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1	THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS		
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION		
3			
4	PUBLIC MEETING #56		
5			
6	CHAIRMAN		
7	Stephen P. Crosby		
8			
9	COMMISSIONERS		
10	Gayle Cameron		
11	James F. McHugh		
12	Bruce W. Stebbins		
13	Enrique Zuniga		
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16			
17	March 12, 2013, 1:00 p.m.		
18	OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF INSURANCE		
19	First Floor, Hearing Room E		
20	1000 Washington Street		
21	Boston, Massachusetts		
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PROCEEDINGS:

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am pleased to call to order the 56th public meeting of the Mass. Gaming Commission on March 12, 2013. I don't think we have minutes to approve. So, we'll move onto the master schedule.

Are you there yet? I'm not sure there's too much to talk about, but we were still wrestling with issues having to do with the Category 2 license, and if you want to bring us up to speed?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What I can do before we get into that is point out that a couple of the key dates to the portion at the bottom here have been updated recently. The note is as per the discussion from the last meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is Phase-2 regulations?

regulations. We will meet the actual Friday when those regulations are submitted. And it is reflecting a slightly later but only by about a few days publishing of the regulations compared to the

Page 3 1 previous update. 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, June 7 is the 3 final finished regs.? 4 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But people will have 6 access to them all the way along, right? 7 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When do they first 9 get released to the public? 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We have a period 11 between late March, the 30th, up until April 12 in 12 which all of these regulations will start 13 appearing. We talked about doing some perhaps on 14 a rolling basis. 15 The policies behind many of those have 16 already been in place. So, it's really ongoing. 17 But the two key dates here between March 30 and April 18 12, I would propose are important dates in terms of 19 reading actual regs. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the May 3 public 21 hearing that would be for everything? There'll be 22 a single big hearing for final comments on 23 everything?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On the

1 regulations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All of the regs. in Phase-2, right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Something we haven't really reflected in this schedule is something we started to refer to as Phase-2 phase II and I think we should call it Phase-2B just so to make sure we don't get a chuckle every time we say Phase-2 phase II.

And if there are milestones soon after to reflect Phase-2B, we should start incorporating them in this schedule. But I suspect a lot of what these drafts -- Depending on how we issue these drafts will dictate to take a great degree that Phase-2B document.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I can also speak to the three scenarios, if you want me to, Mr.

Chairman, which we haven't --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If not the three scenarios, at least the overall status of where we stand on where the Category 2 date is today and where it may go.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. The

Commission and the public will remember that this is our current forecast and has been for a little while in which we get all applications for the Category 2, the portion at the bottom here is the Category 2. Category 3 is outside of this screen.

-- I'm sorry, Category 1 is outside of this screen.

The current forecast is to have all evaluations including for Category 2 submitted to the Commission by October 5. We talked about the scenarios, whether we could bring that date up a little bit, if you will, to an earlier date. And that has a real implication on the other dates, which we started to get some feedback relative to the execution of the host, surrounding community agreements.

So, to the extent that we do that and we have not yet decided on the scenarios, it'll have implications later on. So, we are still forecasting this decision by February 2.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: December 2.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm sorry,

December 2. February '14 is Category 1.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, for the time

being, December 2 stands as the targeted date for

awarding this Category 2 license. And we are still in the process of seeing if we can't move that back.

Okay. Good. Anything else?

is that we have only begun to think about in those three scenarios the notion of the arbitration process for the case of surrounding community agreements not being executed. And the Commission determining a surrounding community once the deadline is for proposals are with the Commission.

So, that's a number of activities that would start after the October 4 deadline. But we haven't represented it in this schedule. We only represented it in the scenarios that we discussed last time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay. So, we're hoping there won't be any surrounding community debates.

Okay. Anything else? We're going to be starting to add in -- Soon, we're going to be starting to add in the regs. for Phase-2B getting that scoped out up here pretty soon, but we'll get to that. Okay. Anything else in administration?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I believe I

included one small item as part of this relative to preapproval of an employment and labor counsel. I have in the packet included a recommendation to preapprove -- prequalify the firm of Morgan, Brown and Joy as a labor and employment law firm for the Commission.

What we currently have are only very incidental, I would pose, charges if you will for certain questions relative to employment law. But I think that as we continue to ramp up with employees and more staff, some of these questions will become less incidental and we will in the cumulative get to surpassing incidental purchase threshold, which is why I have requested and obtained cost proposals and statements of qualifications from firms that do this kind of work.

And the firm of Morgan, Brown and Joy is my recommendation for prequalification at this point as they have submitted a statement of qualifications with a lot of experience, especially with agencies like the Gaming Commission in the State here in Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they were also recommended, as one of the three that were

1 recommended by the State's HRD? 2 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right. 3 They've done a lot of work with the Lottery, with 4 other agencies in our position. And they have 5 great references. They have no conflicts. So, we 6 think that this is a good firm to have as part of 7 our advisers. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any comments on that? Do you want to move with it? 9 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If there's no 11 more comment, I'd move that the Gaming Commission 12 prequalify the law firm of Morgan, Brown and Joy as 13 its employment and labor counsel for miscellaneous 14 and ongoing advice relative to employment and labor 15 law for the Commission. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other 18 discussion? All in favor, aye. 19 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 21 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. 22 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 23 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes 24 have it unanimously. Investigations and

Enforcement Bureau report, Director Wells is -COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Director Wells
had a conflict this afternoon, actually working on
investigations. So, I was asked to give the
report, but it's a very limited report today.

The investigations are ongoing.

There's daily contact with the applicants, lots of questions, lots of issues to consider, but they are ongoing as we speak. And going -- I would not say according plan, because there's always issues. But the additional redaction is being handled as well as the investigations themselves. So, that's all I have, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We released the list of all the 300 plus qualifiers that came from that department and was released by our office. I guess that's the only other development in that that we released the last couple of days.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Item five, public education and information, our ombudsman.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We continue to have numerous conversations with

host communities and with applicants regarding the

1 potential RPA planning process. We anticipate 2 that we will have presentation to you on Thursday 3 with three RPA members that can give you a little 4 bit more detail about what our process is. 5 Other notable development is that we 6 have received now two requests for community 7 disbursements, one from the Town of Plainville and 8 one from the City of Everett. We are processing 9 those requests. 10 And what they involve is, because they 11 exceed \$50,000, they involve -- I'll work with the 12 developers in order to receive dollars so that we 13 can then in turn grant those out to the communities. 14 So, the RPAs will be CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 15 next Thursday which will also --16 MR. ZIEMBA: No, this Thursday. 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Day after 18 tomorrow. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, the day after 20 tomorrow. 21 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, okay, good. 23 Okay, sorry.

MR. ZIEMBA: And that's what I have to

1 report.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We've been talking about this on the issue of when if ever -- when we will require that Category 2 applicants pick a location --

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- and thus finalize their qualifier list or maybe finalize their qualifier list. Where are we in that conversation?

MR. ZIEMBA: Director Wells and I have had the conversations with the four applicants for Category 2 facilities. And they each have reported to us where they are in the process.

What they need for additional qualifiers, whether or not they'd be able to meet any deadlines that we set for qualifiers and where do they stand in their development process. So, we met with representatives from each of the four facilities and they gave us that information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, we have all of the sites?

MR. ZIEMBA: No, no. We have met with the representatives from each of the four applicants. And they've told us where they are in

their site development process. But two have identified sites, two do not have identified sites.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So, where are we in the process of deciding when we will require that we be told?

MR. ZIEMBA: I think what we discussed with them were two things. One, should there be a deadline for -- should there be an additional deadline for qualifiers? And one could be a land-based site and whether or not they'd be able to meet those deadlines for additional qualifiers.

Then the second thing that we discussed was the aspirational September 1 deadline versus our current deadline, which is in December. And each of the applicants gave us the benefit of what their plans would be based on where they are currently in meeting those deadlines.

I'll give you a little bit of a flavor of the conversations. The two applicants with the identified sites, as I reported previously, they both told us that they would be able to meet our September 1 award deadline. It's sort of instructive how they would be able to meet that deadline. They would anticipate in order to meet

that deadline that they would probably need to have their special election, their referendum on June 25, the special election date. Then in order to meet that date, they would have enter into host community agreements on or about April 24 or April 25, right about that time.

That would enable the Commission to have at least a couple of months to evaluate applications, go through any surrounding community debates or resolutions of those disputes, potential disputes.

So, the thing I took away from that is that with those two applicants that are very much ready to go that's a very quick timetable in order for them to enter into a host community agreement. And they report that it's very doable. And that's after my conversations with some of those host communities, I can see how that would definitely be possible.

If one does not have a site, I can't imagine how one would meet a September 1 date.

Because if you just take it to its logical conclusion, host community agreement April 24, 25th no identified site, really at different stages of

site plan review and then numerous conversations that would need to take place at both the host community level but then the surrounding community level.

The surrounding community discussion, it can take advantage of the time between the announcement of the referendum and the 60 days for the holding of the referendum. But for the host community agreement that's a rather quick timetable, April 24 or April 25 to meet the September 1 date.

So, then based on some of the outlines that we just saw, you have multiple different scenarios. So, if you don't meet roughly the July 25 date, potentially one could have a summer referendum. If you have a summer referendum, then your dates for concluding a host community agreement could occur a little bit later, May, June.

But I guess there's a policy question on whether or not we would want to move ahead with a summer election if that is okay. Obviously, everybody doesn't take vacation at the same time. Or whether or not that is less desirable.

If it's less desirable then after the

summer months of July and August then you have basically a September referendum. And a September referendum places you basically at our December 2 date that we've had on the books so far.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This ties to another question, and if I'm jumping ahead here, somebody please tell me, but I think this is floating around. We and our bidders need to understand where we are coming down on this.

We talked last week -- our last meeting about whether or not we would have a policy, I think, on whether an election could be set prior to a bidder being qualified. And then we've sort of said loosely that yes, we could. If they want to take a risk, they could do that.

I think by your schedule, even the two folks that have their sites identified now, they may or may not be qualified by April 25. That's probably a stretch. So, they would have to -- In order to get the June 25 date, which would assure September 1, they would have to set the referendum prior to there being qualified bidders and we've made up our minds.

So, maybe moving the date back, making

the date sooner for the license award sooner than December 2, which is today's target date is nonfunctional from any standpoint. So, we shouldn't torture ourselves and keep pushing it.

But if we're going to keep that open as an option, then we have to do a number of things including make a decision on whether or not we can select bidders -- set elections before bidders are qualified (A). And (B) are we going to set a target date -- We'd have to set a target date by which time we would have to be told where the sites are going to be.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: If we want to keep that December 2 date as a real date, we have got to have the surrounding community arbitration process in by that date and soon enough for us to award the license on that date. Because the way this schedule is framed right now, the December 2 date does not take into account that arbitration process, which is basically a seven- or an eight-week process. So, that December 2 date really has an outside date of sometime deep in January. So, that's for starters.

It seems to me that we should -- not

today -- but we should soon decide on what we're going to do insofar as the target date is concerned and set a date by which the sites have to be identified and we have to have the applications, a deadline for the RFA-2 applications.

Otherwise, we are simply being governed by the readiness of the applicants. And we desire competition, which is a healthy thing.

We've been working on that for a long time. But competition that never materializes into reality is not helpful to the process, I think.

So, it seems to me within the next couple of weeks we ought to coalesce around some dates and communicate those dates to all of the applicants and move forward from that basis.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is your view at this point on the issue of whether or not elections could be set prior to bidders being approved?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think we ought to allow that to happen in the interest of efficiency. It is a risk. Everybody has to understand that it's a risk, because the qualification decision may not be made. But it seems to me that they are -- the IEB process is

1 interactive enough --

2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, it is.

3 | COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: -- that

applicants are going to be able to predict with some certainty where things are going and when they'll be -- when an endpoint will be reached. So, that reduces the risk of inherent in setting the advanced date.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Does anybody else have a strong feeling on that issue particularly?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I agree with

Commissioner McHugh that we should allow them to set
the date, but obviously not have the referendum
until they have that information.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree as well.

And I think however we should, if nothing else, reflect on the schedule what happens if somebody runs that risk and materializes against them.

Let's say there's a scheduled election and the applicant is then found unsuitable or suitable with conditions, there is, if I remember correctly, applicants will not be able to request another election for some period of time.

Page 19 1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If they lose the 2 election. 3 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: If they lose the 4 election. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If they cancel the 6 election, I don't think that --7 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That doesn't 8 apply? 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll double-check 10 that but I don't think that applies. 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's a negative 12 vote that triggers the delay. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm okay with that 14 And I don't think we need to vote on that 15 because if we don't say anything, it won't be a rule. 16 So, that's fine. 17 But I do reinforce your comments. We 18 are on purpose keeping our deadlines flexible 19 because the greatest good here is optimal 20 competition. But at some point it becomes a 21 problem and it becomes inequitable to the folks who 22 are moving more quickly. 23 So, I think I agree whether it's a week 24 or two, but I don't think it ought to be much more

than that that we put a stake in that ground as to when we need to know the sites and when applications will have to be in. Okay. I guess that was it.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Preparation for Region C, there's really nothing more to say than what we've been saying before.

We do have a number of people who have requested to speak. Any public official or representative of an interested party is invited to let us know if they want to speak on the website. Everybody else is invited to comment. And we hope that we'll have comments. That being on the issue of our discussion on the 21st about whether or not to open Region C to a commercial site or some other action — to commercial applications or some other action. And I think that's it for public education and information.

Regulation update, Commissioner McHugh is that?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. Let me just give a quick update. The regulation writing process is proceeding. Yesterday, we had a

meeting. I met with all of the consultants to do a read through of the draft regulations that we have now, corrections, synthesizing. That draft will be distributed to you either today or tomorrow.

There are three sections of the regulations that are placeholders only. One is the evaluation criteria. Two is the evaluation process. And three is the sort of hearing process that we're going to use. Those are things we are going to discuss at a non-regulation level over the next few days. Then we can write regulations to fit those in.

And then distribute that final draft to everybody. And at some point, the week after next, I think, we anticipate having a day or time, perhaps even as part of this meeting, to go through the regulations after you've had a chance to read them, make sure we all approve them and meet the March 29 date for sending them to the Local Government Advisory Committee. So, that's the plan.

Along the way, we'll get some other outside advice on the content. And that outside advice will be incorporated into the regs. as well. So, that's the process anticipated.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you

characterize the meeting yesterday? Are we doing well?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. Of all of the sections that we looked at yesterday, we have finished the work basically. That's done. So, the draft you see next, which is in large part a repetition of things you've already seen with some changes to it. That's done, except insofar as input from one outside agency is concerned. And I suspect those advisories will be minor.

You'll see on the draft there are two policy questions that remain to be answered. And we talked about those a little bit at one of our prior meetings. That is the extent to which we want to regulate what's to happen if there are two proposals in a given community.

Do we want require the elections be held on the same day? If there are multiple host communities that have to vote, do we want to require those elections to be held on the same day? We discussed that. And I think the general thoughts were expressed, but we need to make sure that we understand what we're going to do there. But

that's a simple policy decision and will not require a big change in any regulation.

So, we're basically done. We've gone as far as we can go until we do these next couple of things.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We had said last week that we would decide that question about if there were two HCAs would we require -- that we would decide that this week.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right, and we can. We can to that today or we can do it Thursday.

12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you have an opinion on that?

MR. ZIEMBA: I spoke to the City of Springfield about that issue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's only
Springfield at the moment, but that could
conceivably change. Sorry, it's two sites.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's two sites.

We have two towns and two proposals in a single town possibilities.

MR. ZIEMBA: The City of Springfield reports that it is their intention to have the election for both applicants on the same date, but

they did note that there's an issue within the statute that it is up to the applicant at which time they can request the referendum.

So, there is some statutory hurdles that they would have to overcome. And that there could also be an issue whereby if one applicant does not proceed as quickly through our reviews, where would that put the City in a position? What would they be able to do if we were to approve one applicant well before another applicant?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The Phase-1 review, John, suitability?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes, if that were to be delayed. But they reported it is every bit their intention to host them on the same date.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which they can clearly do. I don't see any reason why they couldn't make that a precondition of signing the host community agreement.

MR. ZIEMBA: That could very well be within their authority.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even if we are delayed, it seems to me that having them on the same day and it sounds like Springfield agrees, but it

seems to me that's pretty important. It would be wildly unfair. And if people were left to pick their own days, we'd have all kinds of gamesmanship about who goes first and so forth and so on.

So, it seems to me a pretty high priority that high enough probably that we make it a rule just for the record as it sounds like Springfield's going to do it anyway.

MR. ZIEMBA: If we do make a rule then we would have to be cognizant of the statutory requirements that they must host the special election within that 60- to 90-day period. And I guess there could be a situation whereby that just wouldn't work out. There is some flexibility between 60 and 90 days.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Then they would be in noncompliance with our rules. They wouldn't be able to make their application.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But it could be that they can't do it because we haven't finished ours.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. Because we're saying that they have to be at the same time. So, if one isn't done, the other one has to wait.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Oh, I see what you're saying.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It seems to me it is within our control. And if we assert our control, it's within the community's control to make this happen. And I think it's highly unlikely that anybody would not be doing that anyway, but in the unlikely event that that could happen, I think we should preclude that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with your point, Mr. Chairman. We're not dictating when within the 60 to 90. That's a point of contention. We would only be dictating that if you're going to have more than one, you have to have them on the same day, more than one host community agreements.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: More than one referendum, right. You're looking troubled.

MR. ZIEMBA: I'm just trying to do all of the math here of when you get your host community agreement versus our requirement that you cannot have your referendum until after our reviews occur. And then the community must hold the referendum within 60 to 90 days after the request from the developer. So, you're having multiple different

things happening at the same time, and whether or not it may work out --

Say for example that we establish a rule saying, just a blanket prohibition you cannot have a referendum for more than one applicant at different times. But we have not made our determination that one is qualified. So, even though a host community agreement has been executed with the applicant that has qualified that applicant could then make a request for a special election. And would the city be within its authority to not have an election depending upon where we stand with our reviews of the scope on licensing?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: A city could control that by the date on which it signs the host community agreement.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The city has some authority and control.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The city is in that position, they just say this is the agreement we're going to do, we just wait until --

1 MR. ZIEMBA: What we just discussed 2 was that we are giving some flexibility to 3 communities to be able to predict the date upon 4 which we're going to qualify scope on licensees --5 license applications. 6 So, communities maybe making a 7 prediction about when that's going to come. 8 it doesn't come, then you have a chicken and egg 9 Because they can't call for the referendum 10 because they can't execute their host community 11 agreement. But we're saying don't execute your 12 host community agreement in order to have them on 13 the same date. 14 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 15 MR. ZIEMBA: So, I'm just saying that 16 it is a little bit more complicated than --CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think it's 17 18 that complicated. 19 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't 20 either. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think you're over 22 complicating it in playing out the scenarios. 23 I think the cities and -- If a host community says 24 to the two bidders one way or the other, a

precondition of us approving your community
agreement is that you will agree to whatever
mechanism we set up to hold your referendums on the
same day. And they say okay.

MR. ZIEMBA: But by law, it's the execution of the host community agreement that counts.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, they just don't execute it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They agree on it on principle but they don't sign it until they have both.

MR. ZIEMBA: But you cannot schedule your referendum until you execute your host community agreement.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's right.

MR. ZIEMBA: Therefore in order to avoid any issues, you could not execute your host community agreement because we are allowing people to go forward well before the Phase-1 qualification comes in.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're saying if a community wants to do that, we're not sure it's a good idea, but if a community wants to do that and

1 can, we're not going to bar it. But this would be a situation where 2 3 they couldn't. 4 MR. ZIEMBA: They could not. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just as a practical 6 matter, they couldn't, because they couldn't comply 7 with our rules as you're saying. 8 MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. Would the effect that Springfield would not be able to host its 9 election until after our Phase-1 in that instance? 10 11 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Not 12 necessarily. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What was that? 14 didn't understand. 15 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I don't 16 understand the question. 17 MR. ZIEMBA: What you just said, Mr. 18 Chairman, was that we are allowing communities to 19 move forward on scheduling their referendums. 20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Preapproval of the 21 bidders --22 MR. ZIEMBA: Preapproval of the 23 bidders, but we've also noted that --24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- where they can

and where they choose in their judgment they want to, albeit it's a risk.

MR. ZIEMBA: Albeit it's a risk. But then we also have a situation that it is the execution of an agreement that is the precursor to whether or not they can go ahead and have their referendum.

We just said a few minutes ago that one way to control whether or not they would have referendums on the same date is that they would withhold upon the execution of those agreements.

But in order to withhold upon the execution of those agreements, then they could not schedule a referendum.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

MR. ZIEMBA: So, we are in effect saying that in order to comply with our rule that they could not go forward and have an early referendum --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- if it turns out that we have a bidder who's not approved and in our iterative process with the town and the bidder we can't give them a high degree of comfort that it'll get done, if all of those things happen, yes, it will

come to that. So, that would be a situation where they could not schedule in advance.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And if they scheduled in advance on the anticipation that things were done that would be one of the situations that would require them to reschedule if it didn't happen. That was part of the risk.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm thinking that maybe what you're concerned about, the issue that's at the back of your mind is Springfield is hoping to get this done on June 25.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the likelihood that we will have both of their approvals done, both of their bidders qualified by April 25 is probably next to zero.

So, if they want to go for June 25, which they think they can, this rule will maybe make them face the unlikelihood of June 25, which they aren't at the moment facing, right?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I think that's all to the good. Because for Category 1 referenda to be held, particularly in a community where there

are two major proposals, to be held concomitant with
the Kerry special election just seems to me to be
highly unlikely. It's not impossible. Things
happen. But it seems highly unlikely. That's 40
days. We'd have to be done with our background
investigations for two companies 40 days from
today.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That will not be done. The deadlines for our investigators are not until the beginning of June.

MR. ZIEMBA: But previously we said you can go ahead and schedule your referendum upon the conclusion of your host community agreement before that date.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Correct.

MR. ZIEMBA: Which would make it

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18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

MR. ZIEMBA: But if they cannot execute their host community agreements in order to make sure that they have applicants going before the referendum at the same time, then they would not be able to meet that date.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But we've

always said you could schedule the host community agreement election before the approval, before the Phase-1 approval --

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: -- recognizing the risk that the approval would it be done in time to allow you to have the election. You just heard it's not going to be done. So, as a practical matter, they can't do it.

MR. ZIEMBA: It would not be done by April 25. But our reviews could very well be done by June 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, which is before the actual referendum date.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What Springfield is probably thinking is we know we probably won't be done by April 25, a really good chance we'll be done by June 25. We really want to hold the election on June 25. So, in our mind's eye they're thinking we'll probably go ahead and take a shot and schedule.

If that happened under this new scenario, there would be one possible wrinkle.

They sign both host community agreements. They both agree to pick the election the same date, which

is June 25. One of the gets approved, one of them doesn't.

If under that situation we have the authority to stop the election for the one who was approved and therefore could comply with the law that says the election is set by a time of your choice after the signing? Would we be forced to breach our own rule that we would let one go forward?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Perhaps this is what you alluded to. But the Commission could control at least to some degree via the IEB, I guess the IEB could control in the case of Springfield to make the determination of suitability of both applicants on the same day.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's true. I didn't think about that.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes and potentially -
COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Just release
the results.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just release -- CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Only we will know.

MR. ZIEMBA: Potentially, I keep

23 focusing on the host --

24 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And just a

Page 36 1 recommendation to the Commission, obviously. 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. 3 MR. ZIEMBA: I keep on focusing on the 4 execution of the host community agreement. 5 Perhaps there's some other agreement that the 6 applicants could agree to not request the 7 referendum until --8 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Because 9 that's the other trigger is even though the 10 community agreement is signed, nothing gets 11 scheduled until the request comes from the 12 applicant to the community and say now I want to 13 schedule my election. 14 MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. And we said 15 previously that you can control that request by 16 controlling when they do - by the city controlling 17 when they do their host community agreement. 18 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. 19 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But you're 20 suggesting that a term of the host community 21 agreement is, both host community agreements is

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Possibly.

that they'll jointly request an election on the same

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day.

MR. ZIEMBA: That could be a condition of the host community agreement or another instrument that governs it so that you don't get into complications that I think I'm thinking about potentially.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This conversation is perfect evidence of why some of Mark Arsenault's from the Globe's compatriots said every time he came back from one of our meetings he was comatose.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That doesn't include us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I think the bottom line is we can -- There's a way for this to be managed, even in the difficult situation of Springfield. As you're saying, it takes a little care. And I realize that Springfield and it's not only Springfield are still holding out the hope that they can have an election on June 25, which is probably a long shot but more power to them. We'll do everything we can to enable them to comply.

MR. ZIEMBA: And I believe they've only said June in their RFPs that they've issued to date. June 25 is --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. But in

their thought -- I think we know what their thought process is.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: They're probably trying to catch people before they disappear in July and August.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And it's not just Springfield, it's other communities as well.

Having said all that, I think we agree with the officials in Springfield right now that it's important that the elections be held on the same day. So, one way or another I think it's important for us to state that as a matter policy and then we can figure out how to work it out.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does somebody want to put that into a motion? I think that is something we should vote on.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'd require that in the case of two HCA referenda in the same city that they be held on the same day.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That we require that.

24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That we would

1 require that. 2 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That means that 3 we would write a regulation that said that. 4 would be we'd answer the policy question and put it 5 in a reg. 6 So, I would move then that the 7 Commission require that multiple host community --8 elections for multiple host community agreements in 9 the same city or town be held on the same day. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 10 Second? 11 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: More discussion? 13 All in favor, aye. 14 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 15 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 17 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? 19 have it unanimously. John, before you go. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: The other piece 21 is a little more complicated. That is do we 22 similarly require that if a host community 23 agreement must be approved by the voters of two 24 towns that both of those elections have to be held

on the same day? That's more complicated because we would be requiring two sovereigns to agree. And that gets very dicey if not beyond our powers, it seems to me.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would agree with that. That would be impractical for us to make that requirement in my opinion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Set that aside for a moment. What are the pros and cons? Does it matter from a public-policy standpoint one way or the other? Are we invested in any equity one way or the other?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think we're not, unlike the situation of the two applicants in the same city or town where a staggered election could hugely favor one over the other.

The two adjoining towns voting on the same proposal, the timing of the election really doesn't affect the outcome. There's no staging of things. There's nothing to be gained by going first or second. So, it seems to me that there's no interest that the Commission has to in ensuring the integrity of the election from the staging.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can imagine a

thought process that might go on. But I think that is between the host community and the bidder.

They're going to be negotiating the host community agreement.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, in this case it's the host communities, two communities.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I understand. But with each one, you could imagine a scenario where there was a strong bunch of people in community X that really didn't want it even though there was a host community agreement. They somehow or other negotiate to get the date postponed to when turnout would be lower.

Whereas in community Y it's a higher turnout and they don't care. But that's not our problem. There's nothing inequitable about that. That's within the authority of the communities, the community leaderships to negotiate with the bidders. So, it doesn't go to the integrity or equity of the process, which the previous question did, I thought.

Anybody disagree with that? Okay.

So, I think we don't need to do anything on that because doing nothing --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Doing nothing just lets them do whatever they want to do.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.

Just one sec. We also had a note last week that we would decide today on the issue of whether to require disclosure of anything of value. -- or request disclosure of requests for as well as delivery of anything of value.

We asked for comments. It was posted that we were asking for comments. We didn't get any comments. But that's another one that we talked about quite a bit off and on. And we had set today as a decision. I'd be inclined to make that decision unless for some reason not to.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We have discussed it a number of times. And I second your thought that we ought to decide it today. And that we ought to do it. And that we ought to do it in the same way we've done political contributions, which is to require disclosure from November 21, 2011 until the date the application is filed as part of the application.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Of any requests for or delivery of anything of value to --

1 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: -- the official 2 of a host or surrounding community or a host or 3 surrounding community. 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What about just institutions, an official, a town or individuals or 5 6 entities within the community? 7 Because one of these we talked about 8 before is the fact that right now there is an 9 opportunity to disadvantage the bidders because 10 people come to them with their hand out and say you'd 11 like me to be on your side. Why don't you make a 12 contribution to my crumbling nonprofit building. 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That request 14 would have to be reported. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That's what 16 you're saying, we're including that? 17 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 18 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, it's not just 19 officials or the town itself, the community itself. 20 It would also be entities and individuals within the 21 town. 22 No, I'm sorry. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, if the church 23 24 came to you and said we want a contribution for our

annual Christmas dinner from you Mr. Bidder, should we require that to be disclosed or not?

Should. I don't think the church people, powerful as they may be in other realms, have any control over what happens to the application. And this is designed to prevent under color of authority or color of power, somebody from putting an unfair squeeze on an applicant. Maybe there are situations in which that's not so.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Could a leader of a large group influence the vote, a union for example?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Sure, a church.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: A church.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I could be persuaded different ways on this. But it does feel to me and we've heard -- As we've traveled around, we hear talk about this that there are in many communities -- There's nothing wrong with it. But the bidders are doing good works in the community in order to win friends. That's fine totally legit.

And many people in the communities are coming to the bidders knowing that they want to make

friends by doing good works and are asking for support. And that creates an appearance problem.

If NGO X announces that it gets a bunch of money from bidder Y, everybody says oh, yeah, you know what that means. I mean there's an appearance problem, at least an appearance problem. And we're not saying you can't do it. All we're saying is that the public has a right to know it. And that in requiring that the public know it, there is some cleansing effect.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thinking about what we heard this morning, you could also turn that around a bit and say that it is that kind of disclosure is useful to demonstrate the ties between the applicant and community organizations, the degree to which the applicant is supporting the community organizations.

We heard this morning from one of the speakers, Mr. Rooney perhaps, saying that one of the mechanisms for evaluating promises would be to see the extent to which the promises are part of not mitigation but the business model of the entity that's making the promises. And a track record of support of community organizations might be part of

1 that.

So, that there may be two reasons, both the prophylactic reason and a business model tied to the community reason for requiring disclosures of any contributions that were made or requests that were made.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I just think that the easier division, it is in my view, division is on contributions that are made. That's pretty straightforward.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Things of value.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. And I think it's really just an administrative exercise to try to figure out whether somebody has -- an organization has a lot of power or none at all. But I think simple disclosure benefits the public interest.

The other piece, the one trying to require that every request is disclosed, whether it was followed with a contribution or not may become a very impractical exercise depending on just the amount of requests in my view, maybe not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Considering the

21,000 pages that they've already put together, I don't think this will put much of a burden on them.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It might be adding another 5000 pages.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I draw the distinction in the actual contributions where I think it's easier for us to request that disclosure. I think there's a clear benefit. I am less sure about the benefit of just trying to keep track of all the single requests that anybody gets at any given time. They have bigger things to keep track of.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would agree, picking up on Commissioner McHugh's point. I think there's relevance as we consider evaluation criteria to somebody who's demonstrating a partnership or a good-faith effort that they're going to improve relative to workforce development in giving the community college -- whatever investments and contributions they're making. Because some they're going to want to reflect and say we're demonstrating our good faith on X-Y-Z evaluation criteria because we cut a check.

We've also stepped up and tried to support organizations. Community, here's a check.

I think to Commissioner Zuniga's point, asking them for every request they get, whether it's a formal request on a piece of paper or they run into an executive at some public event who says, hey, hope you can come to our dinner. Is that considered a request?

I think for transparency purposes because it will reflect on our evaluation criteria to some extent, documenting where they've actually cut a check or made an investment I think is helpful information to have because I think it lends itself to the transparency as well.

The other contribution information about whether they donated to political candidates, political officeholders, we know that there's a period of in which there's an outright ban. So, we hope that isn't happening in that intervening applicant period. And certainly documentation is there through Campaign and Political Finance of any contributions made before that point.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Take the easy prophylactic case that city counselor X goes to a

bidder and says this is my favorite charity. I'd like to have you give them some money. If we require that bidder X disclose that, that's going to make it a little trickier for that city councilor to make that request.

And everybody knows that if the bidders play by the rules, these things are going to be on the table. It seems to me that that is -- It's less dramatic if it's just a nonprofit knows that they're vulnerable because they're looking for votes and they go to them and try to squeeze them for 10-grand. That's less obviously a problem. I happen to think that's a problem. And in this case, I'd want to protect the bidders by giving them the obligation to tell us.

But the easier case is the public official asking for a contribution to a charity in effect on his behalf.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Or to make a hire.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or hire, anything of value, absolutely, hire my cousin's wife.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We got four, maybe six categories.

1 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Uh-oh. 2 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But I think we 3 can narrow this down. We've got political 4 contributions within the period. They should be 5 reported, right? 6 Requests for political contributions 7 within the period, they should be reported. 8 Things of value given to a municipal 9 official or a host or surrounding community within the period, given, they should be reported. 10 11 Requests by a public official for a 12 contribution of a thing of value to a host or 13 surrounding community within the period should be 14 reported. 15 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Read that 16 last one back. 17 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Requests by a 18 public official for a contribution of a thing of 19 value to a host or surrounding community within the 20 period. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not to the community 22 but to anybody. 23 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Any request by a 24 public official for a thing of value to be donated

to a -- all right, I accept that modification, for a donation of anything of value to anybody within the period, they should be reported.

Then what we were talking about is donations of a thing of value to any entity or individual in a host or surrounding community.

Does everybody agree that that should be reported?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That the applicant has made.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That the applicant's made. All of this is either requests to the applicant or the applicant making it. Does everybody agree that that should be reported?

Anything of value given by an applicant to anybody in a host or surrounding community since November 21, 2011.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And then the last one is any request by anybody in a host and surrounding community for a donation of anything of value since November 21, 2011. And there I sense that there is a strong negative feeling. And I join that strong negative feeling.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's my

Page 52 1 point. I don't know, 2 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: 3 the Chairman just made a pretty convincing 4 argument. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Joe Smith goes to 5 6 the applicant and says I'm good friends with 7 councilor Y. I'd like you to give money to 8 councilor Y's favorite charity. 9 That would be under my model that would be disclosed. If we don't support that that would 10 not be disclosed. 11 12 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's right. 13 And your model would lead us to the leader of the 14 parish saying to somebody in a position come on over 15 to our fund-raising dinner tonight. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Buy a ticket, yes. 17 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would argue 18 that your example really falls in the second 19 category where a public official is part of it. 20 Whether it's indirectly or directly, I think that's 21 a distinction. If it's on behalf of somebody, on

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Now you're making

behalf of councilor X who happens to be the

brother-in-law, it's still councilor X.

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the bidder be a prosecutor trying to figure out who's doing what to whom, whose brother is this guy.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: In many cases it is not the public official who makes the ask.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And you don't know for sure whether the public official knows the ask is being made, arrange that it be made.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's what wiretaps are for.

GHAIRMAN CROSBY: It sounds like we're getting carried away here, and I'm sorry to say we're not. This stuff happens all the time. The consequence of this participatory, locally controlled process that we are a part of and that we admire and that we think is good is that it has lots of players and lots of opportunity for a marginal player to screw up the works everybody else by doing something stupid. And the more that we can do that puts the heat on marginal players to mind their Ps and Qs, the better off we all are.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I would like to think that the applicants would be in the best position than anyone else to try to read and understand whether the request comes from, directly

or indirectly, somebody in a position of power in the realm of a public official. And that we leave that alone.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry. I wasn't laughing at you. I was laughing at the wiretap comment.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And we can just put it out there to say bidders when you feel, applicants, when you feel that you are being asked for something of value --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why are you resistant to the idea of having them just report it automatically?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Report everything?

16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.

become unwieldy and too burdensome administratively. But maybe I'm getting a little carried away. I don't know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it can

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do we give the bidder -- I think getting back to the Chairman's point -- a way of protecting themselves in this process. Do we give the bidder the tool of saying

I can't cut a check unless I get an official documented request. And that regulation, is that in itself enough to scare somebody who's trying wield some influence unduly enough of a hands-off approach? I don't know. The bidder has to back up every check I cut with the actual request. I don't know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Another mechanism is to establish thresholds. Anything of value is defined by some threshold that could get to making sure that there's not an undue burden administratively. Other laws do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I wouldn't have a problem in defining like to say a full- or part-time job or something over \$100 or something. I wouldn't have a problem with that if that made a difference. So, if somebody says come to my church cookout which is \$15, you don't have to report that. I wouldn't have any problem with that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Could you repeat the first two or three categories? You may have added some since then.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: No, no. I stuck to six.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You added wiretaps.

2 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes. Once I

3 heard about the wiretaps, I decided not to go any

4 further.

Any political contributions made within the period. The period is since November 21, 2011. Any requests for political contributions within the period. Anything of value donated to a person or entity in a host community or surrounding community within the period. Any request by a public official for a donation of a thing of value within a host or surrounding community during the period. And I actually combined two in that one, two categories in that one.

And then the final one, now I've got five, is any request by anybody for donation of a thing of value to a person or entity within a host or surrounding community within the period has to be reported.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That first one though on the political candidate asking for a donation after November --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: -- 21, 2011,

1 that we've already decided. 2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had a 3 question about --4 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Did you finish? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: 5 No. 6 Obviously, they can't donate anything after they 7 filed their application on January 15. They're not 8 allowed to make a contribution during the applicant 9 time period. 10 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's right. 11 But that doesn't mean an accident didn't happen. 12 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: In terms of 13 our data collection, OCPF would have anything that 14 was donated to a political candidate already on 15 record for that period. 16 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Theoretically, they would. So, all we're asking is that that same 17 18 information be included in the application. 19 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. 20 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is there any 21 issue with going back? Is that a problem in any way 22 either remembering or changing the rules now? 23 that problematic? 24 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Insofar as

donations are concerned, I think we've had that -political contributions, we've had that around for
a long time in one fashion or another. As a matter
of fact, that's in the regulations we promulgated
earlier. And the November 21, 2011 date is in the
Phase-1 regulations.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's a simple matter of they already would have had to report that anyway. So, it's compiling contributions and reports.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: With regard to a political. I'm talking about all of the other categories.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: She's talking about everything else. Any contributions, any jobs or money, they can figure those out. That's no problem. Obviously, going back for a year and a half for requests, they're going to miss some small stuff.

We're not setting up something where we're going to penalize bidders here. This is not something where we're going to look for enforcing and then go penalize them because they missed somebody. This is just a disclosure, a good-faith

disclosure effort that does give some disclosure to the public, and I think in a way some protection to the bidders.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We are going to potentially -- The applicants are going to be required to disclose this information under the pains and penalties of perjury. Forgetting does not violate that. But a question always arises as to whether it was a forget or a willful omission. So, there is a consequence to the look-back provision.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very similar to the investigations undertaking.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right, right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's an ombudsman and two or three lawyers on staff wandering around here. If anybody's got opinions on this, please pitch in.

MR. ZIEMBA: I've got some questions on the breadth of the categories, for example requests that are made of public officials for anything of value. Would that include anything that would be requested as part of the mitigation agreements?

If any city councilor asked for one topic or another is that excluded? It is a request for contribution to a community, requests from private entities if an applicant shows up at a public meeting and 100 people show up and they each ask for something with some of the officials there, does that count as a request?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A legitimate mitigation initiative.

MR. ZIEMBA: I guess my point is similar to my point earlier, it gets rather complex when you're trying to actually write the rules so that you are not over inclusive or you do not include things that I think we would all think are legitimate things that no one could be expected to write down 150 requests that are made in a half an hour.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And if we do this, my suggestion would be that we agree in principle to adopt such a rule. And then ask someone like a former appellate court judge to draft one up or maybe a General Counsel to draft one up.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think a General Counsel would be an excellent idea.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I've got to get in 2 the habit of switching out now. Get ready, Catherine. 3 4 MS. BLUE: I'm ready. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Because you're 6 right. This is complicated. This is more 7 complicated even than the other one. So, we're 8 talking about in principle here. We're not talking about the exact language. We'll settle on the 9 10 exact language. But maybe it's worth deciding 11 either by consensus or vote if we need it that we 12 agree or don't on principle. Then we can ask 13 General Counsel to draft something. 14 Are we okay to go forward? Are you all 15 right with going forward to get something drafted up and take a look at it? 16 17 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, let's do it that 19 20 way and we'll try to nail this next week. 21 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Wait a minute, 22 wait a minute, time out. 23 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Part of the 24 principle includes having some --

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- definition of 2 things of value. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right, and 3 4 being sensitive to what administrative burden we 5 may or may impose by including --6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- including the 7 points that John said, right. 8 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Well, all 9 Is everybody comfortable in principle with right. the omnibus requirement for disclosure of any 10 11 request by anyone in any host and surrounding 12 community anything of value since November 21, 13 2011? I for one am not. 14 Subject to a CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 15 limiting definition of thing of value and subject 16 to a limiting in the ordinary course of mitigation 17 negotiations or something like that. 18 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yes, even with 19 those two limitations, I am not comfortable with the 20 breadth of that. 21 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Me neither. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which end did you 23 drop out, the wiretaps? 24 The wiretaps. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH:

I think that's too broad a -- I quess the 2 qualification would be if the value of the thing of 3 value was sufficiently high. 4 It's one thing to ask for a \$10,000 gift and another thing to ask for -- to use two extremes 5 6 -- buying a ticket to the church fundraiser. So, 7 maybe I ought to just withhold that until we see what 8 the regulation looks like. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or give a 10 suggestion. Where would you draw that line? 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Something that 12 somebody would remember and think remarkable. 13 this context, it seems to me it's got to be in the 14 multiple thousand dollar range. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, if it were 16 \$1000, Spiro Agnew went to jail for \$6000. 17 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: In 1975, 18 inflation. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: \$15,000 now, right? 20 Well, \$1000 to an individual would be a lot of money. 21 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's why I say 22 I would just like to see the regulation. Let's just 23 see what we do. 24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's challenge our

1 General Counsel, see what she can come up with.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think
there's lots of information that an applicant or
another public records source is already going to
have available to us. And it's easy to offer up.
And I think we've separated it out mitigation
proposal and mitigation agreement requests.

I would like defined, to your point Mr. Chairman, some way to capture what are pressure point requests or political influence requests.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There are two sides to the equation. One is a kind of buying of influence that if it isn't illegal, is at least unseemly and the public ought to know about it on the one hand.

And on the other is a taking advantage of the bidders' vulnerability right now in a way which may not be illegal but is at least unseemly. And if there were a way to get at both of those two unseemly activities, I'd be happy. But I realize it's easier said than done.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. I can see it playing out lots of different ways. I can see a bidder actually reluctant to offer up that

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type of information for jeopardizing their own chances.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We'll table this until next week. If anybody out there has thoughts, we're interested, including if you think we're wrestling with something we don't need to wrestle with.

Okay. I think that was everything for regulation update, schedule update. You've spoken to that as well. Thank you, John.

Racing Division, how are you?

DR. DURENBERGER: I'm good. Good

afternoon, Mr. Chair, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You look like you got some sun.

DR. DURENBERGER: It's warm in the back of the room. I don't really have much of an administrative update this afternoon.

I do have a correction for the record something that I talked to you about on the 55th public meeting, a week and a half ago. That was to do with our rulemaking process. I was reminded after that meeting that our rules actually in the Racing Division do not take effect upon the

traditional rulemaking process in Massachusetts.

So, there is an additional statutory requirement that the old Racing Commission and now the Gaming Commission has to comply with as part of the rulemaking process. So, essentially what happens is rather than after you approve the regulations, file them with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and having them published in the Register, we actually have to file with the clerk of the Senate. So, it adds some time onto our rulemaking process.

They have the opportunity -- It goes to the Joint Committee on Government Regulations for review. And then they have the opportunity to disapprove. So, they can do that. If not, within 60 days then these rules would take effect.

So, that puts us out into the live racing season. So, the choice has to be made whether or not -- I make the recommendation to you to adopt our rules on an emergency basis. The provision still retains that and in fact is explicit in the ability of the Commission to adopt rules on an emergency basis to protect the health or safety of the public, participants or animals. And I do

think that these medication and veterinary practice regulations I think falls squarely within that category.

And we have followed the rulemaking process. So, this is not -- We haven't shortcut, taking any shortcuts there. We've had the public hearing on the 25th. We had a public comment period.

So, to avoid the disruption to the industry that would occur if these rules went to in effect in the middle of a race meet, I guess I would recommend that when I bring them to you on Thursday that they be adopted on an emergency basis.

So, I wanted to correct the record and I will be making that recommendation to you Thursday. But we do have that additional statutory requirement that I wanted to correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

DR. DURENBERGER: Then a timeline correction. We were also going to bring Phase-2 rules to you, introduce those to you on Thursday. And at the request of Counsel, we have backed off on two weeks for that. And those are going to be rules that have to do with safety equipment, for

example, best practices that primarily affect Suffolk Downs.

These are basically amendments to rules that are in existence. There are model rules that have already previously been adopted. And this is just bringing them up to date.

Because the changes -- They change on a periodic basis yearly, even sometimes quarterly. So, basically these are just incorporations of the latest versions of those. But that's going to be pushed back two weeks.

Which brings us to the section 104
legislative review and what we hope may be the
conclusion of this process. In the packet we've
got a proposed chapter, which in-house we are
calling 128D. And that's a chapter that was
available. That was our working title, a copy of
the report which you've seen before. And then the
last comment that we received dated March 5 from the
New England Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective
Association, which is a thoroughbred stakeholder
group, is included there as well.

I don't know exactly how you want to proceed on this. Certainly, you've spent quite a

bit of time with the report. You've had the chapter before you for some time. So, Danielle and I are happy to answer questions about any or all of the documents.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Could you explain what the premium -- I read the Horsemen's letter. Could you explain what the essence of that controversy is?

DR. DURENBERGER: Danielle?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Let me make my question more specific. The role that the premiums play in affecting the life of the owners, which is the gravamen of their concerns as a practical matter. I understand the legislation, but just as a practical matter how that works.

MS. HOLMES: Right now the amount paid in premiums go to the purse account, which essentially goes back to the owners and the horsemen of the horses. No other jurisdiction that we can find has these premiums mandated in their statute. And it was our position that with the money that would be contributed from gaming that it'll more than account for the amounts that are seen in the premium structure now.

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There's a little bit of contention with the different premiums that are paid between the different tracks. And there's certain tracks have exceptions to when they have to pay premiums and when they don't have to pay premiums. So, the horsemen have proposed that there's a flat premium rate with no exceptions.

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other jurisdictions that don't mandate a premium via statute at all, it was our proposal that we do

away with the premium structure. And the purse

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funding will be accounted for with the influx of the

But based on our research between the

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gaming money.

essentially.

DR. DURENBERGER: And I would add to

that that it seems to me, and I'm sure there's many

16 people in the room that would perhaps concur with

this that that does seem to be one of the perennial

18 bones of contention when the statute get re-upped,

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20 And the current structure is that there

21 exists these premiums that have been negotiated.

22 And then there are exemptions to premiums. So,

depending on when you're simulcasting, you may or

24 may not be up paying the premiums. So, it seems as

Page 71 1 though it's a significant bone of contention. 2 Speaking on the thoroughbred side, we 3 did just run some numbers and the contributions that 4 we have in terms of what the premiums give to the 5 overnight purse structure on a yearly basis really 6 account for three or four days of live racing out 7 of 100. So, we do feel that it's been superseded 8 by the money that's going to be in the development 9 fund. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's superseded, 11 I'll take that at face value. 12 It's still real DR. DURENBERGER: 13 money. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's money. So, it 15 was going to be 100, now it's going to be 100 less 16 some small part of 100. And is there a good that's 17 accomplished? I know there is. What is the good 18 that is accomplished by eliminating the purses as 19 an addition -- I'm sorry, the premiums as an 20 addition to the purses? 21 DR. DURENBERGER: Elegance I think in 22 a word. 23 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Explain that

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further.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Use a word the 2 horsemen would like a little better. 3 DR. DURENBERGER: Use a word the 4 horsemen would like a little better. I'm not sure that I have in my vocabulary what they would be 5 6 seeking for. I mean, you've read the documents. 7 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Simplicity 8 maybe. 9 DR. DURENBERGER: If there are other 10 models that we could point to and say actually this 11 is common or this something that other states have 12 used. And along the way Massachusetts has sort 13 followed the lead or even at one time this was common 14 and we just haven't revisited the issue, we don't 15 find an analogous structure anywhere. 16 Purse accounts are handled differently 17 in other jurisdictions. We don't find an analogy 18 anywhere that we can to point that says it's working 19 there. 20 What we hear and what you'll see in the 21 written submissions that are attached to the report are that this is a bone of contention for all sides. 22 And it seems like a way to simplify. 23

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: It's a bone of

contention in that each time the negotiations occur the parties to the negotiation have different ideas as to what the outcome should be?

DR. DURENBERGER: It seems to be the case. I have not participated in any of these New Year's Eve sessions, but they seem be the thing of legend.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But what's wrong with that? Intrinsically, what's wrong with that?

DR. DURENBERGER: Intrinsically, there probably isn't. It's an interesting point. It's sort of the beauty of the democratic process.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

DR. DURENBERGER: So, I take your point.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Or you could standardize it and have a premium structure that is negotiated once and lasts for 20 years and take care of the same issue.

I don't feel like I have the competence, the knowledge to really argue this point one way or the other. And I think there is something to be said for streamlining, clarifying,

simplifying and making more elegant. And I know what you mean by elegant. And I think it's a perfectly good choice of words. I think it makes all of the sense in the world.

On the other hand, in my child-like understanding of the horse economics, the purse is the kind of the sinequan non of what will make the industry survive or not. And if there are relatively painless ways, albeit inelegant but painless to enhance the amount of money in the purses, maybe there's a public policy good to be said for that.

I respect you guys. And I think you've done a tremendous amount of work. And I know you've reached out to the community to talk about it a lot. And I'm inclined to go with what you think.

But if I were in a legislative hearing and I were debating the point, I'd have a hard time, as Commissioner McHugh said, arguing for the intrinsic value of this simplification clarification over the intrinsic value of putting more money in the purses and what that might do for the racehorse industry in this State.

DR. DURENBERGER: There are other ways

that you can put money into the purses. You can increase percentages that go to the racehorse development fund. For example, the statute actually says a minimum. So, provided that a minimum of the 7b simulcasting monies, a minimum of 10 percent go to the racehorse development fund. So, there are other ways that you can combat that to make sure that the purse structure is something that is sustainable for the industry.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The other stakeholders' comments on this particular issue?

DR. DURENBERGER: Not since the report has come out.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, just the one stakeholder had a comment to the contrary with this recommendation?

DR. DURENBERGER: And I would, actually if I could, just address that comment.

Just something, a point on the first page where HBPA objects to being referred to as beneficiaries.

Just for the record, the reason that we use that term is that when we looked at the statute and what would replace existing statute, we wanted

to make sure that we made a list of beneficiaries.

So in other words, where do the different funds go, all of the statutory distributions, and who are the beneficiaries of those.

So, it certainly wasn't meant in any pejorative sense. It was merely that we wanted to account for everybody who was getting a piece of the pot, for example. We wanted to make sure that all of those were accounted for. That was the origin of the term beneficiary, which they found objectionable and I understand.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would they prefer winners?

DR. DURENBERGER: Certainly, stakeholders. Absolutely stakeholders and absolutely the participants that make the show go on.

OVERSENTIAL CROSBY: I think they were oversensitive on that point. There's another point in there that David said. There's an assertion that your facts are wrong. That there aren't any other models. Do you remember that sentence?

DR. DURENBERGER: Yes. I think

1 Danielle had notes on that.

2 MR. HOLMES: The rebating and the 3 credit wagering?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

MS. HOLMES: The horsemen had asserted that the other states that we looked at, their models for rebating and wagering on credit were in-line with the current system in Massachusetts, which I guess we just found to be untrue.

We found no other state that expressly prohibits rebating. We found a handful, I think two of the states that they had listed that prohibit wagering on credit. We have listed in the chart that was put together that none of these other states or most of those states don't expressly prohibit it as Massachusetts does in the statute. In light of not having a prohibition, then essentially they should be allowed to wager on credit or have rebating going on in those states.

So, the horsemen said in their report that those states were in line with what is currently going on in Massachusetts. But we found that to not be true.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, you're

recommending best practices in the industry?

2 MS. HOLMES: Correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Anybody

else?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: This is simply a recommendation to the Legislature. There'll be a legislative proceeding up there. The Legislature can make its judgment. This is what we're recommending. I, like you Mr. Chairman, I'm equivocal on that, but this reflects a lot of hard work and thinking. And I'm prepared to support it.

There's one technical thing and I apologize for not bringing this up earlier. But section 20 of the proposed the legislation simply says that any reference anyplace else to 128A or C should be deemed to be a reference to this chapter. That as a technical matter won't work, because if this is passed, it'll have to be passed as part of the laborious process of going through the General Laws and making the changes. And this kind of a general reference isn't going to work.

So, I'd recommend you just delete that.

And let this move forward without section 20 in it.

And if this is ultimately passed, then that

laborious process of making all of the other references in other parts of the statute will have to be undertaken and we can do that as well. I can explain further if anybody wants, but it seems to me it's just a technical issue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I actually have two comments on the proposed statute. And I talked to you briefly just yesterday. But I wanted to talk about them here.

Section 5b, the assessment of operations of Commission. Towards the middle it goes on to say where the Commission is authorized to make assessments each fiscal year on the licensee conducting racing meetings shall not exceed \$750,000, which you corroborated that that was language from the previous statute.

And the actual numerical ceiling may make sense in my view in a system where you're reauthorizing a statute every two years. And that given that number could always be revisited.

DR. DURENBERGER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But since our recommendation here is one of having a statute that's in play for a number of years, I wonder

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whether we should change that absolute number for something that is either a percentage like in other places either of amounts wagered, the purses, etc. or at the discretion of the Commission in other ways like the Gaming statute allows us when it comes to gaming.

DR. DURENBERGER: I had two thoughts on that subsequent to our conversation. And one is that these sort of hard numbers are kind of littered throughout the statute, and I presume other statutes in the General Laws -- other laws as well.

Your point is well taken. And I think
I'm not a legislative expert, but it seems like
there are two approaches to that. And one would be
if you could tie it into some sort of, as you said,
either a percentage or to some sort of index, but
that kind of becomes a little unwieldy I would
imagine.

The other, as you suggested, would be to have the language be as from time to time as the Commission deems appropriate and does it in regulation. But this is a pretty substantial number.

So, for example at Suffolk this is a

daily assessment. I think it's like \$1300. At Plainridge, it's \$500 a day times 365 days. This is pretty big money. And I think that to protect people on the paying end of it, having something other than a nebulas from time as the Commission deems appropriate. I don't like that approach.

Whether you can tie it into some sort of percentage or handle as you say, I think that's a very interesting approach.

Those numbers appear in a number of different places. There's daily license fees.

There is the bond requirement. There's a number of places in this statute and I suspect others where those hard numbers do appear. So, your point is taken right. If they haven't been revisited since 1999, for example, are they good numbers for the industry to be using? I wish I had a perfect solution for that. I don't.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Have we got suggestions or ideas?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: My suggestion would be to move away from an absolute number. But I know that's not just the only one, but the one that caught my eye.

DR. DURENBERGER: It's a big one.

2 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's a big one.

I don't know how long it would be even with the potential for increased activity in the short future when that would be a concern.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's two things.

There's plenty of legislation state and federal and everywhere that that happens. You put in numbers and they just sit there for a long, long time. Gas tax for example goes down every year. So, I don't think it's all that big a deal to do it. When the Legislature in its wisdom thinks it's time to revisit it, it gets revisited. And if they don't think it's time to revisit, it doesn't.

But having said that, I also don't think there would be anything wrong with saying that the Commission can amend it. You know the process we are all going through. We're not going to willy-nilly shoot ourselves in the foot. And who better to make that decision through an open, participatory process with the industry than the Commission.

So, I probably think if I had to pick a solution, I'd pick that one. Maybe you fix it for

1 a period of time and then say after which time --2 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What about 3 adjusting it for inflation? That's another way of 4 handling the same thing. There's not too many 5 statutes that we have that do that. And they do --6 You're right, they do sit around for ages and get 7 wildly out of tune. And then there's a huge fight 8 to get it adjusted. So, one way or the other. 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have some horse 10 racing people here. Anybody want to volunteer an 11 opinion? You mean you weren't hanging on our every 12 word, Gary? 13 MR. PIONTKOWSKI: I just got something 14 I've got to deal with. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did you hear this 16 issue we were talking about? About the 17 MR. PIONTKOWSKI: 18 simulcasting? 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No. Say again the 20 number, the 750 --21 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: \$750,000 22 assessment. 23 DR. DURENBERGER: Yes, the 24 assessment.

1 MR. O'TOOLE: If I could key off of 2 Commissioner Zuniga's comment using a model where it adjusts and then play off of Commissioner McHugh 3 4 where he said for inflation. Inflation in this 5 particular case would be inflation downward because 6 of the handles have dwindled. So, our business is 7 actually overpaying now than it has in the past 10 8 years, 15 years as our handle has dwindled. 9 So, to the point of the assessments and 10 fees, we are still paying those fees, but we're not 11 handling the same amount of money. So, it would 12 make perfect sense to combine both of those ideas. But other than inflation -- Inflation 13 in my opinion would be -- an inflation would be 14 There wouldn't be inflation as the 15 downward. 16 dollar is today but the inflation is --17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, it wouldn't be 18 inflation, it'd be a percent of handle. 19 MR. O'TOOLE: A decrease. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Percent of 21 handle is what I was talking about, our cost and the 22 consumer price index. 23 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a very 24 important point, absolute numbers cut both ways.

1 They price you if you're up or downward. So, my 2 point was it's relative to the notion of absolute 3 numbers. 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Does 5 anybody have --6 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have another 7 comment also. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, no. 9 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We've got to 10 resolve this problem. 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You've already 12 raised one mess here. We've got to figure out this 13 mess first. So, the problem would be if we dealt 14 with the issue that this was raised and the handle 15 shrinking, so would our operating budget. 16 DR. DURENBERGER: The existing 17 language and we did carry it forward is that that's 18 a cap that that assessment shall not exceed 19 \$750,000. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, we have an 21 opportunity to adjust it downward if (A) our expenses go down and (B) the handle goes down. 22 23 DR. DURENBERGER: With this language, 24 yes.

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And what's the 2 assessment been? It's been 750 and 3 DR. DURENBERGER: 4 each track shares proportionate to their handle. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't know. 6 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Do we know why 7 it stayed at 750? Is that what it really costs? 8 Does it cost us more to regulate this than the 750? 9 DR. DURENBERGER: There's been a small 10 surplus in years past, but there's also been a 11 number of operational vacancies. So, racing has 12 been revenue neutral, more or less, with a small 13 percentage. 14 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: You mean the 15 racing expenses? 16 DR. DURENBERGER: Yes. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It seems to me that 18 it is appropriately placed in the Commission's 19 hands, and working with our partner industry. 20 the industry continues to have problems, then we're 21 all going to have problems. We all got to figure out how to address them. 22 23 If we can control our costs and thus 24 reduce the assessment, that's fine. If we can't

and the industry becomes nonviable, then we got to deal with that.

But I can't think of a better place -Or if things get better with the new purse money and so forth then we're all to the good. I actually think it is appropriately in the Commission to make this judgment.

It would be done through this same kind of process with our industry. So, I think I would come back to saying of all of the choices, my preference would be to have -- not so much my preference, what I think the most appropriate place, the most appropriate process is to put that in the hands of the Commission on some kind of a routine basis.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I also draw parallel to the Gaming Act for example. The Gaming Act does give us the flexibility of having two sources. One that's set in statute by the assessment per slot machine. That has a stated number, but also our ability to assess from time to time our own costs.

So, the two I would imagine can work together in perpetuity to whatever changing

conditions. And perhaps to the prior points made here before, if it's only one element that's an absolute number, it diminishes the ability to react to those changing conditions, because it would require a change in statute.

I know that's to a great degree what you're saying. And it sounds like you and I are agreeing. But I wanted to draw that distinction, which is not currently present in some of the numbers here that are in absolute terms.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I think rather than either a CPI or a percent of handle, which is again a fixed scenario that may not adapt to the circumstances that we just heard.

The Commission will be sitting there in an organic interactive way, watching the industry, seeing how it's going, talking with our partners in the industry and trying to figure out ways to maximize the revenues to our expenses without hurting the industry. That's what we're here for. So, I can't think of a better solution than that.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I have no concerns about us. But we're not going to be here forever, our successors could -- And that creates

1 a scenario in which we could -- a commission, not 2 we, a commission could set a fee, a regulation fee 3 that would be unbearable by the or severely impinge 4 on the ability of the tracks to operate efficiently. 5 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But they would 6 do that at their own peril. It would also be the 7 same way for us. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we're limited in that we can only assess up to our operating costs. 9 10 So, we'd deal with that if the assessment were up 11 to not to exceed our operating costs for the 12 division. 13 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But our 14 operating costs could become bloated. 15 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But then the 16 industry goes to the Legislature and says you've got 17 to hammer these guys because they're not playing 18 fair. Look at these numbers. That would be the 19 corrective. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's the way 21 it's always suppose to work. 22 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The way it's 23 supposed to work is we don't bloat our numbers. 24 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I know, I know,

but that's the way the remedy is supposed to work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. We can abuse any system you give us, but I think assuming good-faith --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Efficiency more than good-faith.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Do we have a consensus? Do we want to talk any further about changing this one clause to accommodate

Commissioner Zuniga's point? It sounds like we're all pretty much in agreement.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: What we'd have to do technically is to strike out the proviso. If we were to put it totally in the hands of the Commission, we would strike out that proviso, which takes the cap.

DR. DURENBERGER: Or pursuant to the conversation that I was just hearing, currently this \$750,000 which we don't exceed is probably if I had to guess, it's somewhere in the range of about 70 percent of the Commission's operating budget.

Do you want to either strike the proviso or putting in some percentage, shall not exceed X percentage of the Commission's operating cost?

1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where does the other 2 30 percent come from of the operating budget? 3 DR. DURENBERGER: From occupational 4 license fees, fines, there's other commissions, licenses. 5 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which together with 7 other license fees shall not exceed the operating 8 budget. 9 DR. DURENBERGER: This may not be 10 language to make on-the-fly, if I may. 11 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I think if we 12 agree in principle that we should not have a cap, 13 then that ought to go back to be thought through 14 again, because it's not simply striking the 15 proviso. Because striking the proviso immediately 16 gives us the power to go to the extra 30 percent, 17 which is counterproductive. We don't want that. 18 And we don't want anybody to have that. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, what we're 20 really saying is that we don't want the cap, but we 21 also do want the authority properly contained to 22 assess up to our operating expenses in this and 23 other sources. So, we got to figure out how to 24 write this.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. If we agree on this in principle.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Director where does a change at this date -- Where are we in the timeframe to keep this going so that we have this -- so that we have a this new chapter in place, where are we there?

DR. DURENBERGER: I think putting forth the most solid recommendation that we could to the Legislature takes priority over whether it takes another week or two. I don't want trying to achieve perfection to getting away with what's possible. We could sit here and try to make it perfect. We could do that for the rest of the year.

But I think that these are some significant issues that worth revisit. They're worth revisiting for a number of reasons. And if that takes another couple weeks, I think --

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: We are looking at something that is designed to go into effect after July 31, 2014, right?

DR. DURENBERGER: Well, the Legislature would have to take it up.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I understand

1 that. That's the thrust of this.

2 DR. DURENBERGER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, we have the

4 | time to be thoughtful about this.

books of any licensee.

DR. DURENBERGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Shall we just leave

it the sense of the Commission -- You said you have

8 another point?

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COMMISSION ZUNIGA: I had another one, hopefully a lot minor, just one more. Section 6, 128D 6 relative to records and books of wagers, the third sentence third line stars with the Commission or its duly authorized representatives shall at all reasonable times have access to the records and

I would be in favor of striking out reasonable and just give the Commission the ability to access at all times. It doesn't mean that we will access them. I know that part of the language here is to be reasonable. But I would also like us to preserve the discretion that at any time whether that's three days in a row and not having to be spaced by reasonability.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: So, you want us

1 to have access at unreasonable times?
2 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, at all

3 times.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we would have it at all times.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Actually doesn't mean that we would exercise it.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Here's a particular piece that I'm thinking about. I know that there's electronic monitoring systems that could effectively give us access at all times. And if this language would preclude that kind of monitoring system that's where I'm coming from.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would say in that context, it would be reasonable to have it be electronic at all times. The context defines reasonable to have protection. If you got somebody running out the backdoor at 3:00 a.m. with a bag of cash, it's reasonable to go in at 3:00 a.m. in the morning. But it wouldn't be reasonable to go in at 3:00 a.m. in the morning most of the time.

I think reasonable -- We're not looking for the opportunity to go in at 3:00 a.m. without

1 any cause. But I think reasonable is always 2 determined in the context of the circumstances. 3 don't know. You probably studied this wording. 4 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I agree with that. Reasonableness is defined by the 5 6 circumstances. And I think this gives us adequate 7 protection without giving us permission to be 8 overbearing on the licensee. I think that's why 9 they put the word reasonable in there. 10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was 11 quicker. 12 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Those are good ones. 13 That was a gravy one. Okay. How about if we leave 14 as a sense of the meeting that we are fully in favor, 15 anxious to move forward as quickly as possible with 16 the exception of revisiting that language pursuant 17 to the couple of points, sort of consensus points 18 we've made here. 19 DR. DURENBERGER: And the section 20. 20 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay. 22 DR. DURENBERGER: Excellent. 23 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you. 24 That's a lot of very thoughtful work that went into

Page 96 1 this. 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure is. 3 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. 4 Thank your teams as well. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's take a break. 6 7 (A recess was taken) 8 9 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's reconvene. 10 On the research agenda, item eight, all we have to 11 say is that at four o'clock we have a conference call 12 to get more advice on helping us make the decision 13 on which of the RFPs responding to our very big 14 research proposal and we hope that after this 15 conference call we will have enough data to make the 16 decision. But we're trying like hell to get it done 17 this week. 18 On the evaluation criteria, we put it 19 on the agenda so that if we had time we could start. 20 But I think everybody is feeling like, if I read that 21 face correctly --22 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, 23 you're reading it well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's been a long day

Page 97 starting at 8:30. So, unless there is anything 1 else on the agenda, let's have a motion to adjourn. 2 3 So moved. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: 4 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? 5 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second. 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye. 7 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. 8 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. 9 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye. 10 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. 11 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you all. 12 Thank you all very much. 13 (Meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

1 ATTACHMENTS:

- Massachusetts Gaming Commission March 12,
 2013 Notice of Meeting and Agenda
 - 2. March 6, 2013 Massachusetts Gaming Commission Memorandum Re: Recommendation to Prequalify Morgan, Brown & Joy as Labor and Employment Law Firm
 - 3. March 12, 2013 Massachusetts Gaming

 Commission Memorandum Re: Correction to

 Rulemaking Process Timeline for Racing

 Division
 - 4. March 5, 2013 Letter from New England Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc.
 - 5. Proposed New Chapter 128D Horse Racing Meetings and Simulcast Wagering
 - 6. Report of the Massachusetts Gaming
 Commission to the Senate and House of
 Representatives Pursuant to Chapter 194,
 Section 104, of the Acts of 2011

	Page 99
1	SPEAKERS:
2	
3	Dr. Jennifer Durenberger, Director Racing Division
4	Danielle Holmes, Staff Attorney
5	Steve O'Toole, General Manager Plainridge Racecourse
6	John Ziemba, Ombudsman
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CERTIFICATE

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I, Laurie J. Jordan, an Approved Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from the record of the proceedings.

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I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive on Transcript Format.

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I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify 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

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WITNESS MY HAND this 15th day of March

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24 Notary Public

LAURIE J. JORDAN

transcript produced from computer.

My Commission expires:

May 11, 2018