going through, to, you know,
draft some proposed limits to the regulations, as Catherine, you know, proposed, and then we can deal -- it's always easier to deal with something --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, for sure.
We're definitely going to do that on the policy question. But I think we can also -- I think we were pretty close to a consensus on process as well.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yeah, that's a good point. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Do you want us, when we draft the regs, do a red line of the reg to reflect some of

Commissioner Macdonald's suggestions? You can then discuss them, once you see them in the regs.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I -- I was going to say that it's -- I thought we were pretty close to saying leave the hearing process in, permit a right of appeal -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You mean, the hearing officer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Hearing officer.
Yeah, the first stage. Right. Do not get rid
of them and have them all come to us, and give the Commission -- give the IEB the right of appeal.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So I think that's what I heard, also, but $I$ just want to be clear. Are we talking about a right of appeal, which is consistent, as General Counsel Blue said, with our other hearing process, or are we talking about that, sort of, new hearing, the de novo hearing, the so-called second bit at the apple with the Commission, which is currently how it exists now, correct?

MS. BLUE: Yes. I think what I understood is we would track this against our regular hearing process, so it would be an appeal that would take out the second bite of the apple. We could work in any kind of stay, if we needed a stay pending appeal to the Commission before someone goes onto the list. We can address that concern. But I do think it makes it a simpler process, to be honest. And then, I think --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm very
much in favor of that.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What would the consequence of what your change about weight -- significant weight of evidence -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Substantial evidence?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. How would that cut in this --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Because the hearing officer concluded that the regulations as -- and correct me in I'm wrong here, Loretta, but the hearing officer concluded that under the current state of the regulation, that he was to make -- that the hearing officer is to make his or her own judgment on the merits, without attaching any particular significance to the -- to the initial determination by -- by the IEB.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But it -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And just -and the normal principles of administrative, you know, law appeals is that -- is that on that first stage of the appeal, the persons
hearing the appeal has to give a significant amount of deference, in effect, to the initial determination. And the way that that is codified is the use of this term -- this phrase "substantial evidence."

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. But so, if the debate were about how serious -- the interpretation of how serious this event was, let's say, and the IEB found it very serious -- looked at the facts and said, okay, you're on the list, what you're saying is the hearing officer would not be able to come in and say $I$ disagree with that. You know, I don't think it was very serious so take him off the list. If that's what you're saying, I agree with that. But how does that weigh to a reading of the law?

In other words, the hearing officer here said they misread the statute. They misread the reg. The reg --

MS. WELLS: That's totally different.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Two different
issues.

MR. BEDROSIAN: He can always
interpret the regs.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So that
would not abear. Okay. Fine.
MS. BLUE: And I think you want to keep in mind that our regulation for this particular matter does have language that says he has to look at the facts and make a determination on his own. That's very different than what our hearing regs require. Our hearing regs require him to look at the record, assess the credibility --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I'm fine with it. As long as it doesn't have an impact on the law, of reading of the statute.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We're being more consistent, then?

MS. BLUE: We would be more consistent, if we actually tied this matter to our hearing regs. And then we would be able to develop a better body of --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Makes a lot of sense.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't see any
reason why we should not have them tied to our hearing regs. If it's something wrong with our hearing regs, we ought to rethink that not --

MS. WELLS: And this -- that is
the --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The norm.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that would cover -- that would bring in everything. We talked about the appeal of IEB, right?

MS. BLUE: Yep.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And then, you
know, the review by us, as we've done some of the racing hearings.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'd prefer the consistency.

MS. BLUE: It would follow the same process, yes, and it would be consistent.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It was very confusing the way we had it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: It was unique.
MS. BLUE: It was a different time and a different consideration.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It was all
because of my predecessor.
MS. WELLS: Okay. So this -- this
is helpful to me. And, you know, it's tough because -- you know, one of the reasons we had suggested, potentially, do it in the first instance, because it's very hard on my end, to ultimately make a decision where I'm trying to read and predict what the policy consideration would be by the Commission.

Now, as time goes by and as, potentially, more cases get reviewed by the Commission, that gives me more direction and then $I$ can fill in the gaps, if you will, of what I know or don't know. So I'm trying here. I'm trying to figure this out. So these kinds of conversations are helpful to me, because when I have, you know, five potential candidates, I'm trying to do the right thing and say, okay, given the Commission's policy direction, follow my own conscience, try to put this all together, I'm trying to put this together as far as what we should be doing in each particular situation. So, particularly, that direction of, you know,
how egregious do offenses need to be, in order to warrant this, that's helpful to me.

What I'm hearing from the Commission is, you want included a public safety issue, including elderly, children, things like that, but make sure it's at that -- at that higher level, and that $I$ should also be really considering the offenses that potentially affect the integrity of the gaming. Whether, you know, we're talking about counterfeiting, you know, bringing minors on the floor, you're very interested in the gaming. So that's -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, that's mostly what the list is for.

MS. WELLS: Right. And that's -- so that's what I'm hearing from the body right now. So please correct me if I'm wrong, but that's -- I'm trying here. It's a little difficult.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But the ability to consider other factors. Children's safety is really paramount. So I -- I think we can't lose sight of that. And it's really important that we have a way of making sure
that's something we take into consideration.
MS. WELLS: Right. But hearing what
the Commission's saying, in a -- you know, minor, you know, under 18, potentially, if there's a -- you know, a 17-year-old child left in the car while mom ran in to get a soda, you know, that's not --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And here would be an interesting case and point, how would each of us have determined on this appeal?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. I would not be given that that's somebody's individual case. I wouldn't necessarily do that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I agree.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well --
MS. BLUE: I think, in general, the case has been decided. And so, we should probably not opine on it in public.

MS. WELLS: You could come tell me anecdotally.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Murren needed more direction. This was not clear enough, obviously, so we determined that. And there's, luckily, a good thought here on how
to clarify that matter. So I think that's really important, too, as well as the seriousness piece of it as well.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But there were at least three Commissioners, myself included, that are thinking that this is a narrow scope.

MS. WELLS: Correct. That's what I'm thinking.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're
expanding -- we're affirming the broad applicability, because it's very hard to come up with an exhaustive list.

MS. WELLS: It's impossible.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So it's
nonexhaustive. But it's not to be used in every instance, given all the specifics of this particular case.

MS. WELLS: So -- and I think my message to the Commission is, I'm really trying to hear you as a five-member panel and doing my best efforts to try and do this. But, you know, we'll just have to do it on a
case-by-case basis with as much -- as much guidance as possible.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And we -- I give you great credit for trying all of that, which is not easy. And I just want to plug in that it's also difficult for us, at least for me, to think of any of these cases on a regulation in the abstract.

MS. WELLS: Correct. That's where I --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Saying, now you need to go implement it.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And it's unlikely that we're going to get to hear a lot of them, because the reality is that people want appeal, even those that might not get us to. And so, there's constraints, if you will, in this -- we're starting -- we're starting a process, and we have been, and this is not necessarily new, but creating policy in the abstract, at least for me, is difficult. But I know we're all trying. And I thank you for all your efforts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's going to turn
into a specific pretty soon.
MS. WELLS: Okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. So
we're close, we might as well power through.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Really? The enhanced code of ethic --

MR. BEDROSIAN: No. I think we're at the annual report.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, we're coming back.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think that's what we -- while we circle back.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think we have at least an hour ahead of us. Could we break for lunch?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, yes. I'm
sorry, I forgot.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thirty
minutes?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. We'll take
a 30-minute break.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening. Before we move on, I just -- it was brought to my attention that something I said during the meeting may have been misinterpreted. When I was talking about the words in the gaming establish, at the end of that key phrase, what $I$ was getting at was that Attorney Lillios was interpreting the language differently and putting less emphasis in those words than the hearing officer did. But $I$ was certainly not implying, in any way, that she was trying to hide those words from us or mislead it. So if that was misconstrued, I totally apologize. It was just people reading the same statute and emphasizing different words. Okay. We're going to go to item 6C, was it?

MR. BEDROSIAN: No. We are actually going to go to item six it is A, Todd?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A. Okay.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Nondisclosure agreement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Because we have
someone who needs to --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're quite
welcome. We could have done this before lunch, if we'd realized you were dashing.

MR. NOSAL: We had a nice -Catherine and I had a very nice conversation. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. So Mr. Grossman.

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.

MR. GROSSMAN: The Commission, by way of the legal department is in receipt of
some of the requests. We have before you a copy of the application and a set of recommendations relative to your response. And we're prepared to go through each of them now.

Also include in the packet, though, just by way of kickoff, is a copy of the regulation that governs this practice. And I thought it might be helpful just to begin by noting that the standard by which we review all these requests, essentially, is whether they are a trade secret, or the information or documents would detrimental to the gaming licensee, if they were to become public. So that's the lens through which we review all of these requests.

As you can see, if you've -- on the recommendations, a great many of them we certainty recommend that you adopt, as they were previously reviewed by the Commission on -- relative to the request from Plainridge Park casino. And we presently have an NDA in place for Plainridge Park Casino that includes many of these items. So, certainly, we would
recommend similar treatment for similar items.
And with that, we're happy to just either run through the entire list, or address any specific questions you may have.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Todd, I'd be
interested in highlighting any one of the
items that we have not approved for Plainridge, in the interest of time.

MR. GROSSMAN: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But, of
course, subject to any other approach.
MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. I think
the first two that come to mind are numbers six and seven on the list. These relate to documents that come up on in our preopening discussions, the meetings between MGM staff and the Commission staff, and certain information that changes hands, in an effort for Commission staff to ensure that things are happening on a timely basis, and that they're being done in conformance with the law and any regulations or other commitments. And, certainly, the licensee has shared a lot of information with us, some of which would fall
into the category of detrimental, if it were released publically. And so, we're trying to wrap our arms around what exact category of information should be covered under the nondisclosure agreement.

This is one of the areas for which there's no one or two specific documents that is being address. Instead, it's really a class of documents that we may receive. And, in fact, after a great discussion, I think we've actually come up with some language. It's in their application, that we would recommend you consider approving for inclusion in the NDA. And it's listed here in our recommendation. It's pulled, actually, out of their application. And it's essentially -documents relative to the portions of progress reports regarding compliance with construction commitments and environment-filled mitigation that contain interim assessment status and opinions regarding compliance made by the licensee. And that approval would not extend to information that's discussed publicly here before the Commission, and that, in fact, this
one would sunset upon the issuance of the operation certificate, when public disclosure is no longer -- or no longer be considered detrimental. So just --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Todd, which one are you referencing?

MR. GROSSMAN: I'm sorry. This is number six on the MGM list.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Number six on page three. And where is that text that you were just reading?

MR. GROSSMAN: That is on our recommendations.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Oh, oh, oh. Sorry.

MR. GROSSMAN: It's actually -- it's taken from their synopsis of the issue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can you just repeat the last piece, sort of go back to your last sentence before -- before the question.

MR. GROSSMAN: About the sunsetting?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. About the documents. Specifically those -- I'm thinking of the Section 61 findings process that we're
about to undertake, and the review that Joe and John are doing relative to a number of things. Some are ongoing, some there's no action, some there's real follow-up. And I just, kind of w, anted to understand it through that lens.

MR. GROSSMAN: I think, the concern is that we are privy to their thinking throughout this process. Once it becomes a live issue and it's ripe, and it's to be discussed in public, there's no argument or suggestion that the information should be protected from release at that point.

It's really up to that point, where they share their thoughts on how they're doing whether things will be done on a timely basis. They might need more time for something or whatever. They're not necessarily legally obliged to share with us. But they do, and it makes our jobs a lot easier. But that, if that information is released publicly, it could be detrimental to the overall project.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So it's the
initial drafts. If there's a draft and
somebody here comes back and says, no, it occurs to me that it's slightly different, or it's now been updated, those interim communications would be protected?

MR. GROSSMAN: I think that would be one. Another might be if there's a document where they'd lay out how they think the process might proceed, or they offer an opinion as to whether they'll be completing a task on a timely basis, or it might take longer or shorter, whatever it is, might cost more, might cost less, things like that, that aren't necessarily ready for public disclosure, but that we are privy to, are the things that $I$ think we've agreed should be protected, and that they would be detrimental to the licensee's interest, if they were released publicly.

Now, once the Commission is addressing these issues, whether by way of Section 61 findings or a quarterly report or whatever it is, and you're addressing it in public, there is no suggestion that it be continued to be subject to the protection
here. It shouldn't and it wouldn't.
So this one, number six and number seven are the most challenging in that, A, it don't relate to specific documents that we're aware of and that can -- we can put our fingers on at the moment. And B, that they would actually sun -- the protection would sunset at a point in time that, in some cases, is imprecise.

But I think we can wrap our arms around the concept enough to include some language in an NDA that would allow the Commission to afford protection to sensitive documents and still allow us to receive them, while giving comfort to the licensee that they won't be disclosed publicly.

Now, there may be a discretionary feature built into this, where the licensee would mark something confidential and the legal staff would have to look at it to see whether it meets with the standard or not. And this is one of the few areas where that type of discretion may actually apply. But this was, I think, the best approach to this
request.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I was just going to ask about how it is operationally feasible. But the document would be submitted as a draft and a request would be made that it be kept confidential, but they -- but you could all discuss it in a meeting, whatever, right, and you would have to give them a legal opinion as to whether or not that document applied to this -- this standard?

MS. BLUE: No, I think that's right. I think a lot of situations that we're talking about here would happen through conversations in meetings first. I mean, one of the things is we have a lot of give-and-take, as we try to work through what's -- you know, on compliance issues, for example, in construction, what's going on, what's not. I think, when it came down to a document, yes, they'd submit it, they'd mark it subject to the NDA, and we'd make a determination as to whether it fit or it didn't.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good.
MR. GROSSMAN: So six relates to
more construction-related documents and strategies. Seven is really nonconstruction related, like workforce development, things of that nature. But it's the same exact concept, I think, same principles we just discussed. So with that, you know, we have outlined some language, some rough language that we would recommend including into the NDA. This would probably be a good time to pause and run through, I guess, what the ask is for today's. And that is for the Commission to have a preliminary look, at least, at what the recommendations are, offer a blessing to include these items in a nondisclosure agreement. Then, we will have to go back and incorporate these items into an actual nondisclosure agreement, which will then talk to MGM about, to see if there's comfort there. And then, ultimately, sign the agreement. So we're just trying to hammer out the basic foundation for the agreement here today. That's six and seven.

I don't know that there are,
necessarily, other items that are not at all
discussed in the Plainridge Park Casino, PPC. There a few other issues, though, where MGM has requested a wider scope of protection for documents than we allowed in the Plainridge context.

And we should probably -- we can cover those two next. So those are -- let me see if I can pick those out. Do you have those? Just the reports? Doesn't that come up in two contexts?

MR. NOSAL: Yeah. So I guess I can talk about this as another category of records, that we're taking a slightly different approach than, I think, what was approved with Plainridge. And in particular, I think we're dealing with --

MR. GROSSMAN: Twenty-five and 28.
MR. NOSAL: Yeah, 25 and 28. And these are really copies of reports and documents that the company may be providing to the Commission, which could include the names of specific individuals involved in either an incident or a potential violation of 23 K .

And from the company's position, we
would like the names of individuals, especially in both of these types of circumstances. It's really a predisposition it's a -- you know, and in one case, it's certainly part of a self-reporting process that we're able to cover individual names and other identifying informing regarding people in those particular reports.

We've had some conversations back and forth with staff over this. And I don't want to certainly speak for Catherine and Todd, but they pressed back on, well, what's the detriment to the company for those in that particular circumstance? We understand, you know, you can make an argument, somebody might have a individual privacy interest.

So I think, from the company's perspective, it doesn't want to be in the position of turning over a record to government with personal identifying information, regardless of how remote the chance is that that comes back from a liability perspective. It's preferrable that the company is not put in that position.

We can at least have the ability to say that that information contained in those reports is confidential. And that could extend, also, not to people that are maybe the subject of those particular reports, but also it could be to, you know, potentially a witness, other patrons who are maybe injured or -- in some particular way, or a victim of something. And I think, you know, again, the detriment is to avoid any exposure there.

And also, I think, on behalf of patrons really to hold that information in confidential -- in a confidential manner, really, across the board, and not essentially expose someone to being, you know, identified at some point as being either at a casino or being involved in a particular incident. These aren't necessarily law enforcement. This could be in violation of the regs. It could be a violation of 23 K . And we do think that, from the company's perspective, the inability to guarantee that type of confidentiality to patrons is a detriment. MR. GROSSMAN: And I would just --

I'm sorry, Commissioner, I would just clarify. It's actually 14 and 28, not whatever I said before. It's not 25 and 28. It's 14 and 28. So they both pertain to
incident-type reports that we would get in at -- as Mr. Nosal described, would ordinarily involve a specifically-named individual. So there's the -- the issues before you are the name of the individual, whether that should be covered under this nondisclosure agreement.

And then, secondly, when the licensee reports potential violations of the law, whether that should automatically, under this disclosure agreement, be confidential until a final decision is made, based on those concerns, is the second issue that we have taken issue with and suggested that those would not be the appropriate subject for a nondisclosure agreement.

When it comes to people's names, certainly, there is a privacy interest, perhaps, that is involved there. If so and so is accused of getting into a fight or what have you in the casino, and there's an
incident report that was sent to us, I'm sure that it may be embarrassing to that person. And perhaps, under the public records law, if we were to get a request for that report, we would, on our own, redact the person's name. But that's subject to our discretion, and to the public records law.

It didn't seem to us, that that is really the proper subject for a nondisclosure agreement as being detrimental to the licensee, if we release that person's name for whatever reason as part of a public records request. And that's not to say that we would do it, but just that it's up to us to make that decision. And similar -- go ahead.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no, please finish.

MR. GROSSMAN: Well, I was just going to quickly conclude and say, similarly, when a matter, when they report a potential violation of a law or regulation to us and we're investigating that, similarly, it's a matter of our discretion under the public records law cents we want to withhold the
document under the investigatory exemption until we're confident that release of it will not, in any way, inhibit our ability to investigate the matter. But if you include it here, it will, per se, be off limits to release until the matter is resolved.

So we're merely suggesting that we maintain our discretion to determine when to release those two pieces of information and what they not be included here, but I certainly see the other side of the issue as well.

MR. NOSAL: And one thing -- I'm sorry, Commissioner, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, please go.
MR. NOSAL: So I think that, you
know -- just a couple of things. So I think, first of all, on the backdrop, we've definitely got a history of, sort of, dealing with records, and have a lot of confidence and, sort of, the staff's, you know, recommendations regarding particular records, you know, even outside of this NDA request.

I think, from the company's
perspective, it's definitely preferrable to have these things covered by the NDA. It's a specific exception to the public records law. It take its it out of that -- essentially, that, you know, realm of making determinations under Chapter 66A and the exceptions set out in Chapter 7 -- or Chapter 4, Section 726. And I think that it gives a little bit more certainty to the company, about how these records are do going to be done as -- going to be handled, as opposed to, potentially, those records being subject to a further process on down the road.

And I think, you know, on the names of individuals, $I$ think the company does have a business interest in being able to represent to, you know, its patrons that it takes all steps necessary, in order to protect the privacy of their -- of their identity and the fact that they decide to patronize a casino, or that they were involved in a particular incident.

So I think -- I think the detriment piece there, I think the company feels
strongly that there is that piece. And, you know, that's one of the criterias for, certainly, approval under the statutory -under the statute, under the regulations. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: If I understand this right, you're recommending that this be approved in the manner approved for PPC?

MR. GROSSMAN: That's correct. So certainly, to the extent that a report involves a surveillance strategy or operation, or a security measures that we're taken, or tacks about internal control procedures or cage operations, or something of that nature, then we protect that piece, as that is sensitive and certainly would be detrimental to the licensee, if it were released. We're really just talking about an individual's name, and the fact that something was reported to us in the first instance before we've taken any action.

It seems unlikely that we would publicly disclose the fact that there was a report, before we took a look at it, to see
whether it has any merits and whether we're going to take any action, or anything of that nature. But that is something we're suggesting should be within our discretion. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, that's what I wanted to get to, which is, we currently don't, as a matter of course, release names of any incidents. We would protect those -- we would identify those names, if we were ever in a situation where we were asked to release an incident report, for example.

MS. BLUE: Under the public records law, yes, we try to make sure we don't release personal type information. And I think this is what -- the point Todd is making, which is we would want the discretion to understand that. Some personal information is -- in different context may not be worthy of exempting or redacting, others might.

So the thing is, I think what you have to think about with NDAs, there's two separate -- there's a standard for the NDA, and there's a standard for public records. We
think that things that are detrimental to the company, clearly fall within the NDA standard. Things that are detrimental to particular people are more likely to come under the public records standard. We would just ask the -- for the ability to make that choice. But we do always try to protect personal information wherever -- you know, wherever we can.

MR. NOSAL: I mean, the only thing -- again, I think the understanding that -again, having, you know, experienced the way the Commission has dealt with public records over time, you know, we certainly have a lot of, you know, respect and confidence in those processes. It may not ultimately be up to the staff, if you do subject this to the exemptions under the public records law, if there's a completely different process. There are other individuals that may be involved in that determination, if there's an appeal over that.

> So going back to my point of
certainty around this issue, that's important.

And really, you know, kind of piggybacking back onto the -- some of the discussion earlier about, sort of, you know, widespread public dissemination, I mean, in today's age, somebody's name in connection with a particular incident at a casino could, you know, not only live at the agency or in connection with a particular even, you know, individual request for that information, but it could become, you know, almost ubiquitous, you know, through the Internet. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I think we should avoid feeling hamstrung by earlier decisions. But I think, as a general matter, that it's in our interest to have consistency between the standards that we apply to one licensee or the other. So I'm inclined to follow the standards previously approved with Plainridge.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is that discretion that the legal department talks about, to have the ability to ascertain which standard are we following, given the particular circumstance.

MS. BLUE: I think that's right. The other thing, too, to keep in mind as we go through this, if we see how the information comes in, we see particular types of information, this NDA can also be amended. We can come back to you and we can say, you know, this is what we're seeing. This is how often we get it. We think it should be covered.

You know, I commend MGM for coming in early for an NDA, because you remember with PPC, they came in after the fact. This is a good idea, to get this in place up front. But on some of these issues, I think I'd like to see, kind of, what happens first and we can come back with information for you. And, you know, if we have to revisit it, we can.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with
that. The one thing -- and I don't think MGM is suggesting this, but $I$ think on the self-reported, I would hope that this would not hamper the ability, or the regular course of self-reporting these kinds of situations, fearing that the legal department may be too liberal in the interpretation of the personal
information. That would be, in my opinion, the only thing to consider. But I agree we should give the ability to --

MR. MADAMBA: Commissioner Zuniga, I
can assure you that's not -- was not the calculous in this. The calculous in this was causing someone undue embarrassment, when you're not at a final conclusion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.
MR. MADAMBA: We have an Internet today, where people are tried and convicted on the Internet before all the facts were even looked at and there was a decision. And it's really just to protect our employees and our patrons, that they're comfortable that there's a fair process and we're not going skewered on the Internet in the beginning.

And while, you know, I understand that the individual has a privacy interest, I think we have a business interest, as well, that needs to be recognized. That we have our business reputation at stake, and that we're going to treat people fairly. And that was the concern why we put it in. Not that we
would report -- we are extremely transparent company. The reason that this NDA is here and some of the things that we've asked, is because we want to continue to overshare. That's a quote from our (inaudible).

It's our ability to be able to be very open with the Commission staff and give them whatever they need, and possibly some things they didn't ask for. We continually give Commission staff things that weren't asked for but we think will be helpful in their decisional process.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, thanks for that clarification. I didn't mean to suggest that that was the reason $I$ was speculating, perhaps, that in the long run this would hamper that oversharing -inadvertently -- yes. Thank you. Inadvertently result in a hampering, because you and us can have certain ideas, but this relies on a lot of other people interpreting the regulations we write and so on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The NDA won't supercede the public records law, right?

MR. GROSSMAN: No. It's actually -I think it works in conjunction with it. As a matter of fact, as we write right in the agreement, it's really the statutory exception. So it's a part of the public records law that allows us to do this, I believe, on its own. So --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Allows us to?
MR. GROSSMAN: To protect this information. As you're saying, as a matter of law, all information we have is public, unless it falls under some exception and we agree to protect it. In this case, there's no specific exemption for all of this stuff, except for the provisions of the gaming law that say we can protect items that are either a trade secret, or would be detrimental to the gaming licensee, if made public. So it's really that exemption, it's the statutory exemption that plugs into the gaming law -- excuse me, to the public records law that allows us to have this.

Now, that said, I would certainly agree with the notion that anything we include
in the NDA gives it an added later of protection, if you will, that anyone who were reviewing it would then need to, kind of, work through these two layers of protection. There's one under the public records law kin which a review would have to be made. But then someone would have to question the Commission's judgment and interpretation of its own statute in applying that provision to this particular document.

So I think there is certainly added protection that a document or piece of information gains by being included in an NDA. There's no question abut that. But it could be challenged, nonetheless.

MR. NOSAL: This is -- just for
context, this process isn't in any way unique or exclusive to this regulatory agency. These types of processes exist in other -- for other agencies that really have supervisory responsibilities that require them to get into the, essentially, the business and other records of a company in order meet those. So, you know, good example, there's certainly the
department of public utilities, overseeing all our public utilities. Insurance, again, you know, specific statutory provisions that allow for this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What's a case in point, where we might want to have the flexibility to release a name and would not want to have been covered under the NDA?

MR. GROSSMAN: I'm not exactly sure. Someone gets into a fight at the casino and there's a report that we get. We may say, well, I mean, we can release that. You know, we're not bound by it, if there's some public interest in knowing the details.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So is that where we're at now? If absent an NDA, if a newspaper wants all the records of the incidents at casino with names included, are we obligated to give that, under the open meeting -- under the public records law?

MS. BLUE: So we would -- we would look at the nature of the request, and we would make a determination as to what exemptions might cover it.

So, for example, there is an exemption for personal information that might be embarrassing, that would invade someone's privacy. We would take a look at what was in the incident report. We would also take a look at whether they were security or surveillance processes or locations implicated, because that would also require us to redact certain information. So it would depend upon the report.

I would say, that if we got a broad request that said, $I$ want all the incident reports from the casino, we would be studying all those incident reports very carefully to determine what needed to be redacted and what didn't. That's just under the public records law. We would all look at the NDA, to see if there was anything in the NDA that covered information in those as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would there also be, under the public records, an investigatory temporary, because it's an ongoing investigation, let's say, that cannot be ascertained yet?

MS. BLUE: Yep. So we would -- so we would look -- you know, at all of that. Like, the investigatory exemption covers material that is used in an investigation for the term of the investigation until you come to an outcome. We would certainly look at that as well.

You know, I think it would depend upon the information, just like we do with a lot of information that we get. But I think, you know, to go back to Todd's point, there's two standards. We do have to, kind of, work them together. The NDA falls -- the NDA actually falls into an exemption. We call it Exemption A, it's the first one. And that says anything that's exempted by statute. Our statute says we can protect this so we -- we are using an exemption to create the NDA. And now we're staying further, you know, the standard we have under our exemption is detrimental to the company.

And where I think we disagree a little bit with MGM is that, the name of a person who gets into a fight in the casino,
really is not detrimental to MGM. I understand the good will and their reputation and things like that. It is potentially detrimental to the person who got into the fight.

And so, we would look at that in terms of the privacy exemption, the security exemption, the investigatory exemption, and decide if we should redact that information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What kind of assurances would you like to give your customers that you couldn't, if you didn't have this NDA? You're not going to say to people, don't worry if you get into a fight, we won't let your name out, or would you?

MR. NOSAL: Well, remember, this is a reporting requirement. So it's about creating a document. And in creating a document, you're going to want cooperation from, you know, potentially, the -- an aggressor, a victim or a witness. And certainly, in that context, being able to say, you know, we will have to turn this information over to regulators, but it's our
position that it's covered by -- you know, that there are assurances around confidentiality, I think is incredibly helpful to making sure you get the -- certainly, most complete, best cooperation. There's nothing that's go thing to stop that person from saying, you know what, I'm leaving. I'm out of here. I'm not going to help you out with this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I mean, that's a reasonable point. That isn't protecting your reputation, which I thought is the point you were making. But As a practical matter, being able -- if you're trying to figure out what happened, having -- being able to see to a witness --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We can always sent the state police, can't we?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, are you talking about an incident where your security would be investigating, as opposed to the regulatory body there investigating?

MR. NOSAL: Sure. Could be, yes.
MR. GROSSMAN: The regular public
records law applies to the state police too. So when they're investigating, they're subject to the public records law. They withhold information under the same exemptions we do, which is the investigatory exemption and the privacy exemption, that's how they protect witnesses. There's, obviously jurisprudence governing protecting informants and all that kind of stuff, but it's the same law.

MR. NOSAL: Remember, the starting point for this record, though, is a private company. It's a private company's record. Not the state police or the Gaming Commission. it's the company's record. And we're asking for information that's collected by the company and put in the company's record to be covered by the NDA.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. BLUE: I think one of the things, too, and I don't know -- MGM's not open yet so we haven't gotten these kind of records, but we try to work very closely with our licensees to determine what kind of informing we want.

I mean, I would think that the IEB would be willing to sit down with MGM and talk about what the form of these kind of reports would look like and what information they need. And to the extent they need names, you know, particular names, that's good.

If there's a determination amongst the two groups that they just need to understand the incident and they don't need specific information until they're going to investigate it or something like that -- I mean, keep in mind, this is information that we asked to have provided to us. We can also talk about the format and what we get. And we have some flexibility in what we're doing.

So I don't know what the IEB would like to see. But it's possible they may want a less-fulsome kind of report in the beginning.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think, in the context of the construction oversight, we've exercised that form and flexibility by inspecting the records on site, rather than taking possession, for example, which I think
is a very -- you know, has satisfied both aspects. We just don't have the record, but we're interested in looking at it.

MS. BLUE: And there are some situations we don't -- we wait to request the record when we need it. We say, you know, when we want it we'll come and ask you for it. So I think there are some discussions that could occur that could -- you know, we could work on some of these issues. We understand MGM's concern. But there's probably some things we could work out as -- on a staff type level and, you know, see how that goes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I'm inclined to -- I think our legal staff makes a good argument. I think we're brand new here in the Commonwealth. It's important that we understand what we have and that we are consistent from property to property. And if we have to revisit this later, but I think we've been very careful with information.

I can't -- I'm not aware of one incident which there were leaks or information that shouldn't have gotten out that did. So I
think that -- I'm certainly inclined to agree with the legal staff here and -- and really understand what we have before we make decisions like this.

And I think the argument about the person, rather than the business, made a lot of sense to me as well. Fight may not be a good example because if you're talking about a fight, you're talking about an assault.

So I don't know that that's actually a good example here, of information that we wouldn't require names and that would be investigated, depending on the severity, obviously, so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't see a very strong argument either way, frankly. It doesn't seem like the end of the earth either way. But it sort of feels like there's a -if the, sort of, general principle here is that we want to -- we have a common interest of protecting the privacy of people whom we can protect, particularly in the event of either unresolved issues, or where people's being involved as a witness or something else
might put them at risk, or might put them at risk of a reputational problem or something, I think we have sort of a common interest in that.

I don't -- I don't quite see where our interests diverge in putting this into the NDA. It's just reinforcing a principle we're already committed to. And I can't -- I'm not quite sure $I$ can figure out how it would -- I think she should standardize it. I don't think we should -- if we change it, I think we ought to go back and change Plainville's. I totally agree with that. But I don't see how it disadvantages us to have that. As I said, I don't see either one as the end of the earth, but I don't see how we're compromised by having that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I tend to
favor the -- I favor the notion that we need the flexibility to breed the details and the legal department make a determination as to what exemption it can be covered, but it has to be very fact specific, so I agree with your -- with your recommendation.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that directed to the staff?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To the staff, yes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I agree.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, that's three so -- just out of curiosity, what do you think?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm in agreement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good sport. Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: All right. Let's -we can move quickly through some of the last points here. One is -- sorry we didn't talk about this in advance. But number four is the capital expenditure plan. And while we did agree to protect that for Plainridge, I thought it was important just to note that, obviously, the Commission will have to approve the capital expenditure plan, so there is some information that will have to be discussed publically. And we can obviously work collaboratively to make sure the Commission has enough information to make that
determination. But as a general matter, we agree with the request. I think that was -that may kind of be the --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I speak to number 15?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Me too.
MR. GROSSMAN: Oh, yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Based on this
exactly -- a meeting we both attended yesterday with GPAC. We agreed in the past to this notion. But I think there was -- to the notion of protecting or withholding details on salaries of specific -- here of specific -- or of specific job titles wages, bonuses.

One of the members of the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee made what $I$ think is a compelling argument relative to, at least in the -- in the aggregate or on average, and at least with some detail, maybe benefit packages, is important or in the interest of both the Commission and the applicant to release publicly, not only in terms of the promises that they were -- were made as part of RFA 1 and two, but the perception in the
public as to how those benefits are translating into the jobs. Now, I know that having a total breakdown a detailed breakdown, rather, of job titles and --

MR. NOSAL: I think this is one where we're going able to figure out a way to report this without compromising what I think was originally intended here, which is a high level of specificity. Certainly, individuals. And then, certainly, for, you know, very -- at a very micro level the actuals or -MR. MADAMBA: The ranges are fine. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. Ranges. MR. MADAMBA: The ranges are fine. And what generally we're providing benefits -MR. NOSAL: And I think we have a license condition that requires us to provide some level of information regarding that.

MR. MADAMBA: You cold probably buy our benefits book on the Internet, frankly. But the ranges are fine.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So did we give the wrong answer to Plainridge? We told them -we told the person on the Gaming policy

Advisory Committee that we could not give salaries and benefits by job title.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But MGM is saying, as long as you're talking specific individuals, you're talking ranges.

MR. MADAMBA: But it's ranges with a group of titles, for example. So that you can't discern what a specific position, as opposed to several general positions, what certain administrative staff makes or financial staff makes, or the range for a dealer or what have you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. The discussion at the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee was relative to ranges. That would be helpful, because the current disclosure of what -- what's currently available is only one number for all -- if I'm not mistaken, for all employees at PPC, and very limited information on benefits package. I don't know exactly what that is, but it's just very limited.

The argument that the person at GPAC was making, which Mr. Madamba seems to be in
agreement was, is that some level of ranges, you know, senior management versus entry level, you know, with some ranges of -MR. MADAMBA: Something where someone can be informed, essentially be information that, if you're here -- there's a competitive disadvantage to telling someone this person makes $X$, if you're in this position. But between that and one lump sum, I mean, there's absolutely somewhere in the middle that would -- that would inform the public and be helpful.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Typically, when you do job postings, do you give a salary range, or do you salary commensurate with experience? I mean...

MR. MADAMBA: It depends on the position.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: But, again, that's getting to more of the information being available of, here's the range for this position.

MR. MADAMBA: Sure. It's something that's in the public. I mean, we're not
certainly going to sit and argue that it's not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So is this -- so what we've said to Plainville, that we can't do wages, salaries or bonuses to individuals, which I think we all agree with, or to specific job titles, is that consistent with what -- is the way we said this to Plainville consistent to what they're saying?

MS. BLUE: No. So right now, we have not received a request, basically, for that kind of information from PPC.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We actually have.
We didn't relay it -- we didn't directly relate it to you, but we have requested it.

MS. BLUE: The thing is, we would go back with PPC and work with PPC, as we would with MGM, for a document that both parties were comfortable could be released. Right now, as the regulator we have very specific information. We had to have that to do our RFA2 evaluation, and we had to do it to determine license condition.

So I think we can work with the
licensees for a document that they are comfortable releasing and that we are comfortable with. We certainly would not want to release individual job title and salary and benefit information, because that would be personal and private, and should be covered by this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. BLUE: So I think what we have in the NDA is consistent with PPC. But I think we also would go back and have a conversation with all of our licensees about what can we do.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: And I would just supplement that by saying, the information that was provided yesterday was entirely accurate in accordance with the terms in the Plainridge NDA, which says, at least to my read, that we can't just give them out. We can certainly talk to them about it and see if they're okay with it and modify their NDA and whatnot. But this, of course, is helpful so we can limit, a little more carefully, what
exactly it is we want to protect. We were a little more broad in approving Plainridge's NDA relative to salaries.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Well, we may have mischaracterized a little bit to the public and to the person who was asking what the situation is. So there is a request to know the salaries and benefits of the PPC employees. And what we said was, generally speaking, it's covered by an NDA. That can't be given out. And I think we said he could probably go back in the RFA2 and see whatever was there, and they're required by law to comply with that, so you might be able to figure it out.

But you should go ahead, go back to PPC and say there has been this request from the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee, and we need to figure out how we can accommodate that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that specific requirement is very much what Mr. Madamba is saying. That they'd be comfortable of ranges, as long as we're not
talking about individuals.
MR. MADAMBA: As long as we're not talking about other individuals, or specific -- a specific title.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Given me the range of this EEO.

MR. MADAMBA: Essentially, we don't want to give our jobs compendium away with each position and then each range. We can then -- what we can do is group common positions, if you will, and come up with -with ranges. There's certainly something in the middle, is my point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Point taken. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Todd, I had a quick note. Number 18, marketing plans and materials, this is more, $I$ guess, a delineation. MGM, like our other licensees, has a -- kind of a tourism promotion plan that they need to put in place 90 days out from opening. So let's just make the distinct between these two and make sure that understanding one document and not --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yeah, we had those
discussions in our -- in our meeting
yesterday, preparation meeting. That's a regulatory responsibility that they are aware of they have to submit that regional tourism plan with us 90 days ahead of time so that would not be covered by this.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, no, no. I get that. I'm just saying, you know, we'll be cautious to make sure that things that are in the tourism plan, you know, be mindful. Obviously, you don't want them overlapping with what their marketing plan might be.

MR. GROSSMAN: We will -- we'll
limit the language in the NDA. I think the specific concern is that, if there's a specific promotional event, that for some reason they give us information about an advance, they don't want us releasing that to the public. Not kind of the broad marketing plans and things of that nature. So we'll be very clear on that point. I should say, we'll try to be clear.

I don't have any other specific points to make here. If the Commission is
comfortable with the recommendations as we've discussed with the nuances, we can then go back, put together a draft NDA, and then, at the Commission's pleasure, we can either bring it back before you, or the executive director could be authorized to sign off, or however you see fit.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I'll
take a look at it, if you want to --
MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. Then, we'll
bring it back, maybe, in two weeks or so, if we can get it together.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Be great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. MR. MADAMBA: Thank you very much.

Happy holidays everyone.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
You as well.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Now,
are we back to A -- 3B?
MR. BEDROSIAN: Now, we can circle back to 3B, the annual report.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. That would be me.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that we approve the draft of the annual report.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that's all
I need.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Commissioner
Zuniga had a big glass of water and was ready to read through the whole thing.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would be a little bit more but brief. Just mention that the draft of the annual report not in its final format. It's only the content that's submitted here. Our director of communications will be working very soon with our consultants and Mike Sangalang to make this report very much like what we've done in the past and send it off to -- for production. But it's submitted here for the review of the commissioners, any kind of feedback that we can all get would be most welcome, especially if it's timely, because we're a little bit beyond what we're -- what we should be doing in term of this annual report, because this
report ends as of the fiscal year of '17, which is June 30th.

I just want to mention that look -having the luxury of going back to this annual reports. There's a lot that we accomplished this year, which is a lot of fun to look through. There's a couple of items that I actually -- that we -- I think we missed because of cutoff, and $I$ think it's still relevant to mention.

Commissioner Cameron was mentioning, you know, even inserting the notion of sports betting and the white paper that we've recently --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Committed to.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Committed to
would be a timely thing, even if it's literally just a one-sentence addition. So any -- and eve done that in the past, where even if the cutoff is as of a certain time, it's -- we want to make, of course, relevant, especially when it's things, coming attractions or what have you. So any kind of notes, we can all compile them at a later
time. This time is of the essence.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And I briefly talked with Commissioner Zuniga about this and the section relating to the land and trust challenges relating to the tribe, that we now have the other litigation that's currently pending before the supreme court on the petition for certiorari, but that was -relating to the Aquinna, I think that that occurred after the fiscal year. But in terms of the coming attractions, that is going to be something that we probably want to add here just as a brief note. And I'd be happy to give you some language or whatever.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So we'll give you stuff off line, rather than go through it now. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you very much for doing this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I would --
I should mention that there's a lot of work that goes -- I only do some of the compiling and the editing. All the work, really, I rely on all the directors to do a lot of the heavy
lifting and all of the details and all the work they do here.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very
informative and well done, though. In reading
it, it brings back so many -- the many, many things we're involved with and updating and where we were a year ago and where we are now. So I do thank you, the time and effort is apparent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So now we're on to Item 3C, and I'm going to just give the Commission and option here. This one may take some time and discussion. You've had some robust discussions already today. That doesn't mean there's a cap on robust discussions. But having said that, we can also -- I don't think the 4th -- the next meeting is all that crowded right now. If there was a desire to finish the other items, pushing this to the 4 th, assuming Mr. Grossman is planning on being here on the 4th.

MR. GROSSMAN: Oh, yes. And I
assent to --

MR. BEDROSIAN: But I'll leave that up to you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, frankly, I would say, either the 4 th or the 18th. This is not terribly time sensitive.

MR. BEDROSIAN: No, no, no. I think that's the other point. Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The only thing that was slightly time sensitive is, I was going to, under the existing code, bring up a specific case that I'm dealing with right now and ask for a waiver, and that is kind of time sensitive. So let me just put it out there, and if somebody thinks it's a bad idea to talk about it, I will, that's fine.

I think you've heard -- I think you've -- that I've talked about, I think at another meeting, that I've been on the board of directors for a long, long time, chair for 12 or 14 years of a nonprofit. And the Board was asked, you know, whether we know anybody on the Board -- the Board of this nonprofit was asked whether they know anybody on the Board of a particular public company. And

I -- and could we help make a contact? And I said, yes, I do. And then $I$ was reading the ethics thing and realized $I$ can't do that under the statute.

So I -- and I was planning on
bringing this up in the context of the conversation, but now this might be awhile before we get around to it. I totally get why we shouldn't be doing fundraising from anybody that's remotely related to us. And I understand how, you know, it could, sort of, be an indirect way, theoretically. I'm raising money for a fund -- for something I believed in, a nonprofit, and somebody that wants to influence me, theoretically, could give a bunch of money to that nonprofit to influence me. Frankly, they can do that even if I don't get involved in a fundraiser.

So I completely understand the point, but does it -- do we really mean to at least, in this particular case $I$ guess is all I'm asking, does -- would the Commission have a problem, if $I$ was a part of reaching out -this is a biotech company, it has zero to do
with our industry, would people have a problem with my reaching out with that? And then, that raises the broader principle of was -- do we really mean to preclude ourselves from doing that?

MS. BLUE: So as the code is currently written, I think the answer would be yes. You know, we meant to preclude Commissioners from fund raising. Now, we have a waiver --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, no. I agree that's what it says now.

MS. BLUE: We have a waiver provision in the code. And as has happened in the past, people who want waivers, you know, you put it in writing, you submit it into me, Ed and I would look at it. We would, you know, make a determination.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, it's done through you?

MS. BLUE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, I'm sorry.
Okay. I misunderstood that. Okay.
MS. BLUE: So there is a waiver,
kind of provision. I mean, we can certainly do that. That section is part of the conversation we would have on the enhanced ethics code.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Then, I take that back. I'm sorry. I thought the waiver had to come through the Commission.

MS. BLUE: I don't think so, no. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Then, I'm totally happy with postponing this until either of the January meetings.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Me too.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Don't even think you
need to vote on that. We got a sense of commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So that moves us to six?

MR. BEDROSIAN: No. That leaves us to 3D, Commissioner Stebbins.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And I'll
take up the hour that we had planned to talk about the ethics in the gaming report.

Now, this is a presentation meant to
provide all of you with an update on our white paper progress, steps were taken to prepare the final presentation, and a review of the components of the report. I want to make sure I can incorporate your thoughts and ideas and goals' process in format, since we're only allowed to review these matters, obviously, in open public meeting.

The goals -- as you see the slide in front of you, the goals of this white paper have been shared with stakeholders that we invited to suggest strategies. As we discussed previously, $I$ think we all share the opinion that we have a unique opportunity to expand the economic impact that we anticipate not only our Class 1, but our Class 2 gaming operations will generate.

The expanded gaming statute created a number of funds that will be capitalized beginning in FY 2019, after the opening of MGM Springfield in September and Wynn Resort -- or Wynn Boston Harbor the following June. These funds will become fully capitalized beginning, we expect, in FY 2020.

I think you can see from this list, that the statute sought to create revenue sources for several critical spending areas within the Commonwealth. Two of these, obviously, are the responsibility of Commission, including the Community Mitigation Found and the Racehorse Development Fund. Gaming Economic Development Fund, these are the priorities for funding from the Gaming Economic Development Fund as provided in the statute. Many of these priorities, we feel, offer benefits and connections to the gaming industry. We've already experienced funds from Workforce Competitive Trust Fund being provided to our community colleges to support hospitality and culinary training. Tourism and promotion can benefit the Commonwealth, as our gaming licensees certainly target overnight visitors. Support for small business can assist Massachusetts small businesses, who are finding a unique opportunity to work with Fortune 500 companies, like Wynn and MGM. Our licensees plan to purchase tens of millions of dollars
from local vendors and suppliers.
Higher education scholarships May help students complete certificate programs that may or may not be eligible for existing financial aid programs. The category of spending, as outlined on regional economic development issues, I think, clearly becomes broad enough that we can find some -- we can find some opportunities to offer creativity to our strategies. It is also provided the opportunity for a few communities to step forward with proposals during our strategy solicitation phase.

The next slide, the strategy development process, this is, again, just to give everybody an overview of what we have done this point. An invitation list was created that included regional stakeholders who work in mission overlapped with the priorities nicely. We focused on regional planning agencies, tourism bureaus, regional workforce organizations, regional business councils or chambers of commerce and our partner community colleges.

We grouped our invitees by region so they could see who else was receiving an invitation. And each host and surrounding community was copied, as well as every state lawmaker that represented our host and surrounding communities.

We held regional conference calls to discuss our thought process and strategy and expressed our encouragement that our organizations work together, identify how other resources could be leveraged. I think, as we watch the work being done in our Community Mitigation Fund process, a project usually finds success when others have some skin in the game. And that's a message that we've stressed with other some of our community partners.

We also asked our stakeholders to go mindful of the Commonwealth's fiscal climate. And that the Commission was looking for strategies that we could also review with our knowledge and experience of gaming and the work that we have been through over the last six years. We wanted a level of credibility
to provide to our review and suggestions.
Public presentations, as you all
know, were made in front of us at full
Commission meetings. And all those strategies were posted to the MGC website for public comment. We had additional follow-up questions sent out, and additional detail requested from some of the proposers. We've also -- I've had the luck to work with a number of our team, including Janice Riley, Jill Griffin, John Ziemba, Derek Lennon, Mark Vander Linden and Justin Stempeck, as well as Elaine Driscoll. I thank them for their support in this process.

We've also reached out to other partners and colleagues of ours in state government and quasi-governmental agencies for their thoughts and feedback as well.

The last slide, this is how we see the MGC white paper kind of taking form and what the components are. We will review the background on our process, outline the other funds being created. And specifically, the GED fund and its priorities. We're going to
focus on what other critical gaming states do with their gaming revenue.

We had some great assistance by
La Salle College students and Professor
Paul DeBole for doing some research on this issue and contacting other states.

We're going to try to highlight the opportunity provided to the Commonwealth that this Gaming Economic Development Fund is truly unique. We're going to offer some financial projections for the fund, when it's fully capitalized. I want to look at this white paper as a three-year outline to be revisited. We've learned, through conversations with our licensees and others in the industry, that gaming facilities have, kind of, a growth and stabilization period in their first three years of operation.

We will lay out recommendations on the strategies that we have we received. We are certainly working to find some commonalities with some of the workforce development strategies and others that we've received.

Where we can, we want to identify and suggest other funding sources and opportunities to use existing state spending infrastructure to move some strategies forward. And through this process, it's been interesting. We've uncovered some new strategies and suggestions we'll be bringing back to you, in terms of next step, future work, and, also, some ideas as how we can track the success of the strategies as they move forward.

There's some work that has been done, also, through the Commission's work, that I think might also -- again, going back to having a six-year track record of our own, that some lessons we've learned along the way that might fit nicely with the purposes of the fund and some of the strategies we received.

We will all compile all the strategies we received and share those, and submit, you know, the white paper to our legislative leaders so they can learn about everything else that was proposed, but maybe not included, necessarily, in our report.

So that's just, kind of, a quick update as to where we were in the process we've undertaken.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's great. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I think this is very, very impressive. And the only reservation or regret that, and I've shared this with Commissioner Stebbins, was that -- that the response to the invitation to, you know, submit proposals from the communities in Region $C$ was very, very sparse. It was only Bristol Community College that responded at all. And Region $C$ is the only region that has no -- has no gaming facility in it as all. And $I$ see this fund as being a potential source of extending economic benefits from expanded gaming to Region $C$, notwithstanding the fact that there is no -that there is no gaming facility there.

So I would -- and just in going over these materials, which are very impressed, is what I said, under the goals I would suggest adding another bullet -- another bullet point. And it would be something along the lines that
a goal of this fund would be the serve to balance the economic benefit of expanded gaming to the whole Commonwealth.

And in preparation for this meeting,
I found the -- some of the materials from MGM's report quite instructive on this. And although it related only to the -- to the diversity -- to the identification of -- of companies that have been identified as falling within the different categories of diverse organizations that, for example, in the design and consulting contracts, there was 37 -- 37 contracts that were identified by MGM, and only one of them was the business. Only one of them was located in Region C. And in the construction of the 96 contractors that MGM is contracting with, only 12 came from Region C. And of those 12, almost all of them were on the northern tier of Plymouth County, so almost within metropolitan -- metropolitan Boston. There was only one contractor from Fall River, one from Taunton, zero from New Bedford. And I think that, kind of, underscores that -- it's not that anybody's
doing anything wrong, but when you've got -you've got a resort casino operating in the western part of the state, that benefits the western part of the state disproportionately totally appropriately.

And also, there was other data. On the -- they identified where the -- on the workforce that -- let me see, did I get this right? 33 percent of the workforce is from Springfield, and 57 percent of the workforce is in western Massachusetts. Again, underscoring the predictable disproportionate benefit, which is entirely appropriate to -to that region. I suspect Wynn's numbers are somewhat similar. And the bottom line of that is, the people who live in Region C are not getting it -- are not getting the benefit of the fund. So I see this fund that is a potential source that would never make up for Region C not having a casino, but a potential source of getting economic stimulus in a part of the state that is still struggling well below the -- the Commonwealth, you know, average.

In talking with Commissioner Stebbins, I did reach out -- we reached out to several development -- economic development people from New Bedford. And Commissioner Stebbins has met with him and has encouraged the submission of proposals and interaction on a going-forward basis. And I would -- would hope that that could be -- that could be extended in the future, and more broadly within Region C. And I'm willing to assist in any appropriate manner, in sharing the laboring war on that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's great points. And Commissioner Macdonald and I have talked about this. You know, one of the messages that we stressed with organizations that we're considering sitting -- submitting proposal strategies is -- and in message has been impressed upon us by others, is that the folks that submitted strategies should not expect that all of the money being capitalized in the Gaming Economic Development Fund are going to go to the regions around the casinos. And I've certainly tried to impress point upon
that point, that there are other legislators who see several of the priorities on the screen as something reflective of initiatives in their communities, which might be outside of the general area of a gaming facility.

So, certainly, we want to make sure the message is thorough. That Gaming Economic Development Fund does not translate back into all of that money being used in the immediate regions around the casino. But that, hopefully, it -- you know, it does have a chance to go out to other communities and other regions of the state where economic development initiatives are certainly valued.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think it's a -personally, I like the concept of using that tool to sort of equal -- to try to spread the benefits around to a region through which -through no fault of its own is not getting any economic benefits. But I'm pretty sure that there will be a strong opposing school of thought.

> I mean, there already is on the

Community Mitigation Fund. We heard it just
yesterday. You know, we don't want any money coming out of the -- the money that's
generated for the fund from eastern -- western Mass ought to stay in western Mass and so forth. There are other funds where you could do that same thing. The Local Aid Fund, possibly, the Local Capital Projects Fund, the Education Fund, transportation, infrastructure and Development, those are all that could be used as a conscious tool of -- either we, if we have the host of the fund on some cases, or the legislature. But I'm not at all sure that's going to fly. I think it's -- it's almost something -- and I think we might -when your report comes to fruition, we might want to consider taking a position on of, kind of, a formal position. And I don't know whether we would all agree or not with -- I think it's a really interesting point. But I'm not sure where we would all come down.

But I think, if we were going to try to make -- if we thought that was the right way to go, we would have to do some serious work to try to get the legislature to go along
with that. And if we did feel that was a way we wanted to go, we might want to think about how to up the visibility of that principle. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think the Commissioner -- the point you make is very important to -- to highlight somehow the way you just articulate it.

From this standpoint, and, you know, ultimately the decision would be to the legislature. But, you know, if we're writing a white paperer, it's important to highlight precisely these tradeoffs, if you will, that might be. Was it intended to leverage what's already coming to a region, and have that ripple effect, if you will, concentric to the regions, or was it more broad-based to the state? That's, of course, a decision they would have to make.

But I think the relevant point to highlight at this juncture is that, because of process that you undertook, Commissioner, in soliciting feedback, and I know you went beyond the region -- regions, at least it would appear that those in close proximity
to -- to the reality on the ground, we're a lot more eager and creative about thinking about those -- those opportunities. That it may be -- it may have been that just, you know, some people in Region $C$ are just busy doing all kinds of other things, not necessarily thinking about this.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think, in part -- and this is speculative on my part, but I think, in part, it's because the institutions and the principles involved in the public institutions in Region $A$ and Region B have much more involved in our process, much more aware of it. And, primarily, through, I think, the Community Mitigation Fund. As you know, I'm a member of that review team. And so, they are -- they are can experience, experienced consumers, if you will, of the mission of the -- of expanded gaming. Whereas, Fall River, New Bedford, even Brockton people just aren't -- just haven't had the occasion to become involved. And I think that's speculation on my part, but I think that's why there was such a -- such
a --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Tepid response.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Tepid?
Yeah, tepid response. It was only Bristol
Community College. And Bristol Community
College, not coincidentally, is the -- you know, is the only entity down there that has been involved with us through their -- through the gaming school, which has been has been started.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And they're struggling to get students, because they can't offer them something in the region, jobs close by. So I know that's -- they are struggling for that reason.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If nothing else, highlighting that very fact I think -you say speculating, but I think it's an informed one that, you know, the reality is that, just knowing, being engaged in the process, in our process or other reasons, may have contributed to a lack of response. But the need is, I'm sure, out there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. That was great.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah, great.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Commissioner. Very well done.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We still have a whole hour, I can keep going.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sure we're all running out of steam. Are these things that we need to do now, or can we put them off or --

MS. BLUE: So the regulations, it's important to do the regulations now. The junket regs, we actually need your input because we need to get started drafting them.

But just by way of overview, we'll be coming to the Commission with regulations, probably, pretty much every meeting between now and March. We'll be asking you to vote to let us start the process from the time you first review it, but with the understanding that be will be coming back to you as part of the process with more review and input, and
that we will be going through the comments with both licensees and the with public at the same time.

But I think we just -- we know there's certain regs we need to move along. And we need to kind of get them in the pipeline and get them going so -- I don't think -- the presentation from Bruce and Kerry is very important to get us started. The balance of these regs will go pretty quickly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. That's fine. I'm totally with you. Great.

MS. TORRISI: All right. So good afternoon, Chairman and Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
afternoon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.

MS. TORRISI: I'm here with Mr. Band
and Mr. Carpenter to begin the discussion with you about junkets with an eye towards promulgating these regulations in the new year.

In your packet, you have a memo that discusses how several other states handle junket, how they handle regulating them. Before we get to that, Mr . Band is going to give you an outline on what junkets are and how junkets in the U.S differ from those in Macau, so I'll turn it over to Bruce.

MR. BAND: And I'm going to keep it really basic, at this juncture. Most junkets here in the United States are around to bring in new customers, or to bring in some of your customers, let's say from Atlanta, to come in. You pay for their airfare, you pay for their room food, what else. And in exchange they agree to come, you know, for three days or something, put a certain amount of money on deposit. They also can do it -- what I discussed with Bruce with the bus program, is a form of a junket. They often give you, like, a $\$ 20$ incentive in money to play the
slots or buffet.
The main difference, you know, with Macau is they're almost running a casino in the sense that the junket groups will actually do the credit money for them. And many of these groups aren't necessarily the people you want lending money. Yeah, but it's a completely different system. So if you think of junkets, don't think of anything like that. These are groups of people that bring in potentially good players to a property to, you know, try and get them as a regular customer.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And they work on Commission, I take it?

MR. BAND: Yes. Yeah. There's always different arrangements that are made with those kind of groups. But yeah, that's usually the way it is.

MS. TORRISI: All right. So as I mentioned you have a memo in your packet. I'm not, really going to get into the details of that today. You do have it, if you have questions, but we'll try to get through this. We just -- there are three topics that we need
a bit of guidance on to get started on drafting the regulations. And those are licensing, reporting and violations. So I'll just give a little brief overview of each topic, and then Bruce will provide you with a recommendation of how we might want to proceed and we'll go from there.

So with respect to licensing, Chapter 23 K defines junket, junket enterprise and junket representatives, and requires that junket representatives be licensed by the Commission. It doesn't explicitly require that junket enterprises be licensed. And the different between those two is that the enterprise is the entity that would employ the services of the representative. Where the representative would be the one negotiated the terms of the agreement, finding the people who are going to participate, that sort of thing.

So the terms in the license classifications vary a bit from state to state in the ones surveyed. But all states I looked at, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Nevada do require licensure for any one
involved in these junket operations. Only New Jersey and Pennsylvania use the exact terms that are in our statute. And both of those do require some form of licensing or permitting for both the representative and the enterprise.

So the first question we'd be looking to you for guidance on would be, if the Commission will require licensure for goth the junk representatives and the junket enterprise. And so if so, if there would be any particular requirements for exemption from the licensing rules from anyone. So Bruce --

MR. BAND: I would recommend we do require licensure, because you certainly want to know who's bringing these groups in. That it's not like a Macau group, bringing a bunch of people in, where you have some control, you know what the person's background is. I think it's prudent.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But you're thinking of the representative. What about the distinction between the representative and the enterprise?

MR. BAND: I consider them both the same. New Jersey does it both that way, because, you know, I can send somebody that has a real clean history as my junket representative but the organization itself not be.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it's just like relation --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Like a gaming vendor.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Pardon?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Like a gaming vendor.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Where you would get to keep --

MR. BAND: Yeah. Well, you would want to know something about the company.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The qualifier. Yeah, the qualifier an the --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The qualifiers, as well as the entity.

MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But similarly
to that, we would narrow or scope to those
involved, probably?
MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I was going to ask something first. How large are these organizations, typically, the enterprises?

MR. BAND: It really varies from an individual that just does this on his own, a golf pro in Atlanta and he brings up all the payers from there to come in with him. There's some pretty big companies. A lot of the casinos employ junket representatives, too, out of their various field offices, like New York or Los Angeles, or something like that as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is there, typically, arrangements where a junket representative may work for more than one enterprise?

MR. BAND: That I'm not exactly sure for that answer. But I wouldn't necessarily have problems if you work for more than --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, no. I mean, that's like Uber. You could drive Uber
and Lyft, and you're still freelancing, if you will.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're a broker. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, you're a broker. And the -- you're owner of a relationship.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Are you
suggest that Pennsylvania has a model where both the enterprise and the representatives are --

MR. BAND: Yes. Both Pennsylvania and New Jersey have that same model. And they've kind of considered them interchangeable.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And to put them through a process, I think to Commissioner Zuniga's point and Chair's point, is there a way we can align whatever information they give us with our vendor -our gaming vendor registration -- or gaming vendor license?

MR. BAND: I assume there would be. But again, that's a licensing question that's really a little bit out of my expertise.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Nothing is out of your expertise. But okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I would go along with -- with going with both the representative and the enterprise, so long as we don't make it so inclusive, which was my point, that all of a sudden we need to look at everybody involved in the enterprise and this becomes a big to-do.

I don't disagree with what you're saying. But I think you need to get some information from the enterprise.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. If you go a little bit, you know, up the tree line for those that have -- forget the terms, you know, some control and over, ultimately, that relationship, I think that's appropriate. We could always dial back, if we need to, or expand as well.

MR. BAND: I think, as you gain experience you'll see that it's something you kind of learn along the way. And you got to see what characters you're dealing with here in this state. How many junkets do you need
to bring in, or just because of its location, you don't necessarily need to do that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I told
Bruce, I came across a site yesterday that you could click on any state in the United States and it could tell you who a junket operator was and six popped up in Massachusetts. They might be smaller, just kind of bus tour operations, but they're already here, at least according to that website.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And they're not sending them here yet.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think this is a subject matter area where I would be inclined to support, you know, more, rather than less licensure. Just the very structure of it, with the commissions and the potential kickbacks and all of that stuff just creates very substantial risks.

MR. BAND: Well, you can also create loansharking, if you don't really stay on top of it, and a lot of other bad sidetracks. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And we're starting from scratch here -- well, maybe not
from scratch, if Bruce found six. But we are starting, substantially from ground up, and I think we ought to be stricter, rather than looser here.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think we already have experience with, you know, size and scope and we will implement a similar process, so that makes sense to me as well. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Carrie question number four is one that I'd -- would benefit from some clarification. "Will the Commission grant the Bureau authority to provide relief in the event of a violation or deviation from the terms of a junket agreement?" Can you help me understand that a little bit better.

MS. TORRISI: Yes. So I can jump to that. That was the piece about violations of the terms of a junket agreement. The -- in -let's see, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, they grant authority to their board or division, or, you know, their bureau equivalent, to provide relief if there are violations or deviations from the terms of the junket
agreement. That might come in the form of restitution to the junket participants, penalties or sanctions, prohibiting future junkets, those types of things. So the question there was, if the Commission would want to delegate that authority to the Bureau to handle those sorts of issues.

MR. BAND: I think, mostly, it would be, you know, revoking a license or something, if a junket comes in and, you know, does provide some illegal activity for these junket people. You don't really want to have them in your queue anymore. So there has to be some kind of penalty for --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The term
"relief," is what -- I had the exact same question. It's kind of misleading. You're really talking about the ability to penalize.

MR. BAND: Yes.
MS. BLUE: And I think if you
determine that they could have some sanctions or take some action, and they were -- had those sanctions, you know, enforced, they would have an appeal process, right, like
everybody else who's a licensee who has some kind of actions. So, you know, there's some benefit to the licensee, if something goes on and they want to appeal it so...

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Agreed. difficult to enforce without a mechanism to... MR. BAND: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is this a setup -- again, I'm just harking back to our vendor registration side, where there needs to be some sign-off from our licensee, that they plan to do business with a vendor. Is that a scenario we could built into this, like don't give us your information, unless we know MGM expresses an interest in doing business with you, or Wynn? I mean, that may also cut down on the people who are --

MR. BAND: I think you'll probably find, like those that you found on the website, those that will want to get licensed just so they can offer their services and, hey, we're already licensed, we can have group...

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But the point
is, that -- is this -- could we take the approach that we take currently with vendors? I forget the exact term, but it's like some statement of intent or some contractural intent where you have to --

MR. BAND: Yeah, that probably -where you have to have a letter from -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Some letter of employment would be equivalent to the --

MR. BAND: My guess is MGM has a whole list of junket people they deal with in other jurisdictions, and they would probably do the same for us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Make that available for us.

MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good.
MS. TORRISI: All right. So the third area in which we just need a little bit of guidance, is with respect to reporting. Chapter 23 K doesn't include much detail on the subject. The majority of the states surveyed do include detailed reporting requirements in their regulations. And most include things
like a monthly junket activity report, which would identify the number of participants, the arrival time and date, the departure time and date, the names and license numbers of junket reps of junket enterprises involved and the amount of complimentary services provided to participants. So just a little guidance from Bruce on how he would suggest we handle reporting requirements.

MR. BAND: I think the reporting is really essential for, you know what they're giving away, that it's not some way to skim money out of casino itself under the guise of a junket.

I know in New Jersey, we used to get detailed reports with the information that Carrie just stated. You got to kind of know what the agreements are that you made with these people. Are they doing to get a percentage of what those players lose, or what they bet? I mean, there's all kinds of was. Those are things, as a regulator, you would just want to know, because it might give you cause to want to watch somebody a little
closer than others.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: That makes a lot of sense.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How would they do it? How would they be skimming that we would --

MR. BAND: Oh. Well, let's say I give you a lot back in complementaries, more than you even brought for that, if we don't monitor that kind of thing, or I agree that whatever you lose -- there are some agreements that, if I lose over a million you will give me back 20 percent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But how does that -- how does that affect us?

MR. BAND: Well, it does in the sense of the amount that they do that. If we don't know what they're giving back or what they're comping, you know, it could affect us, it could not. But you have to monitor that to be able to put a cap on it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But if we're -we're take our 25 percent off whatever goes through those machines.

MR. BAND: Well, we still have an interest in the integrity of the gaming establishment and the operations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So it's not skimming so much. It's just they're -- still not quite sure, what are the games --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, it's not -- it wouldn't be illegal, per se. What it does is, is that it provides an incentive.

MR. BAND: Yes. If you recall, there's an article I sent to you guys, might have been about two years ago, about the head of marketing at a casino in The Poconos. And he was work withing one of the waitresses where they were giving comps, and it ended up being, like, a million-and-a-half or something in dollars tat they stole. So you have to, kind of, keep an eye on those things, unfortunately.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What about the names of the people who are -- who are customers?

MR. BAND: Well, you would want to
know, are you bringing in organized crime
members; are you bringing in, you know, unsavory groups. You always want to have some idea. Could be bringing a group of cheaters, for that matter.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you don't know the who's coming to the casino otherwise.

MR. BAND: No, you don't. But you get to know your customers too. When you're bringing in a whole group from outside, it's just kind of a heads-up, okay, we're having these people in here. I don't think it really hurts the patron at all. But as far as a regulatory standpoint, or enforcement end, it's a helpful tool. We always used to get those in the past.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Bruce, is
there a fair assumption that anybody who comes in with a junket is, almost by definition, a high roller or a heavy player?

MR. BAND: Yeah. You could have, like, a medium person come in. Might be 10,000 with him and might have 20 people with him on this plane, a chartered plane. That's not necessarily -- in a -- the big casino
thing, that's not a high roller to them. But it would be a junket that would come in. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And you mentioned, like, the golfers, right?

MR. BAND: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The what?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The golfers.
So there's -- that's what the golfers will
look for, frankly. They want a nice casino. They want a couple of good golf courses, and you could bring a large group in. And you make an arrangement with the casino --

MR. BAND: Yeah. That's not
uncommon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- to bring in a group like that.

MR. BAND: We used to get a lot of sports figures --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know.
MR. BAND: -- that would bring in
junkets like that, you know, because I used to play for the Colts or something everybody wants to come with me, and, you know, they all agree to put a certain deposit down in the
casino.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I still don't see why you need the names of the people who are coming; do you single out the people who come in a group like that, as opposed to people who just come in any other way.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Walk in the door.

MR. BAND: Be honest with you, we usually figure out the names of the people that just walk in the doors anyway, because to be -- most everybody wants to be rated in some form or fashion. So we're getting that information either way, so you have some idea who it is what they might be into on the outside. So it is important.

I mean, we've actually found people that are in the player's list in our current property that have outstanding warrants that are serious things in various states or --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But that's by virtue of information we already have. Why would you -- if you -- presumably people who come in on a junket are going to use a player
card, I would assume, probably?
MR. BAND: Yeah. But I don't know what harm that does, to give us the information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, I think there's a privacy issue for the people. What business is it of ours who they bring in, you know? I mean, it's -- we wouldn't keep a record of people who come in the casino just in general. And people who people who come in packages --

MR. BAND: We do track play, though, of individuals.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we track play on the player card, yeah.

MR. BAND: Yeah. But I mean, also various different aspects of their play or with who. Those kind of things are important in gathering our intelligence.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You know, Mr. Chairman --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But the point is that you can continue doing that. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I was just going to say, I think that the answer to the question -- to your question to Bruce, is that it this group of people that are coming in on junkets, by the very circumstance of their coming in on junkets are higher risk gamers than the ordinary person, who just comes in, you know, with his wife and family and gambles; is that not right?

MR. BAND: Yes, that's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Higher risk? Risk to what?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Risk of being ne'er-do-wells. Of being connected to organized crime, loansharking --

MR. BAND: Money laundering.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Money laundering, whatever.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would think that would be the last place you'd do, is come in and money launder -- if we're talking about golf --

MR. BAND: You'd be surprised.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. But again,
you're singling out a group of people for reasons I don't understand. Unless, if there's some data that suggests there's a higher probability of bad actors in junkets, I mean I suppose --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They're junket clients.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Junket clients. That's what I'm saying, yeah.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think he's giving that. You know, how many years have you been in the casino?

MR. BAND: I've done this for 38 years, and that information's important for us to have.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. And I don't know of anything you do. You go on a tour anywhere that you don't provide your name, okay, this is your seat, this is where -- you got to the restaurant --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, they know whether you are, sure. They know who you are.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But the place too, wherever you're going. Whether you go to
a football game, whether it's a bird watching trip, your name gets turned over and they have accounted for you and whatever events are going on that weekend. So I don't think this -- I don't know of any -- anything you, where you sign up for a trip of some kind in which you don't provide identifying information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You don't get recorded to a regulator. The people who put on the birding trip know who you are, right. But if the hotel where you stay --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's a regulated industry. I mean --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is it safe to say -- I mean, Maryland requires a lot of this reporting. Pennsylvania requires a lot of this reporting.

MR. BAND: New Jersey does.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do we find ourselves in kind of a comfortable spot to say let's start off by requiring it, kind of see what we get. And, you know, kind of, if we feel compelled at some point to kind of peel
back the regulation a little bit, I'd feel more comfortable than that, than going in a different direction.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would agree with that. I do get your point. And I -- in another section of the statute, and you alluded to this, they're also required to send us a list of all their promotional items.

MR. BAND: Yeah. And the
complimentary --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the complimentary items. And I know that that's a legacy from New Jersey, that's been the approach. But there's also a bit of an evolution towards that. That there's less risk, if you will in, you know, in that activity.

MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that the data would be such that is very lard to parse through and there's now better systems and methods trying to protect some kind of tampering with it; is that not the case? MR. BAND: Yes. You see it in the
promotional stuff with the comps, where the same names keeps coming up in those promotions as winners. And the odds of that happening are pretty small. So it doesn't mean the person's definitely done something wrong. It means it's somebody you probably want to watch.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I mean, it just sort of feels to me, each of the times you've talked about one of the issues, it goes to the records in their play, which you're going to have anyway. And I haven't --

MR. BAND: But that's not required. I mean, that's if the patron wants it. But if he doesn't want to be on there, he won't be rated that way.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: True.
MR. BAND: Yeah. And that's
somebody I'd definitely want to know who they are. You know, why would you not want to take free stuff?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But that's true of everybody who comes in. That's why I --

MR. BAND: And to be honest with
you, you really look hard, not just us, but surveillance, at any people that won't identify themself in any form or fashion. They'll keep a closer eye on that. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any people who what?

MR. BAND: If you don't, like, have a player's card and just sit at a table and they offer you it and you just say no. There's some reason behind that. Doing what I've done, I would be very suspicious and look at that person a little closer. So you don't necessarily have to give -- you know, give your name at the table, if you don't want. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. But that's -again, Bruce, if you wanted -- if you think that it's a reasonable symbol or indicator of a problem for a person to be an active player and not have a card, that you can do. That would apply to people whether they come on junkets or whether they come in anyway. It's the singling out of people who come on junkets to be, in effect, registered with us where we don't register anybody else. That if --

MR. BAND: I think it's different in the sense that, you know, this isn't stuff we're saying, you got to give us the name and we're going to run everybody's name. It kind of let's us know who they're bringing into the casino. Are they bringing people that have that have extensions -- criminal records or things like that. It gives us a little leg up. We could probably get that information, eventually, but why would we make it more difficult for us from a regulatory standpoint? I mean, these names aren't being released to the public or anything else. It's just --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you do run their names; you would run their names through a CORI check?

MR. BAND: Probably, we would take a look at the junket to see, who are they bringing here, you know, the whole Kansas City group. You know, it's not -- you're not going to find this on everything, but you just want to make sure that there isn't a problem.

MS. TORRISI: And correct me if I'm wrong, Bruce, but it would also give the

Bureau the opportunity to potentially provide relief to the participants, if there's a violation in the terms of the agreement with the enterprise or the representative, then we would know who the participants were. Is it the casino that then provides?

MR. BAND: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what was that?
MS. TORRISI: So --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So if anybody get into some disagreement as to what was the original agreement, if you will, you didn't play as much as you promised, or you know, I've never promised to play or lose that amount, knowing who those parties were in advance, we know the junkets, but knowing the participant would help in that scenario; is that the gist of it?

MS. TORRISI: Exactly. And that's where I used that term "relief," in the sense of helping the participants if, you know, they were -- if something happened to them with the agreement where --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I know this is
very Socratic, but it's -- it goes -- it's the same way, wouldn't we know that any way, of anybody; if they wanted to be relieved, it's like, well, identify yourself if you want to be relieved.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. You'd come forward and you'd say you $I$ was on the junket. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was on this, and this was my agreement, and $I$ want to complain.

MS. BLUE: Well, that might not necessarily work that way all the time. So say, for an example, we find out that the -the junket operator has violated some agreement and we determine that the junket operator has to make a refund, the question would be, we could rely on the junket operator to find the people who should get the refund, or we could have a list of the people and we would know who was supposed to get the refund.

So from that perspective, you would hope people would self-identify. But maybe they didn't know there was a violation. You know, it's like a big class action lawsuit.

They may not have known that they were entitled to some sort of relief.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, the casino would know who they were.

MS. BLUE: The casino would know too. But I mean, it would be good for us to be able to reach out as well. We're doing the investigation, we would determine, you know, who was -- who was on that trip. We would probably be the agency that levied the sanction, so we would know how much it was -what it was, whether they had to refund all their money or everybody got a $\$ 10$ gift card, or whatever the relief was.

So I think, from that perspective, being able to identify who might be subject to relief, if we exercised some of our regulatory authority would be helpful. It's just a little easier, rather than waiting for people to come forward.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me just ask, is it normally -- when people come in these arrangements, do they know that their name would be shared with regulators?

MR. BAND: They know they're on part of the list. And almost every jurisdiction's regulators have access to all of that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. But for all intents and purposes --

MR. BAND: I don't know.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For the person who signs up for these --

MR. BAND: I cannot tell you that for sure.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Well, it would be interesting to know, for a future -- for future reference.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: As I understand it, what you're recommending here is substantially in conformance with the practices in New Jersey, Nevada --

MR. BAND: Standard operating procedures in most jurisdictions.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:
Pennsylvania, Ohio. Nothing new.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it's a good first discussion, right? There's no consensus that we need to reach at this point.

MS. BLUE: No. And as you craft -as we craft regulations, maybe part of regulation is we require the junket operator to tell the participants their name is on a list and it gets submitted to the Gaming Commission. You know, but I think we can at least frame them up so you can look at the actual language and we can determine where to go.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I'd be -just be interested to know what the operators think too; do they think -- do they accept this as being fine for it to be part of the deal, or do they think it's onerous?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. It
could be a burden, in terms of just the reporting amount. Well, I favor what Commissioner Stebbins already generally articulated, which is the notion of starting with some -- you know, with some cautionary but expansive way to the extent we can mirror the areas where we have. In our vendors, for example, limit it to the people involved and not going overly unnecessarily broad. We can
always come back and --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think this helps us assess risk.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. We can always rachet down, if necessary. Which is the same point you were making, Commissioner Macdonald.

MS. TORRISI: All right. So we'll draft some regulations and we'll be back to you with those at some point in the new year.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I just want
to say, that I stopped by Carrie's office today and complimented her on this memorandum. It's the second in a row. Really splendidly prepared and reads very well.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Pressure's on. We say that in front of Justin and Todd back there, too, that's good.

MS. BLUE: Yeah, I think, if you could, Bruce, stay for the next one or two. So we have a number of regulations. I think we have five before the Commission today. Most of them are pretty brief. The first one we have is 205 CMR 146. These are the --
what's called gaming equipment. It's really table games equipment.

They have been before you in the past. We have taken them through the promulgation process. We have received comments, incorporated them where appropriate. We have had our public hearing. So what we're asking for you today is to authorize the Commission to move this through the final promulgation process so we can get it filed with the Secretary of Commonwealth an get it promulgated.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the amended Small Business Impact Statement and final version of 205 CMR 146, as included in the packet, and authorize the staff to take all necessary steps to file the regulation with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and complete the regulation promulgation process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? All
in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.

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

MS. BLUE: The next regulation is 205 CMR 138.20, and it's called, Firearms Update. This is a technical correction, because the regulation requires a sign to be placed in each casino. The regulation ahs the language of the sign in the regulation. It also includes PPC's phone number.

Clearly, we don't want everyone to call PPC when they see the sign, so we're allowing the regulation to allow the IEB to put in an appropriate phone number for each property. At the time, I guess we just -- we didn't think about the fact that there would be more than one property and more than one phone number.

So today, we're just asking you to
vote to allow us to start the promulgation process and to move this one foreward.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I
move that the Commission approve the Small
Business Impact Statement amendments to 205
CMR 130.20 as included in the packet, and authorize the staff to take the steps necessary to begin the regulation promulgation process.

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

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

MS. BLUE: The next regulation is 205 CMR 133.04. this is voluntary self-exclusion. What we're doing here is we're deleting the six-month term. This has come up in conversations with the regional BSE, and also with some of our licensees. The six-month term seems to encourage more churn than, perhaps, is appropriate.

So that would mean -- this change would mean that the shortest period of time that you could sign up for BSE would be a year. And that makes us consistent to the number of jurisdictions. So we're simply removing the six-month option. We're not taking any other -- making any other changes in the BSE process.

This was actually done because of the regional.

MS. BLUE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In order to standardize, each organization had to do a little giving. And we decided it was ready -we were easy to give up -- this was the least selected term.

MS. BLUE: Yep. so today we're asking for you to allow us to take -- to start the promulgation process on this one.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that
the Commission approve the Small Business Impact Statement and amendments 204 CMR 133.4 as included in the packet, and authorize the the staffs to take the steps necessary to
begin the regulation promulgation process. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?

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

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I mention
one thing about this, maybe for future reference? I think we might come back to this. Another aspect of the regional BSE, you will remember, Chairman, is that we are uniquing the whole region relative to the lifetime exclusion, as in we require first a term to go through these -- anybody to go through these before they are placed in the lifetime with no appeal. And many other jurisdictions do it the opp -- or the flip. As in, they can go into the lifetime and then are able to appeal after some period of time. So we may be back for this. It's just a
little bit of a heads-up.
MS. BLUE: Yep, that's fine. We can revise that, if that becomes advisable. The next regulation is 205 CMR 138.07, and then some technical amendments that are connected to that. This is about amending a floor plan. This is our process for when they amend a floor plan, as part of changing equipment. It's part of the internal controls reg. We are doing this -- and I think, Justin, did you look at this one, or Todd? We're trying to get the process to be a little bit easier, and the process to be a more conforming to what the practice is. This is a new section. You haven't seen this one before either. We're asking that you let us start the process and get this rolling. It will help with MGM's opening, obviously, so it's important.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I move that the Commission approve the Small Business Impact Statement and amendments to 205 CMR 138.07, 138.66 and one -- I'm sorry, and CMR 151 is included in the package, and authorized staff to take the steps necessary to begin the
regulation promulgation process.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MS. BLUE: And then, finally, we have 205 CMR 141.06. This is a technical amendment to the surveillance plan. I'll let Attorney Stempeck speak to it really briefly. They are just really technical amendments.

MR. STEMPECK: This is pretty brief. The surveillance plan regs were before you not that long ago. You may remember, Mr. Band pointed out after they were promulgated, that the text in that first sentence there, it really should be that the surveillance plan must be provided for notification to the Commission prior to the occurrence. So we want to know ahead of time before anything has
changed to the surveillance plan, not at the time that it has just changed. The other two references in red there are really just cross references to other parts of the regs that layout the information about slot machines and table games. So that's the whole, sort of, meat of the change.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Motion.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that
the Commission approve the Small Business Impact Statement and amendments to 205 CMR 141.06 as included in the packet, and authorize the staff to take the steps necessary to begin the regulation promulgation process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
have it unanimously.
MS. BLUE: And that's all we have today. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have any other -- any commissioner updates?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I have two real quick ones. First of all, I want to compliment Director Griffin. She has -- just in the past few weeks, we've stepped up our work with MGM. We are now doing periodic calls with folks from our vendor advisory team and MGM's procurement team, in terms of getting the word out about procurement opportunities with MGM. And Director Griffin is also working with the Hampden County Regional Employment Board, to do monthly workforce calls, to make sure we're aware what MGM is doing to drive their recruitment efforts. And a number of local stakeholders and state agencies are also helping out, to make sure the word gets out about workforce opportunities with MGM. So --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: -- some good
ongoing work in that respect.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that it? I
thought you had two things. Is that it?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Vendor calls and workforce calls.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I just had a quick one. I think I've said before, that there is a group of regulators from, I think, about eight states, that have been meeting under the auspices of the UNLV Institute for Gaming Regulation, or whatever it is, Andre Wilsenach and Bo Bernhard. We had two in-person meetings, we had a third meeting by phone earlier this week. And we have agreed to set up three workgroups.

One to -- actually, it was Karen's suggestion, that we try to figure out a way to collect and standardize the checking on whether people's and companies licenses are up to date in other jurisdictions, because it's a pain in the neck to everybody, when you have to dial up 18 different jurisdictions to find out if Mr. Smith is still properly licensed. So there may be some common database. Gayle's
had some ideas about it. And we're supposed to nominate people to serve on these task forces. And although I haven't talked about it with her yet, I would nominate Karen to do that.

The second one was proposed by Dave Rebuck from New Jersey, has evolved a little bit. But, basically, the idea is to see whether or not we can first collect everybody's budgets and do as much of an apples-to-apples comparison as we can, and begin to work for -- towards some kind of what Dave called a baseline budget. You know, sort of, in a perfect world, how would you staff these facilities, for example, with law enforcement officers and gaming agents. In a perfect world, what would you do, in terms of research and problem gambling? How would you handle compliance audits and so forth? Partly, so everybody can learn much more abut what everybody else is doing. But, also, because, unlike us, most agencies have to go through some authorizing body, usually a legislature, to get their budgets.

So if there were best practice -like, if it turns out that the way we staff our law enforcement is really the right way to do it, it's more than other people do, but it's the right way to do it and we can demonstrate that, this might give our peers some data to go to their legislature. So that one, I've talked to Enrique, and will talk to Derek about serving on that one. And the third one is --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Betting.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sports betting. Right. And the highest priority - thank you is to see whether or not there's any chance that we could, as new -- if and as new jurisdictions determine they want to go legal on sports betting, that they do it to the maximum extent possible, following New Jersey's model, rather than reinventing the wheel and doing everything that New Jersey is doing, like sending people to Australia and UK and so forth, and trying to figure out their technology and on and on.

I'm not sure -- nobody's sure how
well this'll go. But everybody thinks this is a real high priority. And there's been a lot of talk about standardizing regulation. We all know it's hard to standardize regulation retrospectively. But maybe, as new things come on line, online gaming, sports betting, maybe we can standardize regulatory process going forward. And I've asked Gayle, and she will, if she hasn't already, talked to Justin, probably, and Paul, to be the point person on that project. So it's -- and these three groups will be staffed by UNLV staff or, sometimes, graduate students. And it's a baby step to, sort of, work towards working together to, sort of, streamline standardize and so forth, the regulatory environment, picking off pieces, which are relatively accessible, and then seeing where it goes. As well as getting people at an operating level to get to know each other in a way maybe they haven't in the past.

So it's interesting, and certainly
worth part of -- AG Burnett, who's been an active member, has left, obviously, because he
was on this call, but that's his last meeting. But we expect that the Nevada -- his replacement will take place.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I think this is a great effort. Out of a prior one I know, I understand that things like the multijurisdictional forum was hashed out, efforts like this. So any incremental steps that we can just learn about, it would be really helpful for us.

As you may recall, I do a little bit of benchmarking. I've done that in the past. Derek has done it as well, in the past, relative to our costs. And it's always tricky, because there's multiple -- it's hard to compare the apples to apples. But the exercise itself is very good, in terms of knowing and keeping up to date to what others are doing, so I look forward to that role.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very
interesting.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yep. All right.
Do I have a motion to adjourn?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
Yay.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Unanimous.
(Proceeding concluded at 3:30 p.m.)

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Mike Mathis, President MGM Springfield
Courtney Wenleder, Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer, MGM Springfield
Alex Dixon, General Manager, MGM Springfield
Brian Packer, Vice President of Construction and
Development, MGM Springfield
Jed M. Nosal, Esq., MGM Springfield
Patrick 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
Karen Wells, Director, IEB
Loretta Lillios, Deputy Director, IEB
John Ziemba, Ombudsman
Carrie Torrisi, Staff Attorney
Justin Stempeck, Staff Attorney

C ERTIEICATE

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.
2017.

WITNESS MY HAND THIS 27th of Decemb


BRENDA M. GINISI
Notary Public

M/ Commission expires:
June 18, 2021

