

P R O C E E D I N G

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We are calling to order the 226 th meeting of the Mass Gaming Commission at our offices on Federal Street, October 12 th at 10 o'clock a.m.

First item on the agenda, I will ask the treasurer to do, since Commissioner Macdonald was not in attendance at the entire meeting last year -- last week -- last meeting.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Last meeting. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The minutes for the meeting of September 28th are in the packet, and I would move that they be approved subject to minor technical corrections and typographical matters.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I had one comment.
Let's see now, what was it? Oh, on the -when we got -- Commissioner Stebbins, when we got all the reports from the different
organizations in western Mass, there was -there was a lot of overlap in the workforce development plans. And we made a point of talking about it would be good for them to consolidate and collaborate, rather than have these multiple overlapping proposals, and they all said we intended to do that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But it seems to me like that was a substantive enough point about two-thirds of the proposals that it might be worth noting in the notes.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Some way or other.
I specifically brought it up. I think
Commissioner Stebbins did too. Other than that, I have nothing. Any other thoughts? COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just one. I think under the racing division, talking about stake racing money at Suffolk Downs for this coming Monday, I don't think we raced that Monday.

MR. BEDROSIAN: It was the weekend. MS. BLUE: It was the weekend after
they raced, I think.
MR. BEDROSIAN: We'll correct that.
MS. BLUE: We'll look at it. It was the upcoming -- it was the upcoming day.

MR. BEDROSIAN: You're correct. It was Saturday and Sunday of that weekend, so we'll correct that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? All in favor. Aye.

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

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And one abstention.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, sorry. One abstention because Commissioner Macdonald was here. So 4-0 with an abstention from Commissioner Macdonald. Thank you. Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning,
Commissioners. I have two updates. One I think we're all aware of, but it appears that
the gaming service employee
amendment/clarification is making its way through the legislative process, which is very positive, so we'll stand by -- I think it's cleared the House, so we'll stand by and see what happens. And I think the press referred to the Chairman's remarks, the sooner the better for planning purposes, certainly, so... CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we -- not to jump the gun here, but Commissioner Cameron and I mentioned this morning that in -- maybe in anticipation of the possibility that's not maybe -- don't count our chickens, but assuming it gets through the House -- through the Senate, as well, that we might want to quickly ask MGM to give us their list of categories and a draft of what they think should be exempt categories that we can then start to work on.

MR. BEDROSIAN: It's almost like you're reading my mind.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Sorry.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So yeah, we've
talked about it. We've also talked internally
about how we might provide guidance from the Commission, from staff, about the criteria we'd be thinking about.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So great. The
second one is a little more sobering.
Commissioners, you probably know the industry conference, G2E, which is the big gaming conference here. Sort of like yearly gaming conference that pulls together regulators, vendors, licensees, was out in Las Vegas last week.

A few of us traveled out there. Obviously, as a result of the events of a tragedy of Sunday night, October 1st, it was a challenging time to be in Las Vegas. But it was important. The conference offers an opportunity to see fellow regulators, visit with our licensees, and also make contact with businesses considering doing license -business in Massachusetts.

As I traveled out there on Monday, you're sort of watching the horrific events of the night, watching the numbers go up, it was
hard to watch. By the time I arrived, there was a heightened police presence, both at the casinos and on the strip. And, of course, we express our condolences for all those people affected, the families of the victims, and thank the first responders. It was -- we can't even imagine what it took to make that scene safe and attend to all the people who are injured.

The reality, though, is, we plan for the opening of destination casinos in Massachusetts. You know, as a Commission we need to be cognizant of public safety issues, which we are. And as with any major public safety incident, we will be attentive to the action, after action plans and lessons learned.

I know that, as part of the conference and me with other regulators, we were able to actually start some of those best practice conversations with other regulators around things like active shooter exercises specific to casinos. And that we will continue to work with our law enforcement
officials. Lieutenant Joyce, who is here from the state police, and also our local officials, who obviously have a big stake in this. But I felt, and I think the Commissioners also felt it was important to acknowledge the events of October 1st, as horrific as they are. I know a couple of our Commissioners were actually out there at the same time I was -- actually, before I was, and out there for the events of that weekend.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I was there
the night of the event and was in my hotel room, and heard what I now know were shots. But I did not know what they were. I thought they was just noise coming up from above me. And I could see Mandalay Bay right out there. It was a horrifying time to be out there. But the good news was, that I was with a group of senior regulators, including AG Burnett, who's the head chair of the Commission in Nevada, who was very preoccupied that day. But we were all talking about a variety of things, including working together on various issues, and were able to have a lot
of conversations about -- about active shooter training, terrorism training, what are other jurisdictions doing. Other jurisdictions are farther along than we are for obvious reasons. And there is a lot to be learned, and a lot of good conversations were had on that. And I know our troops -- not literal troops, but our folks have been doing a lot of work on this already and are now.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I
happened to be out there as well. It was pretty surreal to be there. I'm proud of law enforcement and how they reacted. But I'm well aware that long before this happened, our MSP, along with Springfield PD, Everett PD, Plainville PD, they've had numerous conversations about how to collaborate. And you know, meetings in particular about these subjects, how they will work together to keep these facilities safe.

So those conversations and meetings are -- have started and will continue. All of them very well trained. And I'm just impressed by the collaborative efforts I see.

And so -- so I think those efforts to keep it safe are well underway.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Commissioners,
that's all I have. I'm going to turn it over to our CFAO, Director Lennon, for a fiscal year 2017 budget closeout report.

MR. LENNON: Thank you, Executive Director Bedrosian. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

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

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

MR. LENNON: Maria and I are here to present to you the fiscal year 2017 closeout report for the Gaming Control Fund. The Massachusetts Gaming Commission spent 872,000 less in the Gaming Control Fund in fiscal year '17 than revenue collected. Final spending for the fund was $\$ 26.3$ million. The Commission collected revenues of 31.68 in FY
'17. However, due to the fact that the Commonwealth utilizes a modified cash basis for accounting, 4.5 million of that revenue was slot fees budgeted for FY '18 that were actually received prior to June 30, 2017. And those must be balanced forward into FY '18.

After balancing forward the FY '18 slot fees, the Commission's FY '17 revenue collections totaled $\$ 27.2$ million, which resulted in the $\$ 872,000$ surplus. This will be used to reduce the FY '18 assessment on licensees.

As shown on the summary chart on page one, regulatory costs. So we broke our budget down into separate areas. The regulatory cost of MGC underspent its budget by 1.68 percent, indirect underspent projections by 8.6 percent. Attorney general was within 1 percent of its total budget. I think it's 6 percent. Research and Responsible Gaming was under by 6.7 percent. And the ABCC overspent by 18.8 percent. But that had to do with the assessment of fringe and indirect at the last minute that they were
unaware of.
Attachments A and B show deeper detail into the budget categories. But the two areas that I'd like to focus on are the areas that we had the biggest dollar amount reversions of -- or percentage and dollar amounts, are the indirect and the Research and Responsible Gaming.

Indirect is an assessment of 10 percent on all AA, CC, HH, JJ and UU object classes. So that's alphabet soup in the state, but it's, basically, all of the straight payroll and consultant payroll areas.

It appears that some contracts and object classes were not charged the full 10 percent by the state, as the total spending in those object classes was $\$ 16.37$ million, and we only got charged 1.5 million. So we've reached out to the comptrollers. The books are closed. They're not going to go back and grab that money. But for future years, we'd like to know why they didn't charge the full 10 percent so we can do a little better budgeting here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why don't we just let sleeping dogs lie?

MR. LENNON: We could. We could. It's just, I don't want to continually over budget and then have it come in lower. But we could let sleeping --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, on that note, just -- is there -- will the comptrollers be revising that number anytime soon?

MR. LENNON: No, because we're at the 10 percent no matter what. Unless we get a direct federal grant, we get hit with 10 percent of the $A C H$ and $J$ and $U$ object classes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Which we've talked about is -- we don't believe we should but --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A different item, right.

MR. LENNON: Yeah. In Responsible Gaming, the bulk of the reversion has to do with the Problem Gambling Solutions contract. Not spending out the total amount, the UMass grants coming in 100,000 under budget, and
then actually delaying the implementation of $a$ technical solution from the final research component of the law, until we can work with our other two licensees to figure out what the best way to get the data in and automize it, and have it crossed over two sections would work well.

So we've made a lot of work with Plainville on that. We were looking at possibly going into a technical solution, but it doesn't make sense this early so we're still kind of hobbling along on that, until we get the two other licensees into the room.

However, the overall Gaming Control
Fund, if you look at it, was less than 3 percent off its projected spending, which is -- usually, want to be between one and 3 percent. I think we can get better. But I'm happy that we've fallen within that range.

Turning to the revenue side, once again, a good number here. We're 18,700 above our initial projections. Some of that had to do with the project that Maria, Agnes and the licensing team worked on with the IEB, about
billing our licensees for additional costs on anything above their initial amount for primary gaming vendors, and anything that exceeds the 15,000 down payment. And then, for the key gaming employees, anything above the 1500. And then, also moving forward and tracking when we have additional qualifiers for the licensees, that money coming in. So that was an additional 59,000 that they brought in this year that was a result of their work on the Mass $S P$, or aspiring supervisor program.

205 CMR 121 describes how the
Commission shall assess its operational costs on casino licensees, including any increases or decreases as a result of over or underspending. Specifically, CMR 205121.052 deals with the case where annual assessments are in excess of actual expenditures. In keeping with prior year practice, we are going to balance forward the credit of the -- and credit the FY '18 assessment. The result of the balance forward of 872,000 in unrestricted revenue from FY '17 will decrease the FY '18
assessment from 24.45 million to 23.58 million. The chart on the last page of the memo shows how the the assessment in FY '17 are apportioned, and how much the licensees will get back in FY'18.

I will be providing the first FY '18 quarterly budget update at the public meeting on October 26th. After that meeting, we'll be sending out the next quarterly bill for assessments, which will reflect the credit from this balance forward.

At this point, I'd like to open it up for any additional questions or comments.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I just had a simple question, Derek. What is the acronym ISA stand for? I saw it in several of categories on the second chart.

MR. LENNON: So it stands for Intergovernmental Service Agreement. And it's just a contract between two state agencies. That's all it is. So we pay them to do services that they're better equipped at doing than we are.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's the way
we manage our contract with SEIGMA, for example, with UMass because it's also a state agency, and DPH, the money that comes from the Public Health Trust Fund that goes through programs to DPH --

MR. LENNON: AG's office.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The AG's office.

MR. MACDONALD: The BCC and the AG's office.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: AG's office, right.

MR. MACDONALD: Okay. Thank you. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I just have one general comment. I think it's great -great budget management, great results. I just want to emphasize the point you made about predicting -- coming within a very close range, predicting some of those revenue items and cost items. We continue to get better. Some of it is very variable because of the timing. These are new programs.

The example that $I$ was thinking about, in DPH, they started now funding real
programs and then it's hard to predict when -when an FTE's actually going to come in, or when they really ramp up on some of those costs we budget accordingly. But, you know, in the end, it's still a prediction whose action depends on someone else.

So having those variability is going
to be -- you know, the nature of the -- the nature of the beast. I think there's -- the overall approach to budgeting is great, conservative and, you know, flexible where -where we can so...

MR. LENNON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. It's a very -- very buttoned up, as usual. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Very smart.
MR. LENNON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Maria and the rest of the team, too.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mike, just while we're -- there's no monitor here, which we
usually have. I assume that doesn't --
MR. SANGALANG: The stream is going
out fine.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The stream is
going out ordinarily.
MR. SANGALANG: The monitor is
broken.
MR. BEDROSIAN: We don't have a budget for the monitor.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Talk to
Mr. Lennon. All right. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Next up is Item 4, research and responsible gaming, Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: I'm joined this morning with Rod Mon -- I practiced saying that beforehand, honest to gosh, and -- and I still messed it up. Motamedi, research manager, and Thomas Peake, research analyst at the UMass Donahue Institute Economic and Policy Research Group. Today, they will present the latest in a series of economic reports released by the Donahue Institute and is a part of our much, much larger SEIGMA study.

I find this report particularly interesting and exciting, as we turn our focus to the impacts of the operational phase of casinos in Massachusetts. This report illustrates the economic footprint of PPC's operations, including employment, wages, vendor spending, and fiscal impact from taxes and other assessments paid to the government.

Our research team also analyzed how shifts and patron spending as a result of the gaming expansion affected the state. Moving forward, I believe that the presentation that
they have today and they -- will become the template, as we look at Wynn and MGM as they move into their operational phase. So I'm going to turn it over to Rod first.

MR. MOTAMEDI: All right. Thank you, Director Vander Linden. Thank you, Commissioners, for inviting Tom and I here to talk to you about this today. We're really eager to talk about the work that we've done. And I'm sure you're very eager to hear about it. I'm going to disappoint everyone and making you wait a little bit longer.

I want to do a little bit of context setting. I know this is old hat for a lot of the Commission, but given that we might have new folks in the crowd, we might have new folks watching, I'm going to take a few minutes everyone's time and just do a little bit of that.

So the SEIGMA team, its social and economic impacts of gaming in Massachusetts, the UMass Donahue team is handling the economic side of that. Our goal in this project is to really measure and understand
the economic and fiscal affects of introducing a brand new industry from scratch, from the ground up into the state. How does it affect the business and labor ecosystems? How does it affect workforce development? How does it affect taxes and spending and so forth? We also want to tackle special topics as they come up, whether it's lottery, whether it's racing, whether -- whatever it might be as needed.

Because of what $I$ think we all agree to be a forward-looking component of the enabling legislation, there is a research agenda as part of the introduction of casinos. And specifically, the research agenda importantly began well before the introduction of the casinos to allow us to get a clean baseline look at the existing social and economic conditions in the state.

These baseline conditions are, perhaps, most important for the social team, on issues like problem gambling and so on, but it also is helpful to us to get a clean look at what are the business conditions? What are
the residential and commercial real estate conditions and so on before introduction of casinos.

Our study, then, progresses to the development and construction stage of the casinos. We've already presented the construction impacts of PPC. We're undertaking similar efforts with Wynn and MGM right now, and we'll produce similar reports then. Then, we are rolling into examining the operations of the casinos. That includes their hiring, their spending on vendors and suppliers, and their patronage.

So we have this little
wheel-and-spoke diagram here. It's actually simpler than it looks. If you look at the three things on the left, the two pinks and the -- the gray-blue, those are the lenses through which we are examining the economic impacts that are focusing on secondary data collection.

So that's data that's been collected by federal or state agencies that we are then pulling, analyzing and compiling. Whether
it's a profile of the host communities, whether it's the selection and evaluation of matched communities to help us triangulate the effects of the introduction of casinos or the real estate analysis.

We have two components of the project that are survey-based. The patron survey, which is done by the UMass folks directly going into the casinos and surveying the patrons, and the new employee survey, which we are doing with the help of the MGC. We're getting some of the data from that for evaluation purposes. And then, all the, sort of, spokes on the right is data that is coming directly from the source. Primary data either from the casinos themselves, or from the MGC or the lottery, or whomever.

So here's some examples of what we're doing with those data sources. These are reports that we've put out in the past, say, 18 months or so. Baseline conditions of residential and commercial real estate. Our goal here is to see whether there's any negative or positive impacts on real estate in
areas due to the casinos. There is sort of a -- you hear, like, a NIMBY argument that comes with them. Some people don't want to live near them. Conversely, there might be, for lack of a better term, let's call it YIMBY, yes in my back yard. You know, we'll be curious to see whether the casino does anything positive to, say, commercial real estate in downtown Springfield.

Obviously, there is some concern about whether the casinos will compete or -what's the word -- what's the opposite of compete? What's the word I'm looking for? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Cannibalized? MR. VANDER LINDEN: Cannibalized. MR. MOTAMEDI: Well, compete with, or, perhaps, cooperate with, or work side by side with lottery. You know, that's an interesting question because all the casinos are going to be lottery vendors, so is it going to be something that's just going to happen in parallel, or is it something that's going to cannibalize lottery dollars?

Something we also want to track.

Then, construction, we talked about operating impacts. We'll talk about the new employee survey will actually -- we've talked about before. And we'll talk about a little bit of aspects of the patron survey a little bit later so I'll just have to skip over that.

We aren't doing any of this in the dark. Obviously, we participate in these public meetings, and we also provide a website that's available and open to everyone. You can look at our reports, the data we've collected, and we encourage folks that do this. This research agenda isn't just for us to then do research and then not tell anybody about it. We'd like it to go out there and inform the public and the Commission.

And then, lastly, I just want to talk about some of the data collection efforts that we've done. This ties directly into our economic modeling, which I think will provide a little bit of information to pre -- sort of, prime the pump for what Tom is going to be talking about.

In order to understand how the
casino operates in the state, we need to know quite a bit about who they employ, how much those folks are paid, where they live. We need to know about what things are they're buying -- the casino is buying, where are they buying those things from. We'd also need to know quite a bit about who's coming there. How much are they spending there? Do they live in state? Do they live out of state? What would they have otherwise done with that money?

And these are all pieces of
information that you have to go directly to the source to find. They don't exist. The Bureau of Labor Statistics doesn't compile this. The Census doesn't compile this. It's something we have to go and ask. I wanted to take a minute to thank the licensees for their cooperation. Obviously, some of that is, well, it's a condition of their license. But I'd like to say, freely, that they've gone beyond the letter of what they're required to do and have really embraced the spirit of this research agenda, and have been very helpful to
us in meeting our data requests in providing the kinds of information that we need in order to do this right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you
for that.
MR. MOTAMEDI: And then, without further adieu, these are just some of the specific things we're populating with this primary data collection. So again, construction, supply chain, wages, locations, gaming and nongaming spending, the recapture and reallocation of patron spending. So how much of this money is being brought back into the state from out-of-state activities, and how much of the money that's being spent at the casinos is coming from existing and state activity and just being moved to something else.

These are key aspects of the pro and con argument about the introduction of casinos into the state, and we wanted to make sure we have something to say about that. And that really does it for me for the context setting. I'll turn it over to Tom, who's going to talk
about the stuff that everyone's really here to hear.

MR. PEAKE: Thank you,
Commissioners. I'll just start by saying this has been an incredibly exciting project for me. Ever since I got into the idea of economic modeling, I always wanted to do a project where, instead of making some assumptions about what would happen, in the future we actually take something that has happened and evaluate the policy based on the data.

I always knew that the client that would allow us to do something like this would be a regulatory body. And this project was one of the big things that attracted me to the Donahue Institute in the first place. So for someone like me, I've been thinking about doing a project like this since I was Rod's intern back at a different company and in college. So this is very exciting for me, and I get pretty nerdy about it so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, Rachel talks the same way about the whole project having
been something she's been wanting to do all her life. Right.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Our staff lunches are very exciting.

MR. PEAKE: This specific component has been my major thing for the last almost three years now. And it's really exciting to actually get -- to present some of these findings, which $I$ hope will be a blueprint not just for the future casino operations, but, really, for any project where a government agency licenses someone to come in and then wants to actually see what their impact is on the economy. So thank you for the opportunity to do this. Without further adieu --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Wait. Just want to -- this is -- I think everybody knows this, but we're anxious to get this out, too, and to make it available to people. And it was specifically meant to inform us and the legislature so that we can address problems, if they arise, as well as to make judgments, eventually, about how it's gone. But we do want the rest of the world to know. So you're
certainly, as I think you know, you're encouraged to write about it, to publish about it.

MR. PEAKE: Absolutely.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To take it to conferences and so forth. You know, we want this to be helpful to other folks in the outside world as well.

MR. PEAKE: Great. Thank you. So just a quick overview of what I'm going to do today. I'll give a little introduction to, specifically, the operating report. Then I'm going to go into some detail about the model inputs and the primary data that we collected, in order to inform the model. So that includes employment and wages, vendor spending, some public sector impacts and changes in consumer spending. From there, I'll show a little bit about some of the output that our model generated and I'll conclude from there.

So probably, no one in this room actually needs too much context, but Plainridge Park Casino opened in Plainville,

Massachusetts in June 24, 2015, and that's right on the Rhode Island border. Our goal here was to, basically, use our economic impact model to try and simulate what would Massachusetts's economy look like, if Plainridge Park Casino had never opened. What are the differences? What are the impacts?

Here's a quick summary of the kind of findings we have. I won't spend too long on this, but just to give you a sense, there's a mixture here of, sort of, primary data that is, in and of itself, interesting. For instance, about 556 year-round employees work there. And, also, some stuff that actually comes out of the model, for instance, about 2400 jobs statewide were supported. That includes the 556 number. Vendors, governments and other entities received about 30.2 million in payments, with most of that being here in Massachusetts. And most of the on-site spending at the casino is spending that we're considering either new or recaptured. Meaning, that those dollars would not have been spent in Massachusetts, had the casino
never opened. And we'll get into that in a little bit.

So for us to accomplish this study, we used a six-region REMI PI Plus economic model. You can see the regions that we developed here. So there might be some tables later on that talk about Metro Boston or southeast, for instance. So, you know, this slide sort of shows what those regions are. Notably, metro Boston includes Norfolk County, and as such includes Plainville. So if things seem like they -- like they have a big region, like a big impact in metro Boston, part of that is because it's county-based model. And as such, Plainville actually falls into that region.

So some of the data that we collected for this model include employment data from PPC. So that's employees, wages, hours worked, and place of residence of employees because that matters, where people are bringing their money back when they -when they drive home and where they spend it.

We got expenditure data from PPC.

So that includes vendor spending, payments to government entities, payments to groups like unions and professional associations, and charitable organizations. Every dollar they spent we were able to actually track and code, and assess its economic impact.

We were able, from you guys, to collect information on gross gaming revenue. And we were able to estimate changes in consumer spending from a survey that we actually administered to patrons on site. I really can't state how critical that is, because anytime you have a big attraction, a new attraction in an area, people are going to be spending money on that, but that means that they're not going to be spending money somewhere else. So trying to figure out where would that spending have otherwise gone is an important part of, sort of, assessing what the actual net impact of this is. And we'll show more of that in a little bit.

But first I want to talk about employment. We got really great, detailed employment numbers from -- from PPC. PPC
hired 893 people. Although, not all of them worked the whole year. If you saw that --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're now talking about the first year of operation.

MR. PEAKE: In the first year of operation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a year ago, now, that we're talking about.

MR. PEAKE: Yes, yes. Since -- so yeah, everything now that I'm talking about is July 2015 to June 2016.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. PEAKE: PPC hired, in that time, 893 people. The reason, on an earlier slide that said 556, is that not all of those people worked the whole year. Some of them worked for a season. Some of them stuck around the whole time. Some of them were part-time or full time.

So to get a sense of a number that actually represented, like, average year-round employment, what we actually did was took the almost one million hours worked by PPC employees during this time period and we -- we
divided that by the average hours worked by a nonhotel gaming employee, according to The Bureau of Labor Statistics. And that's where we got that 556 number that, sort of, entered the model. And that resulted in $\$ 17.8$ million in wages paid.

As you can see, the southeast region, which includes Attleboro, North Attleboro, all of Bristol and Plymouth County, was the biggest contributor to new hires. But the metro Boston region and the rest of nation, most notably Rhode Island, also contributed a lot of employees.

As you can see here, the majority of employees at PPC, something -- I believe it's about 64 percent were full-time employees. Just for context, 70-something percent of total Massachusetts employees are full time. So it's a little bit lower but still -- a bit higher than $I$ expected, given it's a service sector establishment.

Here are the top 10 places of
residents for employees of PPC. Attleboro and North Attleboro are the two main contributors.

They almost -- 20 percent is just those two towns. The top 10 actually make up the majority of hires at PPC. And out of those, eight of the 10 are communities in Massachusetts. The two outside are Providence and Pawtucket, which is right across the border.

And here I have a map of PPC hires. And as you can see, they're pretty heavily concentrated in the cities and towns around Plainville. Although, a handful are coming from as far away as Cape Cod or even eastern Connecticut.

Moving on to vendor spending and payments to government, in total, they spent about $\$ 30.3$ million with the majority of that going to payment to private sector vendors. It's important to know that this table does not include the money collected from the taxes and assessments on their gross gaming revenue, which were collected automatically, and thus weren't actually in their -- their payment database so we discussed those separately.

In terms of their private sector
vendors, if you break it out by industry, the biggest single industry is wholesale trade, with the majority of their wholesale trade spending occurring in -- in Massachusetts. The second biggest industry is miscellaneous manufacturing. It's important to note that that industry sector includes slot machine manufacturing, almost all of which occurs in Nevada.

A few of their other big components, like utilities and professional and technical services, they seem to tend to favor out-of-state vendors. In many cases, that might be because Penn National had a preferred vendor at their other casinos. That's just speculation. Something we had thought of. Total, they spent $\$ 18.6$ million in private sector vendors, with 7.8 million of that going to Massachusetts, and the other 10.8 million in spending going to out-of-state vendors.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you know what the backup is on utilities? That's an odd one, that it's out -- mostly, out of state.

MR. PEAKE: Yeah. If you'd like, I
could actually check those records and try and see specifically what because --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you don't
remember off the top of your head? Because I
would have thought utilities would all be Massachusetts based utilities they would be purchasing from.

MR. PEAKE: Yeah. You'd kind of think -- I mean, a lot of that might be telecom stuff. I can -- I can take a look at that and send you a more--

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Maybe that's -maybe that's racing Internet -- you know, racing signals and so forth. Yeah, just out of curiosity.

MR. PEAKE: All right. I can take a
look at that later and send you a more detailed breakdown of what that is.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thomas --
MR. MACDONALD: I think most electric utilities are now out of state.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is that true?
MR. MACDONALD: I've had some dealing with it, yeah.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Maybe, the parent -- you know, the parent corp.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: This is one topic we've discussed with Penn, when they come and do their quarterly report, even though the check is getting cut and sent someplace else, it's actually funding operations from, you know, a local entity in Massachusetts. So, you know, we've asked them to kind of adjust that spending to show us, okay, check may have gone to Cleveland, but it's paying employees and services coming out of Massachusetts.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Right. Right. We had the sort of exact opposite problem in the construction study, where, you know, the drywall was bought from a Massachusetts vendor, but that vendor isn't making drywall in Massachusetts. They're just reselling drywall that they bought something -somewhere else.

So really, what's staying in Massachusetts is, perhaps, labor component and maybe just the retail markup on the product
they're buying. But all the manufacturing is -- is really happening elsewhere. So it's -- it's something that we try to chase down, but once you get into, like, the third tier then nobody knows who anybody is, and where did this come from and who knows, but we're working on it.

MR. PEAKE: So here I have a map of PPC vendors by state. Most U.S. states received at least some money from PPC. Although, the two that really stick out are Nevada, where, of course, most of the gaming equipment was manufactured, if not all, and Massachusetts.

Zooming in on Massachusetts, you can see that a lot of the spending is either in the city of Boston, or in the cities and towns surrounding Plainridge Park and Plainville. Although, the real outlier here, actually the municipality that received the most money in vendor spending was Plympton, Massachusetts in Plymouth County. Which we're one of their major wholesalers, as well as I believe, their main veterinarian are located so...

And if you actually look at this, you know, it makes it -- and this map kind of looked like Boston receives this, sort of, outside share. But if you actually think about the population of these areas, per capita, there's actually a good deal of spelling going on, in the immediate area around Plainville.

So I want to turn quickly to the distribution of their gross gaming revenue. The total gross gaming revenue at Plainridge Park Casino in this first year of operation was $\$ 166$ million. Out of that, from taxes and assessments, Massachusetts collected $\$ 81.4$ million. And that amounted to $\$ 66.4$ million in new local aid, which was distributed across the state.

This actually is really important when we talk later, because when we talk about fiscal policy with these, sort of, economic models, the general assumption is that communities then spent that money. And that new spending, that $\$ 66.4$ million in new spending created a lot of economic activity in
our model. And it's a really important component of this. So that's something that we're going to be --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me ask you a question about that. I think the way it worked -- this is earmarked for local aid, but the local aid is an appropriation from the general fund otherwise. And, in effect, I think what happened was the legislature took local aid from cities -- from -- from Plainville, and reduced the appropriation out of the general fund.

In other words, they give about a billion to local aid from -- that's mostly lottery revenue. But they didn't add -- give a billion 66 million. They still gave a billion and just reduced -- took the other 66 and put it somewhere else. So it didn't increase local aid by 7 percent, which is what it would have looked like. So does the -- in effect, the spending went somewhere else. It didn't -- wasn't spending -- wasn't like incremental spending on these cities and towns. They didn't get an extra 7 percent
because the legislature just reduced the amount from somewhere else. So how does that affect the calculation?

MR. PEAKE: That's really
interesting feedback. My gut would say that it probably doesn't actually affect the total economic impact too much, because whether the state is spending that money, or whether the municipalities are spending that money, they're going to have similar economic impacts. But that's something that I definitely would like to look -- to look into further.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is it fair to ask the converse of that question, which is without this the state could have caught -would have caught, you know, local aid by some amount. Maybe not the exact amount but --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Maybe.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But there
would have been some kind of impact.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: To balance the budget.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Some kind of negative impact. In other words, the prevention of a negative impact is also a positive impact.

MR. PEAKE: And in terms of the way that we model these things, the idea is that they are essentially the same, because the -saying a good thing, or it would happen, or a bad thing would not happen. One way or another, what we are saying is, if we're comparing an alternate world where this casino didn't open, this is the activity that's different, one way or another.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. PEAKE: So I'd actually -- I'd love to have, you know, a more in-depth conversation about that but...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You know, what might be worth making a note, we could put you in touch with people at $A$ and $F$, administration and finance, to make sure that you understand exactly how -- this -- you know, this is easy. Now, it's just going to local aid and the Racehorse Development Fund.

But when it starts coming in from the other casinos it goes all over the place. And tracking how that gets spent is going to be interesting. So let's make a note to put you in touch with $A$ and $F$ so you can have a contact there and really understand now, and in the future, where that money goes.

MR. PEAKE: That would be very valuable.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. MOTAMEDI: I would like to add that if -- while we're talking about how a positive thing or the prevention of a negative thing are both equivalent, it is worth pointing out that while the total economic impacts might be pretty similar, whether this 66 million goes into local government spending versus state government spending, I think what is important to keep in mind is that the geographic distribution of the impacts would not necessarily resemble what we're about to show you.

So one of the -- I mean, I don't want to ruin the punch line, but it is
important that money flows into PPC from all over the state, and then flows back out all over the state due to this distribution via local aid. And that in and out flow would be very different if it goes into the state coiffeurs and then into state priorities, which is not necessarily distributed equally across the state.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. PEAKE: Okay. So let's talk quickly about patron spending and tourism. So this is what I -- I was getting to earlier, what we really want to figure out is where is this money -- where would this money have been spent otherwise. And that's a really tricky question to ask. We're actually sort of taking all the spending at PPC and breaking it down into three, sort of, groups.

So some spending we're considering new. And what new means is new to Massachusetts, not new to the universe. This is spending that wouldn't have occurred in Massachusetts, if PPC had never opened. So that includes recaptured patrons, who were
previously gambling out of state and are now choosing to gamble at PPC instead. That also includes new tourists, who are visiting Massachusetts because of PPC, or maybe people who are just coming across the border from Rhode Island, but would have gone back home right after that and choose to stick around to gamble at PPC, instead of gambling in their home state.

The second, sort of, spending, is what we're calling reallocated spending. So that would have occurred in Massachusetts, but on goods and services other than casino gaming.

And the third type of spending we have is what we're calling incidental spending. So that's spending that would have occurred whether or not PPC had opened. So, obviously, none of the on-site spending is incidental. It's all either new or reallocated. But say that you're a Plainville resident, who we're surveying, and you say that -- you know, you went to gamble at the casino. Well, what did you do on your way to
or from there? Oh, I got a burger. Well, you probably would have gotten that burger anyway. So we don't want to attribute that economic activity to Plainridge Park because it's likely they would have spent that regardless.

So we use that to build this, sort of, decision tree. I could spend, probably, all day talking about this. But $I$ don't -- I don't want to inflict that on anyone. But the basic idea is that using these questions, are you a Massachusetts resident? Would you have gambled out of state, if this casino wasn't here? And did PPC prompt your visit to this area?

Using those three questions, we're able to, basically, split the whole universe of consumers up into these various categories and assign a label of either new, reallocated or incidental to both their on-site and offsite spending. And we use that to then determine how each dollar they spend, once weighted through the system that the folks on the social side created, how each of those dollars actually impacts the Massachusetts
economy.
So to give you a sense, we know that $\$ 166$ million was spent on on-site gaming spending. From their financial information, we're estimating that $\$ 6.5$ million was spent on on-site nongaming spending. So that's mostly food and beverage spending on site at the casino. It's a little bit of entertainment, as well.

And then, we're also estimating that \$4 million was spent on estimated offsite spending. We use the patron survey and the ratios of our known spending to their reported offsite spending to estimate that number. And the idea -- that's restaurants and whatnot on the way there and back, but also gas stations and, you know, shopping in the area. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do you include the lottery spend in these numbers? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't think it's included.

MR. PEAKE: That's a good question.
Let me -- can I get back to you on that?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure.

MR. PEAKE: All right. I think that if they're -- if they spent money on the lottery during their visit, then they presumably would have reported that as gaming spending. But I want to make sure we don't have a question specifically asking that. And if we don't, I might want to actually talk about specifically asking that.

MR. MOTAMEDI: This 166 million, however, is the number that we know directly from their taxes paid. So we got that number -- you know, we know that number right down to the penny, not from the survey. So while we -- there might have been some confusion in the heads of the respondents, as to whether we're asking them about lottery or not. It doesn't affect that number that we're actually using. It might help us distribute, percentagewise, a little bit in the background. But our top line number is directly from the -- the stuff you can pull from the MGC website.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. And on
that note, Rod, is it fair to say the same
thing about the on-site nongaming spending? We have a figure that $\operatorname{PPC}$ can provide relative to, you know, how much they charge for burgers on site. And then you also have a source of data, which comes from the patron survey. Have you -- do you essentially reconcile those two numbers to come up with that --

MR. MOTAMEDI: We do, yeah. This
number we actually pulled -- because we started this quite awhile ago, we actually pulled from their SEC-required financial statements and then we ran it by them. We said, we pulled this number. Does this look good to you guys? They said, yeah, that's about right.

So we're using the patron survey data to, sort of, distribute money and not necessarily come up with the top-line figures. We're using hard, reliable data for those.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Got it.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Are you
including the racing numbers for both gaming and nongaming spending?

MR. MOTAMEDI: Racing, I think, is
in the gaming; is that correct?
MR. PEAKE: Yes.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But the food and beverage on the racing side would be included?

MR. PEAKE: That would also be in the nongaming, yes. So here's a map of the geographical distribution of patrons. You can see it's a little bit more spread out than the employees, but still largely concentrated in eastern Massachusetts and northeastern Rhode Island.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This isn't weighted by dollars?

MR. PEAKE: No. These are just respondents.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just people. Right so...

MR. MOTAMEDI: If your Massachusetts geography is good, you can sort of -- you can kind of see exactly where Route 1 is in that. And it, essentially, bisects -- you know, both halves of that scatter plot is essentially --
is essentially Route 1.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. PEAKE: So just a little bit of information about the -- sort of, the breakout of patrons at PPC, based on how they are actually interacting with the Massachusetts economy. We're estimating that 58 percent of the spending at PPC, or a $\$ 100$ million was by patrons who were recaptured gamblers from other states. 21 percent, or $\$ 36.6$ million was reallocated spending that would have otherwise occurred somewhere else in Massachusetts. And the rest was spent out of state.

The out of state stuff is a little bit more complicated, particularly, because it's on the border. Some of those people would be completely new to Massachusetts, while others would have visited anyway but spent money on other stuff. But just, on a very high level, this is what we're seeing. We break it down into further detail on the report. And I have that broken out, also, by specifically gambling spending and nongambling
spending, and off-site spending.
And you can see the proportions between them are roughly similar, with the nongambling and off-site spending the share of reallocated patrons is a little bit higher, which suggests that the people who are visiting the casino, who otherwise would not have been gambling, out of state probably were a little bit more interested in the -- in the nongambling activities than the people who would have otherwise, gambled out of state, which, as a narrative, sounds -- seems somewhat intuitive. So --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To put this in a -- in a very simple frame, you know, one of the driving forces behind the expanded gaming law was to recapture or repatriate dollars that Massachusetts residents were spending in other states. And it was in the nature of somewhere around a billion dollars a year, going up and down depending on the season, depending on the year and so forth.

So if you take this at face value, it looks like little Plainridge has recaptured
about 100 million of that billion, which sort of makes sense when you think about the big picture. But it also suggests that that objective is being met. You know, we're doing what the -- what the statute was meant to do, which is bring back those dollars and get the jobs and the tax revenue that are associated with those dollars.

MR. PEAKE: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I was
going to speak to that in a -- in a different context, or in a slightly different take. I'm adding up the capture, the recapture from state residents and the spending by out of state residents, and that's a good 78 percent of -- of the revenues, you know, depending on -- I'm just taking the totals, not just gambling and nongambling.

MR. PEAKE: The only thing I would say to that is that some of those out-of-state gamblers may have visited Massachusetts either way.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. PEAKE: And they -- you know,
for instance, they're going to visit their family in Attleboro. And now, instead of going out to the bowling alley, they're going to the casino to pass the time.

And so, you can't necessarily attribute -- say that all of the out-of-state spending is new. Most of it is. And again, we do break this down into more detail in the reports. There's a fairly extensive section and an appendix on this subject.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I still think, tell me if you agree or compare to other industries or other initiatives like this. It's a high recapture. It's a high out-of-state -- new activity for out-of-state recapture.

MR. PEAKE: Yeah. I'm pretty
confident saying that a solid majority of the spending that occurred at PPC would not have occurred in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if PPC had never --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Were never
here. Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And is
that -- that's survey results and what other data points to give you that firm --

MR. PEAKE: That's based on our survey. We asked people whether, if the casino never opened, they would have spent their money gambling out of state. And just the in-state residents who did say that that's what they would have done, account for over 50 percent. I believe it was 58 point -- 58 percent to all spending that -- that we had measured.

So that's basically -- concludes what our -- what the data we collected was. I want to briefly touch on how we modeled this and show you some, sort of, high-level results.

So this is sort of a schematic for what the REMI model actually looks like, in terms of the equations. And, basically, what's going on here is, if you change any of these blocks, it then changes one or two of these other blocks, which then go to change a few other blocks until it eventually goes back to change the initial block again. And so,
you run this, sort of, iterative process, where there's these thousands of equations relating these things to one another, bouncing around this model. And after a number of iterations, you can, sort of, gather what the ripple effect of any direct change to the economy would be.

So in this case, we put in a large number of different direct effects, and this is -- they ran through this model. And this is, sort of, a high-level sense of what we came up with.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Tom, before you get to the details, can you remind us what REMI stands for?

MR. PEAKE: REMI is the name of the company. It's Regional Economic Models, Incorporated. The model that we use is what they call their PI Plus model, which is, sort of, the standard-issue REMI model that most people use for these sorts of things.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And it's
widely used throughout the United States and the world, Rod? Not being modest, because you
used to work there.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Yeah, I used to work
there. So I, myself, have done projects in, probably, 40 of the 50 states using REMI models in addition to, geez, China, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, UK. So, you know, all over the place. Everything from cap and trade in Guangdong Province to how to burn chicken litter on farms in Florida to make electricity and everything in between. So it's definitely widely used. It contrasts with, say, the IMPLAN model that other people -- a lot of other folks use. They're kind of the two standard models in the industry.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Rod, what's that second one?

MR. MOTAMEDI: IMPLAN, I-M-P-L-A-N. It used to stand for -- it used to stand for -- oh, geez, I don't remember.

MR. PEAKE: Impacts and planning.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Impacts and planning. Something like that. But it's IMPLAN, as far as I'm concerned. And so, they -- they differ in their capabilities. The REMI model is far
more appropriate for the things that we're doing here, specifically because it understands time, which IMPLAN does not. So it has a year component. And just by being able to understand that there is such a thing as time, the model is then able to understand that things take time.

So that, just because you introduce a change doesn't mean that the full effects are realized immediately. So it can take time for those ripple effects to propagate. It also allows for changes in things like cost and wages and so on, which IMPLAN doesn't handle very well.

MR. MACDONALD: So it's a model which is commonly employed elsewhere, you said domestically and internationally, so presumably, then, the output in terms of your data would have some -- some credibility amongst -- amongst informed people elsewhere.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Huge.
MR. MOTAMEDI: For sure.
MR. MACDONALD: Huge?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Huge
credibility, yeah.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Yeah. I -- you know, we've definitely done a lot of important work. The Massachusetts Department of Revenue uses a REMI model for their analyses. The

Rhode Island Department of Revenue uses a REMI model. The Connecticut Department of Economic Community Development has one. The state of Vermont has one. And that's just around here. So it's a -- I think New York City Economic Development Corporation has one. So there's quite a bit of use just in -- in our neighborhood, let alone what's going on elsewhere.

MR. PEAKE: Great. So here I've broken down the impacts of the first year of operation into sort of two groups, and then taken the net of them. What I'm saying for the regional operating impacts, that's, basically, everything that we discussed before we started talking about the shifts in consumer spending. So that's the wages, the vendor spending, the new revenue that's then being spent by government entities. And we're
estimating that that created a bit more than 2700 jobs -- created or supported about 2700 jobs in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the majority of that occurring in the large metro Boston region, but with some -some economic impact in every region.

In addition to that, the statewide impacts from changes in consumer spending that -- particularly, what we saw was the 20-something percent shift of the total spending that was reallocated from other sorts of activities in Massachusetts. We're estimating that that probably meant a loss of support for about 340 jobs in Massachusetts for a net impact of 2,417 is our -- is our estimate for the total number of jobs supported.

The reason I don't present the statewide impacts from changes in consumer spending on a regional basis is because, as a result of the survey data that was used for that, I'm confident in that number. But the exact regional distribution, there could be 10 or 20 more or less jobs in one region or
another. Just because of the level of detail that we need to drill down, we felt it would be prudent to just express that number as a statewide number, but show the operating impacts at a regional level to, sort of, give you a sense of where a lot of this is going on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So walk us through, sort of, hypothetically. Those -the 340 lost jobs, how does that come about? Just give an example, sort of.

MR. PEAKE: Sure. If there was somebody who previously frequented a local bar and now, instead, frequents the casino, then that's a certain amount of money lost. Maybe that doesn't lead to a whole job being lost. Maybe that's just someone loses a little bit of tips here or there. So these aren't necessarily entire jobs, but it's the equivalent of about 340 jobs.

MR. MOTAMEDI: I would also point out, to rewind the conversation a little bit, that something -- in this case something negative happening, or something positive not
happening are equivalent. So this could be hiring that doesn't happen that was expected to happen, rather than, necessarily, someone being told we don't need you anymore.

So it's -- it's important that, when you're talking about how things in this, sort of, parallel universe that we're evaluating could be different, fewer jobs doesn't necessarily mean -- again, doesn't necessarily mean firing. It just could be hiring that doesn't happen, which in a lot of these cases, is probably the more likely scenario, is that we're a little less busy now and so we don't need that second barback, or we don't need that third docent for the museum, or we don't need -- you know.

So I think it's more -- it's more that kind of stuff like that on the margin, would be my, sort of, intuitive guess. But I have no way of proving it one way or the other.

MR. PEAKE: And it's also worth mentioning, as I did earlier, that this -this sort of thing is what you'd expect to see
when any new attraction, whether it's an amusement park or a stadium, or a museum opens up. You know, no one's printing money to spend it there. So where -- that money has to be coming from somewhere.

In this case, what we're saying is that we estimate that most of that money is coming from out of state, either from Massachusetts residents, who would have spent it out of state, or from out-of-state residents. But there is always going to be a certain amount of sort of -- a certain amount of negative, whether that is people losing jobs, or people just not hiring. But as you can see on net, the effects of this are -- are overwhelmingly positive.

MR. MOTAMEDI: I'd like to just
build on what Tom said and go into this reallocation question a little bit more because it is -- I think it is jarring for a lot of folks to see that it causes these negative numbers. But again, I would like to point out that, as Tom said, this is true of any kind of attraction.

So let's just go 2-miles down the road and think about Gillette Stadium. If Gillette Stadium were to disappear, or to had never been built, there would have been a lot of beer and hot dog spending that would be reallocated back to regions all over the state. So that would put a lot of money in the pockets of, sort of, bars and restaurants, sports bars, restaurants and so on, all over the state, if every -- if eight times a year 60,000 people wouldn't take a bunch of money and go to Gillette Stadium to spend that money on tickets, food, beverage, parking, et cetera.

So any attraction -- the Boston Children's Museum, the museum of -- Masters Museum of Contemporary Art in North Adams, anything that draws folks from across the state that provides them an alternative choice to spend their money is going to create this kind of push-pull in it, so it's sort of inevitable.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This isn't jarring at all. I mean, this is something we fully
understand. And one of the major knocks on casinos, frequently, is that all they do is recycle some money from someplace else. There's no net gain. So we want to ask the question, is there a net gain here? And what is -- if there is, what is it?

MR. MOTAMEDI: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But, honestly,
facing the negative is a critical part of that. I wish we'd thought about that when -at the Public Health Trust Fund meeting, when Rebecca was bringing up the concerns that these numbers all just looked so -- what about the downside? Well, we forgot to mention that the downside is calculated into these numbers. MR. PEAKE: And to be fair, if we used a nationwide or a New England-wide model, instead of a Massachusetts-specific model, we'd probably be seeing a slightly different story here --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Absolutely. MR. PEAKE: -- because there's a lot of spending that's not going on in other states now. So --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, yeah, this
is a --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But you're talking to a state agency, Massachusetts. That's the lens that's -- that we were --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It is a zero-sum game at some point. You know, at some universe it's a zero-sum game. And, you know, that's why Connecticut is so upset with what's going on in -- you know, Connecticut -- the Massachusetts casinos. That's -- that's too bad. But we're not here looking at that universe. We're looking at our own. And the legislature did it on purpose, because they wanted the impact of -- on our part of the universe.

MR. PEAKE: Sure.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But as you
point out, that's a -- that net is impressive.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: This is not a close call.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not even close, right.

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MR. PEAKE: I mean, whether or not that'll be the case in future casinos depends on the population that they're attracting and --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. PEAKE: -- a lot of other things, the geography.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It'll be fascinating to see. Yeah.

MR. PEAKE: So you know -- but in this one case, yeah, I would -- I was actually surprised with exactly how high the net was. But I actually want to go into that number for a second and just one final point.

MR. MACDONALD: Before you do, Tom, could I just ask a question, following up on what the chairman was observing just now?

Is there -- is there any data that you have been collecting that would allow you to make a -- you know, an informed -- an informed, you know, judgment as to whether we're -whether on a regional basis, for example, we're approaching a zero-sum game here?

MR. PEAKE: So, like, on a New

England level, for instance?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah.
MR. PEAKE: I'd need to think about
it. We don't collect any data from outside Massachusetts at this point so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you did a license plate survey.

MR. PEAKE: Sure. We did. Although -- so -- so in this case that could potentially be used. I mean, we have a sense of how much money is being spent by patrons coming from Rhode Island. We have an estimate for that. And same with everywhere else.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And you have a -and you have a clear estimate how much is not being spent in Rhode Island and Connecticut as a consequence. I would say the answer to Commissioner McDonald's question would be yes. There's a high degree of probability that, if you just looked at this as a regional basis, it would be a zero-sum game. This number would be in the nature of zero.

MR. PEAKE: One thing that would make this a little bit difficult to model is
that our model only shows Massachusetts. So we could give a guess of how much money is not being spent in those regions. But what we would have a harder time doing is figuring out exactly how that interacts with those economies, because we don't have regions to represent those areas in our model. So that's the one problem.

And, frankly, if we even had the money for more regions, I would probably be more interested in looking local -- like, on a more fine-grain level in Massachusetts than doing that. But yes, you're right. We actually -- if we had the regions, we could do that.

MR. MOTAMEDI: We can estimate how many Massachusetts dollars are no longer going to the other states because we were essentially asking people that question, right? So we're saying, right here, \$100 million in Massachusetts money is no longer going to some casino somewhere else. I don't know if we specifically asked where they would have gone. We do ask them, like, what
places they have typically frequented, but we don't necessarily say attach this dollar to a property, which is kind of a dubious question anyway. People aren't that precise.

But, you know, it is interesting to see how -- whether -- how those properties are responding. You know, is -- are the Connecticut properties doing more marketing, again, further south. Are they then targeting New York more aggressively.

And then there's also -- there's state trade, right? So the -- PPC is sending, what, $\$ 5$ million or something to Rhode Island in wages that they are then spending in their local economy. And so, they're -- when you have states that are the size of counties in some of the western states, you know, these borders are porous and there's a lot of trade and commuting that goes on.

So how they would all tie together net economically is a thorny question that is hard to answer in -- in the detail that $I$ think Tom and I would answer these questions. But no dispute that our survey would allow us
to at least talk about how many Massachusetts dollars are no longer going to gaming out of state.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What I think
is important, also, perhaps to think about, is that this was always predicted to be a regional impact, the slots parlor. The one that I will be very interested in, in this context, will be Wynn, who predicted in their application that there will be an important portion coming from out of the country, not just the New England region.

And, you know, provided that we continue, and we will, we have every intention to continue these studies with the same methodology, we'll be able to capture international spending, for example.

MR. MOTAMEDI: I think, to go back to earlier presentation, I think that's where that -- what is it, the player card data would come in handy, especially, is to get a better idea of where is this money coming from. Especially, when you get these huge properties, we still intend to do patron
surveys, but it would be nice to have a another way of backing into these.

MR. PEAKE: Absolutely. And just to make one more point that $I$ think is kind of interesting here. What I did is, I took all of the impacts that created this output and I split them up into two groups. And one of those groups is everything that was happening except the government spending. So all of the wages, all of the vendor spending, all the shifts in consumer spending. And then, the other one was just the spending from the government, from the spending of these new revenues.

And what I basically found is that the vast majority, a little over two-thirds of the employment impacts from the casino, are the result of just this very, very large amount of new revenue being spent in the state. And this is consistent with what we would expect to find in the normal economic impact analysis, where a place that generates 556 jobs you would expect this, sort of, ripple effect for that to be a few hundred
extra jobs, not a few thousand extra jobs. So -- or almost 2,000 extra jobs. So this is -- this is to be expected, but I think it's an important takeaway from this. That if there's one -- if there's one really, really essential piece of how this has affected Massachusetts' economy, it's been that it's generated a lot of new revenue. And that revenue ends up going to things. So that's just one important little takeaway that I wanted to add. And then, I just wanted to touch, really quickly, on, sort of, the next steps. MR. MACDONALD: Tom, before you go on -MR. PEAKE: Yeah. MR. MACDONALD: Earlier, the Chairman had observed that -- at least I think it was him, might have been Commissioner Zuniga, that these funds that are going to the local aid -- into local aid, could have collateral consequences of money that otherwise would have gone into local aid being disbursed -- being disbursed elsewhere. Is
there a -- is there a corrective that you've applied here to take a count of -- of that in the total that you've identified here as increased jobs on account of increased government spending?

MR. PEAKE: I'm happy to look into that -- that further. But, you know, the reality is what -- on a regional level there might be a difference depending. But at the end of the day, whether the state is spending the money, or whether the municipalities are spending the money, it's still a large amount of new money that's being spent in state. And so, on a statewide basis, I'm still pretty confident with that number. But I'm happy to take another look at it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So is it fair to say that that 1600 employment impact is the employment that results from all that local aid revenue, you know, the revenues that came from the gaming taxes?

MR. PEAKE: That's correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the host and surrounding community monies.

MR. PEAKE: Yes. That's also in there.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: There's another 30 million in there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. PEAKE: And, also, the fact that the state also generated just revenue, in addition to the -- the gross gaming revenue --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. PEAKE: -- and payments to various state government entities.

MR. MOTAMEDI: So these results are consistent with these $\$ 66$ million being spent, which is what we think is the most likely option. In this case, being spent by local governments as distributed through the local aid formula, again, if it goes to the state, as we've already talked about, that geographic distribution might be different, but the end number are probably relatively similar.

What this is probably not a good reflection of is if rather than -- if some of the spending would have been offset by increased or decreased taxes. So that would
have had -- so changing taxation to keep revenues constant would have had a different economic impact than -- than just taking this money and kind of -- the dollars are fungible. You sort of put more in this pot and some of the overflow fills into another pot and you end up spending -- so the dollars kind of move around and they get spent one way or another.

But if the -- the counterfactual was taxes would have had to have gone up in order to keep spending constant or so on, then those results would have had different -- reducing government -- reducing consumer spending, or increasing business costs have different economic ramifications than increasing or decreasing government spending. So it doesn't anticipate that option. But it does anticipate the money being kind of kept level and the spending occurring.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So with
this additional source of revenue coming into the system, that one would expect less of an impact on economic activity, if it was accompanied by a simultaneous reduction in the
tax rate, for example.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Yeah. So reducing
the tax rate --
MR. MACDONALD: I mean, the state --
the state tax rate.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Right. If you said that we're taking the $\$ 66$ million that we're getting from taxes on GGR and to counterbalance that we will cut taxes by \$66 million so that total spending stays the same, that would still have a positive impact on the state. There would be more pocket -money in the pockets of individuals in businesses and so on, but those effects would not necessarily be the same as these.

Government spending tends to be a lot more impactful on employment, because the provision of government services is very labor intensive, relative to most other industries, and a government services, sort of, by definition are locally supplied.

So it's -- if I have extra money to spend on, let's say legal services or financial services, the legal service,
financial services might not be provided by an in-state firm, especially, if I'm a big company. My increased retail, the vast majority of things that I'm buying, the cost of goods sold is just going somewhere else, right, it's just a retail markup that would stay in state.

And so, putting more money in the pockets of individuals, while it might improve their welfare, might not necessarily create the same job impacts that providing more money for government services would. Again, on the margin there's obviously -- we're not talking like huge swings here but that -- again, the provision of government service is labor intensive.

And insofar as governments contract things out, whether it's construction, or whether it's purchasing things, that also puts a lot of money into the pockets of private businesses and private individuals. So even though there's 1600 jobs here that are supported by government spending, I think less than half of them or half of them --

MR. PEAKE: A little less than half.
MR. MOTAMEDI: A little less than half of them are actually in the public sector. So the vast majority of jobs that are being created are actually private sector jobs. They're just -- their method of support is through this, sort of, channel of the government funding.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Of local aid.
MR. MOTAMEDI: Of local aid.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So that reminds me, so are you capturing, for example, the money that is spent now on regulatory, our jobs, yours and mine?

MR. MOTAMEDI: No, not yet. Not yet. We have -- we have plans on doing a bigger fiscal impact, which we haven't gotten to yet. But no, we don't capture the gaming Commission, I don't think directly, because those aren't -- this isn't being funded out of those taxes on slot GGR.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're not.
MR. MOTAMEDI: So right now, we're
just looking at -- and we're not looking at
racing yet either. So this doesn't also include any of the impacts that the -- the horseracing fund would be supporting. So we're just looking at the 80 -some-odd percent, 85 percent, that's going to -- to local aid. And just things that are found through local aid, or the host and surrounding community payments that -- that PPC was able to show us. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, this is -- it's great. I think -- I just want to make a couple of points. Great -- great to have you guys. It's always great to have a -you know, a discussion on a high level that you're able to guide us through, because I know there's a lot of detail under all of these numbers. But a couple of things. The 556 figure, in terms of number of jobs reminds me of the prediction that Plainridge did of direct jobs, which was right in the ballpark, I think a little less, when they submitted their application, and where our consultants, you know, evaluated them and agreed with -with those numbers, for the most part.
I'm also -- you know, we've also
been very -- watching the revenues portion.
And one piece that makes me think about timing for our next iteration of this, whether it's with MGM or what have you, was that there was going to be this stabilization of revenues this year. It takes -- it takes a little while for any one of these operations to get to a stable environment, because they find their footing, they figure who their clients are. At least, for the Category 1 s , you know, it was either year two or year three. I forget for Plainridge it was year two. It was earlier, but not necessarily the first year.

I think that, you know, as we
continue the research agenda discussions and, again, the next iteration, I'd be interested in just understanding the timing, especially as it relates to when we should be measuring, you know, those -- those revenues because, for example, we're also -- been seeing some increases in revenues in Plainridge on its second year, which, again, makes me think that they're figuring out, they're stabilizing in some ways what -- what their clientele may be.

MR. PEAKE: Right. So I actually -we had a little slide in here for the next steps for us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. PEAKE: We're going to keep collecting the primary data. We're going to be collecting the construction data. We're also -- we're hoping to actually perform these operating analyses on a regular basis. We might be presenting them as a -- less than a long form report and more, sort of, in a truncate like fact sheet type of thing, because the methodology's likely to remain somewhat similar.

We haven't exactly landed on exactly how we're going to do that. But yeah, the idea is that we'd like to keep following Plainridge on a regular basis, and the other ones when they come online, to sort of see how, over time, as sort of the patron behavior changes, how that actually affects their impact on the economy, absolutely.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I had two quick questions with respect to the last
slide. Obviously, the patron's survey was probably one of the more intensive -- labor intensive pieces of that process. Do you see that kind of being repeated as you do updates on Plainridge Park Casino's success?

MR. PEAKE: I think that it's absolutely essential that we -- we continue doing patron surveys, because the -- if the -if the demographics of who's visiting shift, that's going to actually change how it impacts our -- our economy. So we might not be able to get to the -- I think we did one a little while back. We're going to be doing one this year. So I think there was a year in between where we didn't. So we might not be able to for every casino, do one every year.

We do want to regularly collect that data because there's a good deal of literature suggesting that, over time, you know, the exact demographics of who visits casinos does shift. And we want to be able to capture that and model how it affects the economy.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Another
question. This gets really granular, and it
doesn't necessarily just impact PPC, but the other two Class 1 licensees, looking at real estate data we hear stories now that there's a tremendous amount of speculation going on in Springfield and in and around Everett. How do you lay that kind of speculation value based on real estate sales prior to opening, and maybe as it relates to prior values of that property?

MR. MOTAMEDI: So we've -- the real estate report that we have already finished looked at the baseline conditions for all the host communities in both commercial and residential real estate.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
MR. MOTAMEDI: So we're tracking -we're tracking all the sales transactions, the -- residential sales -- arm's length sales transactions, so none of the I sold the house to my sister stuff. But -- and then, we're tracking commercial real estate through absorption rates, occupancy, lease rates per square footage, the amounts of rentable building area in the city so we'll be able to
see if there's new building area going up, in addition to occupancy rates changing, lease rates changing, et cetera. So we're try to keep track of all of that. So insofar as the speculation shows up in actual higher prices being paid for things, we'll be able to find that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Great.

> CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?

Great.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: I have just two
-- two points. The patron and license plate survey is an incredibly useful source of information. And as you can see, we highlighted some of it here. Further information about the patron and license plate survey will be coming up in a -- in a couple weeks. The frequency of which we -- we do that type of survey, I think we need to -- we need to figure out what is the optimal frequency of that to get the maximum benefit of it, because it is a time intensive and
costly process to do that type of surveying at the casinos. And I think that, once we have three -- three casinos up and running, we'll need to think about that strategically so that -- that we're getting a good sense of what -- of what's happening, but at the same time taking into consideration just exactly how intensive that process is.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Did you use students with UMass shirts for those surveys?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yeah. We used -- it was, basically, UMass graduate students that was -- that was led by Rachel's team.

The second point -- this is -- this is, I think, a very good picture of what the economic impacts are. We also pay very close attention to the social impacts and -- and the work of, kind of, taking a look at what happened one year after the opening of Plainridge Park Casino on the social impact side is well underway. Social impacts, oftentimes, take a little bit longer to really get a sense of what those impacts are.

So, for example, we went -- on the social side there was a survey, general population targeted survey that was launched one year after the opening of Plainridge Park Casino. They're in and out of the field with that. They're doing the data analysis. And that -- that is also going to be a fascinating report, to take a look at those impacts coming down the line.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can I ask a question? You know, Rod, this is year one of Plainridge Park. We're in almost year $2-1 / 2$ now. Any indication of a -- even if very tentative, as to whether the trend lines established in the year -- year one data have been extended into year two and $2-1 / 2$ ?

MR. MOTAMEDI: Having not really
looked into it in any detail, $I$ can speculate, based on some of the information that we've been getting from the -- from the MGC's new employee survey, that hiring seems to be pretty stable. So -- so I would speculate that employment on site has remained relatively stable. I have no reason to
believe that the employees are being paid any less.

The revenues are right out there for everyone to see, so we know what the revenues are doing. So I think that the results would be very similar to what you're seeing here. I mean, employment has remained stable, the revenues have gone up a little.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Actually, increased.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Right. And so -- so
I think with that, that would probably put a little bit more money into -- into vendor spending, a little bit more money into taxes, a little bit more money -- so here and there. But I think that the scale in proportionality of it should be pretty similar to -- to what you're seeing here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The big issue for Plainridge will be, what happens when the other casinos open.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And maybe a little bit what happens when the second Twin Rivers

Casino opens will have some impact. But the big question, $I$ think, is what happens when MGM and Wynn open, obviously.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Right. And I think
that's an area for our patron surveys that -start understanding, sort of, the internal market competition as well. You know, have you been to this -- have you been to the other properties in Massachusetts? How often do you go there? What is the, sort of, internal patronage patterns look like. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Right. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Interesting.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you very much.

MR. MOTAMEDI: Thank you.
MR. MACDONALD: Yeah, thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we're going to
postpone the other report until next week, right, or next time?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yeah. Correct. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Some future
meeting.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Take a small break?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. We'll take a quick break and then we'll start up again with Director Griffin.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are recalling to order public meeting No. 226 at about 20 minutes of 12 , and we are on to research -- I mean, we are on to workforce supplier and diversity development.

MS. GRIFFIN: Great. Good morning, Commissioners. It's still morning.

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning. I'm joined by Jeff Hayden from Holyoke Community College, Marikate Murren, and Wanda Gispert from MGM. You may remember
that at the public meeting No. 217, at the MassMutual Center in Springfield, you approved MGM's Springfield's operational workforce development plan with the provision that within 90 days further details be presented back to the Commission with respect to their local recruitment strategy for meeting the 35 percent employment goal for the hiring of Springfield residents. So today, MGM Springfield is back to present that -- those details.

The Commission asked for local recruitment strategy to highlight how they would recruit the, approximately, 3,000 people to have any chance at achieving the MGM goal of 35 percent Springfield residents. Of particular note, when you asked for this local hiring strategy, the gaming school was just a plan. MGM Springfield and Mass Casino Careers Training Institute have since come to an agreement regarding a gaming training school to be located in Springfield, with the goal of providing enough cohorts to get people through the pipeline to fill the, approximately, 600
positions for table games and poker.
I also want to, by way of background, mention that this is the second version submitted to Commission staff. Based on feedback from Governor Baker's Workforce Skills Cabinet and the Regional Employment Board of Hampden County, MGM has strengthened their plan to include public partner coordination and additional recruitment strategy details to get to the nearly 1,000 Springfield residents that they need to hire by next September.

The Workforce Skills Cabinet -- and I should mention that Juan Vega is behind me. He's assistant secretary of communities and programs out of The Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development. And anyone else? No?

So Juan is here. And I should say that he and the Workforce Skills Cabinet voice their shared interest in this plan being robust and successful in getting Springfield residents hired. The Workforce Skills Cabinet mentioned that they are partners, and they
want to support these efforts in any way that they can.

And, in fact, to that end, congratulations are in order for the Holyoke Community College team and MGM as a partnering organization. Am I steeling your thunder, Jeff?

MR. HAYDEN: No.
MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I won't mention details, but the Baker administration announced yesterday, a grant to Holyoke Community College. And I'll let him share the details. So back to the plan. MGM has included in the plan before you today, additional details. I'm going to turn the mic over to Marikate Murren and Wanda Gispert of MGM to go over their local recruitment strategy.

MS. MURREN: Great. Thank you, Jill. Good morning, Chairman, Commissioner -Commissioners. It's a pleasure again to be here --

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

MS. MURREN: -- even though we had a little bit of traffic coming east, but we got here. It's really a pleasure to be in front of you again to really detail the implementation that is already happening in Springfield, to go after and to meet the commitment of the 35 percent locally.

We are going to do a tag team, if that's all right. Please interrupt us as any moment with any additional questions. And I will not steal your thunder, but would like to thank the Baker administration and everyone for that grant. It will go a long way on getting that facility up and running. Not only for our Holyokers, but also for our residents of Springfield. So that's going to be -- it's a huge win, not only for the college, for us as a company, but the entire region to continue with the workforce development in the part of western Mass.

So I just wanted to remind everyone first of our commitments. Jill already mentioned the 3,000 headcount jobs that we will be bringing to Springfield, the MGM

Springfield. 80 percent, the intent is to be full time, with a 20 percent post part-time. We have a 90 percent to hire locally from the region, as you all recall. And we'll be focusing today's presentation on the 35 percent for our local residents. And as everyone knows, that's from the entire area of Springfield.

50 percent minority hires, which the company is already meeting, 50 percent women, which we continue to meet, and, obviously is a huge focus for myself. And then, also, the 2 percent veteran hire. So just wanted to -just to remind everyone in the audience, if you were not familiar.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you're at a -you're at a 50-percent minority hire so far? MS. MURREN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How many employees do you have now on site?

MS. MURREN: I have 164.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No kidding. In
Springfield?
MS. MURREN: That's right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Wow.
MS. MURREN: As -- so, Chairman, as you recall, we did take over the management of the MassMutual Center.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, that's right. Yeah.

MS. MURREN: And so, we on-boarded and saved 137 jobs for downtown Springfield. Everyone came over from the past management team. And so, everyone has moved over into MGM, and they're part of our family as team members.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I forgot about that. Yeah. Right. Great.

MS. MURREN: At this time, I'm going to turn it over to Wanda, just to speak about the workforce strategy as a topline.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Before we do
that Marikate --
MS. MURREN: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- you
mentioned, briefly, the Springfield local -locality is defined by which cities?

MS. MURREN: It's defined by

Springfield, so all zip codes in the Springfield area.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. All
right. Thank you.
MS. GISPERT: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

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

MS. GISPERT: Hi, again. I'm Wanda Gispert. I'm regional vice president of talent and workforce development. So I wanted to start out just a little bit on an overview of talent and workforce development, because I find when we say workforce development, oftentimes, that term is confusing from public sector versus nonpublic.

So my role in the organization is make sure that we create the pipelines that will fill positions for the next five years. So it's a five-year plan to make sure that the
jobs still string through to us, because we're here to stay and we'll certainly need that talent.

Oftentimes, people say, how is it that you're going to make sure that the hires are Springfield local, when you go into different areas? And, really, the answer to that is you go into a community and you partner with the nonprofits and the agencies that are in the community first. So your One-Stops, you go there first. Their purpose is to serve people in the community. You reach out to your local areas.

A secret is, you go to
unitedway.org, put in the zip code and they have 25 partners that come up already. So you work with people local to the city anyway because that's their initiative. So you just align your footsteps along with the people that are already serving people in that community. So, again, that's your -- your One-Stops, United Way, different sectors, disability sectors, veteran sectors. People that are already in the city servicing people
in the city. I align myself with them, and that's why -- why we're able to be so successful with the partnerships that we have, targeting just the local.

So what you see on the screen above is, you see the development that's going on within the city. That means every high school that's in the city of Springfield, we go out and make sure that they're getting the information on the high school level. We have thousand us graduates coming out in June of next year. Guess when mass hiring is for me. June of next year.

So we go out and we target with training classes that are free on entry-level positions. Guest service is the most important skill. Math is the most important skill so that you can count money, give proper change. We're training the high schoolers so that when they come out -- some people will certainly go directly into the workforce. And we're happy to have them because we're -- the schools today, giving them free guest services trainings. So that's how we align ourselves
with the local communities.
From there, we go to the recruiting.
And then, even after we open we're still
building those skills, those programs remain. So when I sit down with the places like Goodwill now and give them the training, the curriculum on guest service, that continues after we open, because, generally, when we open we need to hire more people, because word gets out, the demand comes, and then more jobs are created.

And then, backfill. Certainly, there are other people in the area that we will hire from, and they'll need to hire other hospitality professionals. Guess what, that training can filter out to every hospitality company in the immediate market. So if someone applies with us right now and they don't get a job, we direct them back to One-Stops because they're still looking for a job, and they're still looking for a hospitality job. So partnering with the community and the companies -- and I have another slide further in that'll talk about
how we're ramping up, not just for us but for the other businesses in the area.

MS. MURREN: If we were to extrapolate some of the research just from the Donahue, so Penn National, approximately 500 hires that had an impact of 2400 jobs, we're looking at an impact in Springfield of 15,000 as a baseline to start. Not counting the jobs from MGM Springfield direct.

So the impact -- you know, extrapolating, of course, some of the data, the impact that the resort and MGM Springfield will have on the region is going to be an additional 15,000 jobs. So it's not only just talking about the backfill for our positions, but we've made that commitment as, you know, there will be some organic transition from people, but we've made that commitment locally to provide resources, the SkillSmart platform, some of the other data points that we're using to assist being the good corporate partner that we intend to be in Springfield.

The next slide is just really quickly, just reminding the Chairman and

Commissioners, of the sourcing strategy, we really wanted to focus on the bottom, using the Hampden Regional Employment Board. Unfortunately, Dave Cruz wasn't able to be here with us. We had some conversations with him, and also had a great conversations with Jennifer James. But we're really going to concentrate on Springfield and the local, but just wanted to remind the Commissioners this is part of our workforce development plan we provided you in May.

So I really wanted to -- this is where we'll really do a deeper dive into the Springfield recruitment strategy for you. We are -- the first logo is the city of Springfield. Of our 3,000 positions, 35 percent equates to 1,045 . That does not necessarily account for any type of over hiring on an on-call perspective. Wonderful lessons learned from National Harbor.

We know now that in certain
positions we're going to hire over. From an on-call perspective, talking to, as Wanda already mentioned, some of the attrition we
might have, people knowing. And it's
interesting. I think one Commissioner once said that the moment you open your doors, Commissioner, you never close. And I think we have to do a really good job of educating the community in the area. Is some people just -it's hard to get your arms around that. It still hits me, and I've been with the company three years. But the moment we do open, we won't close, you know, second, third shifts, working holidays. So that's part of the education and part of the workforce development.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Marikate, I didn't quite -- so what was your over hire thing?

MS. MURREN: So we would hire -over hire about 15 percent, sir, from an on-call perspective.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you'd say, people, we're going to get you soon. Somebody else is starting, but we're assuming that there's going to be turnover, and so you're on call to work for us?

MS. MURREN: Exactly. So there's a
large level of on-call employees. And then, as there is attrition from part time and full time, so our on-call would then jump to part time. And then, our part time would then have the ability to fill our full time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, that's a great idea. We saw a lot of -- there was a tremendous turnover in Plainridge, too, which is not quite analogous, but it's partially analogous, but much of the same reasons you were talking about. People think, wow, working the casino's really cool. But all of a sudden, at two in the morning it's not so cool. So that -- I think that's a great way to accommodate that.

MS. MURREN: But I think, what also helps with that attrition, too, is getting out in the field a little bit sooner from a workforce development. We launched, as you know, SkillSmart almost 16 months prior to opening. We've been in the field for years. All of our core partners are in the Springfield area. So really educating people about hospitality and entertainment.

And to your point, sir, about the hours of being 24/7. We don't shut down for holidays. We're open all the time. So I think that's something we really continue to concentrate on.

So the middle -- the next logo is Hampden's Regional Employment Board. As everyone knows in the room, they really are the fiscal agent for the public infrastructure. They are funding the Career One-Stops, FutureWorks, which is in our hometown in Springfield, literally, a quick 10-minute walk up State Street. And then we've got Career Point, which is just 7-miles up the road.

Within that, also, is Hampshire, up in Northampton. That's an easy drive coming down to 91, so they will, of course, be included. And then we've got, a little bit more west is Berkshire. And I have some numbers, Commissioners, that I'll send you and share with you a little bit later.

So we will be using the REB as that financial infrastructure to help us get the
individuals from the city of Springfield from the One-Stops. Currently, in last year's fiscal year '17 21,445 individuals went through FutureWorks and Career Point. Those were the two closest to our facility. Of that 21,000, 10,400 total individuals entered employment. Now, that entering employment is from unemployed but also underemployed.

And just one more to call out.
As -- as you all know, we have our diversity plan that we are basically targeting unemployed and underemployed. So the Career One-Stops is a logical place for us to go. And then, with Dave Cruz's help and all of his staff, he'll continue to put our -- and be, kind of, that broker for us in helping getting additional grants from a state and federal prospective. Not grants for Springfield, but for our nonprofit entities.

And then, the bottom logo is really our career launch. We have 4700, I believe, current people within SkillSmart now. The majority of city -- are city of Springfield residents. As you know, as we have -- we
start to launch our career center - and I have some really exciting news. I'm going to wait on that to share with everyone - we'll be able to use that facility right next to our resort to get people more into -- into employment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you have metrics on the 4700 , like, how many are unemployed and -- for example; do you know anything about those people?

MS. GISPERT: We know things about them. We know if they're a veteran or not. We have other breakdowns. But we don't know if they're employed or not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MS. GISPERT: We know what jobs that they're most interested in with us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
MS. MURREN: So at this time, I want to turn it over to Jeff Hayden, that will -to speak to MCCTI, which is the gaming school. He'll also speak to the Culinary Institute and, obviously, TWO, which is Training and Workforce Option. That, as you recall, is the partnership with STCC and Holyoke. And
they'll be one of our great partners with adult basic education, ESOL, and anything else that we need from an employee perspective moving forward. So let me just turn it over to you, Jeff.

MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, everybody.

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

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

MR. HAYDEN: It's a pleasure to be with you again. Before $I$ get into the gaming school and recruitment for that, I really want to set the stage in terms of where the Regional Employment Board of Hampden County and the Regional Employment Board of Hampshire Franklin fit into the picture.

And many of you know that regional employment boards, or workforce investment boards, are conveners in a sense. So they
gather the demographics. They have the recruitment data, they do analytics. And so, they can set the stage for MGM as they come into the region, and they can set the stage for us as we start to recruit people to train. We have a longtime relationship with -- with both REBs. We work regularly with them. We're on the phone with them this week to be a joint applicant on a grant, and so we are constantly in connection with them. And since they charter the career centers, it's also a very strong connection between the REBs, the colleges and the career centers. And so, we think that because of our long history of working with these organizations, that there's an advantage there. And there's a synergy that will help us be more effective and more efficient.

I think, the other important part about the REBs that's important is that they have the vocational pipeline to the vocational high schools, and for culinary programs for some of the hospitality programs and other training programs. Those graduates who are
coming out in June that Wanda wants to talk to, those are the folks that are going to come from those schools. And in Hampden County, especially, because it's only six schools that are -- vocational schools in that region. There is a tight network between the regional employment board and them.

And, also, the regional employment boards have a business network. And the business network is helpful, especially, for example, in the culinary area, we now have 40 partners working with us with the Commonwealth Corporation grant to train people in entry-level hospitality and culinary. So 40 partners because of that network that the regional employment board has.

And, obviously, they're a connection to funding. So not only the grant funding that Marikate mentioned, but also the vouchers from WIOA. They have a strong connection with the Department of Transitional Assistance, in terms of money that can come from there and the Mass Rehab Commission. And so, there's a -- that network and that relationship will
help us build what we need to do. We're constantly looking to them for help, in terms of recruitment for grant programs or college programs that we do now, and we anticipate that that will continue.

The career centers, for us, provide referrals, but they also provide the initial case management, which, for the underemployed and the unemployed is vital and because, oftentimes, there's obstacles to employment that they face that other folks looking for a job don't face. And so, having that initial conversation at a career center with that individual is really helpful before they even think of going into the gaming school, or going into a hospitality training program.

In terms of the recruitment for the gaming school and MCCTI, you know, obviously we're going to partner with MGM, in terms of their efforts. You know, so there'll be events, there'll be advertising. We will continue to push people to SkillSmart as a way to identify, not only their employment profile, but also to see where the gaps in
training are.
So that will be a significant part of recruitment, but we'll also continue the flyers, the e-mail stuff, the -- you know, the interpersonal connection that is so vital, in terms of getting people into training programs, because a person doesn't go into a training program because they saw this nice slick ad in a magazine. They go into it because someone they know has gone into it, or someone they trust is advising them to go into it. And so, that's so important for us and we'll continue to do that.

Right now, we're working on that
Commonwealth Corporation grant. And over 50 percent of the people who have applied for that, and we're at about 120 , are from Springfield, Springfield proper. And so, we're confident that, in terms of the gaming school, we'll meet those numbers that MGM has committed to, and we're optimistic that not only will we go beyond those numbers, but in terms of employment as a whole, we're hoping that we have a really high quality workforce
that we can deliver to them. And, frankly, as a lifelong resident of western Massachusetts, that's a source of pride for me, is can we deliver something to this international company that they will see of value. And I know and I hope that we can.

In terms of the other types of recruitment efforts, as we often partner with community-based organizations, so whether it's the New England Farm Workers, or Partners for Community, or Valley Opportunity Council, any of those entities, we partner with them to have them provide us with people who might have entered one of their programs and is looking for the next step.

What Wanda described, in terms of those on-the-job free training -- not on-the-job, the job training for specific occupations that's one, two, three weeks long, the -- she turned to me the other day and she said, you know, oh, by the way, when they finish that particular training guess where they're headed next? They're headed next to the training that you offer. So if it's in
security, it's a one- or two-week introduction for them, and then they come towards us with a seven-, eight-, nine-, 10-week program, depending on what the course of study is.

And so, that type of pathway, and especially since we can talk about that with the community-based organizations, is very important. And, obviously, there's the partnerships with all the different workforce partners that exist, as well as the other colleges. And I mentioned before, in terms of hospitality, employers that, you know, we have a network of 40 for this particular grant, overall our hospitality list is now over a hundred, in terms of the businesses that we're connected with.

In terms of the $A B E$ and ESOL, that's a source of recruitment for us as well. So, you know, if you think of all these different programs that you've heard over the course of your lifetime and you say, you know, oh, gee, there's an ABE program, and there's an ESO program, and there's a workforce program, and there's a college program, and you see them
all as separate things kind of just floating out there, the uniqueness of what MGM has put together here is that these are all entities that are now connected. And so, we're looking at taking people who are in a particular program and moving them up to the next level. And so, that whole pathway notion is how we're going to recruit. And with $A B E$ and ESOL, we have a career pathways program that we've been working on in our Ludlow facility. And from the Ludlow facility, we were working with somewhere around 25 students, and about 10 of them enrolled in the hospitality culinary training program that I mentioned earlier with Commonwealth Corporation.

In terms of the new culinary center, which the good news yesterday was that the governor provided a $\$ 229,000$ letter, but soon to be check, to do new equipment in the MGM HCC hos -- our Culinary Arts Institute. And that will help us with our funding. We -this is now the second grant that we've gotten from the skills cabinet for that. It's equipment-based. And, as you know, this
endeavors about a eight or $\$ 9$ million project. And so, every little bit helps. And I was saying to Bruce earlier, to Commissioner Stebbins earlier, that the $\$ 229,000$ will buy lots of pots and pans. And so, we're happy about that.

And in terms of recruitment for the Culinary Arts Institute, on the credit side we had a goal of a hundred students for this year, this -- the year that ended in May, and we had 150 instead. So we're optimistic that as we expand into our new facility we'll be able to grow it. We have very aggressive goals. We're hoping that within a year-and-a-half we'll have 320 students there. And so, it's significant growth, but we think we can do it.

On the noncredit side, as I've mentioned we've done -- over 700 individuals have been trained in various grant programs over the past $2-1 / 2$ years, with 50 percent of them coming from Springfield. And our goal for fiscal year '18, the year we're in now, is 500 individuals going through noncredit
workforce programs.
And then, lastly, in terms of TWO, it's our joint effort with Springfield Technical Community College to provide custom contract training to businesses, we're hopeful that not only will we be able to provide some of the $A B E, E S O L$, and on-the-job trainings that MGM needs, but that we'll also be working with many of those companies that are looking for help with the backfill issue. And so, we're currently working with Baystate Health Systems, with Holyoke Hospital, with

Cooly Dickinson, with MassMutual, with
Smith \& Wesson, with Pratt \& Whitney, all kinds of large companies, but also dozens and dozens of smaller companies in the region to help them scale up their workforce. It's great to be in the workforce business and to have people say we need people. And that's the place we are with our economy.

And just one last point, is that, as we rely on the career centers, the One-Stop Career centers, to provide us with that initial assessment of people. We also have
built into our structure a very thorough and rigorous recruitment process. And so, we'll do an assessment with them. We'll test where their English and math is right out of the gate. We'll do a preliminary CORI on them. We'll have an interview, where we have a detailed discussion about what employer expectations are and some of the realities of the job are. You know, as you said, gee, I didn't know $I$ was going to be here until two in the morning, right? And so, getting all of those types of things on the table ahead of time so that these adults can make the types of judgments that are best for them and best for their families.

We want to remove obstacles. So
things like transportation, childcare, eldercare are things that we talk about with them regularly. We refer them to agencies in the valley. We have done training all over the valley, but in Springfield, in Holyoke, in Chicopee. And we're hopeful by having that model, where we're flexible and we can go to other locations, that, that will be useful to
the residents who are in need of the services.
In addition to removing obstacles, then we do career counseling, we do remedial work with them. And then, they finally get to that intro to the Massachusetts gaming class, where, in that we try to confirm job readiness again, resumés, how you present yourself, types of language, how to communicate, how to work on the team. All of those types of things, as well as customer service, $C P R$ and problem gaming as you mentioned.

So it's a very rigorous process, and one that we're really excited to be partnering with MGM on. And we think that we can meet the -- the goals that have been set.

MS. MURREN: And just a little bit of an update, it is our intent to have the MOU for the gaming school executed by next week so we can get it to -- to the staff of the MGC so we can continue to move forward and have the school licensed so we can get that up and going.

The outreach for the school will begin next month. We'll give you a heads-up
of when that's going to happen. And the first drive will, of course, be people getting into SkillSmart.

But I wanted to turn it over to Wanda, who will go into the regional vocational technical schools, some of the other college programs, and just do a little bit of a deeper dive with the CBOs.

MS. GISPERT: So we'll start with the vocational technical schools. In the area we --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me. Could I -- I have -- a question fleeted through my mind and I -- I don't want to lose it. Jeff, are there enough English language training slots available? You've mentioned several times, my memory from prior days was that there was a huge backlog of ES -- ESOL programs.

MR. HAYDEN: Yeah. It's still a challenge and still will be. I think we'll have additional capacity, given the work that we're doing with -- with you and with MGM on this project. But what our focus is, really
with current people who are enrolled, is getting them into job placement opportunities. And so, with that being successful, then some of those slots will open up.

There is -- statewide there's a great need for more dollars per ESOL. As you might know, the -- through the Executive Office of Education, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has put out an RFP for the regional programs for ABE and ESOL. We'll be an applicant for that again.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So there's money coming in the pipeline to -- to try to eliminate that bottleneck?

MR. HAYDEN: There is money coming into the pipeline. You know, I guess I'm the one sitting at the table eating the pie and saying, gee, $I$ wish there was more pie, you know. And so --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But does that -does that create a serious blockage to getting these other programs realistic?

MR. HAYDEN: In terms of the goals that have been set for MGM's hiring, it's a
challenge but not a limiting factor. I think, for the growth of the region, which ultimately is what you all had wanted to see happen, it creates not only a challenge, but -- but it creates a bottleneck. And so, you know, I think we all have -- those of us in workforce development have to advocate for continued resources in that regard.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. HAYDEN: And, oftentimes, the state monies that are set aside for it need to be supplemented. And I think, perhaps, by engaging businesses and engaging various private foundations, we might be able to draw more attention to it. That's one of the strategies that we're developing at HCC.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
Commissioner Stebbins, you know, it's
something for us to think about in your project. You know, that would be a really interesting strategic place to put some of that economic development money, maybe, coming down the road.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's a
recommendation that's been repeated a number of times.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Okay.
Good. Shows how smart I am. Okay. Sorry I brought up a boring old topic. Okay. Sorry, Wanda. Didn't mean to interrupt.

MS. GISPERT: No, that's okay. It's important. We partnered with the vocational technical schools in the area, Springfield with Putnam Technical. And what our goal is, is to make sure that the programs that they already have in place were sending our subject matter experts out there to have conversations of our particular needs.

So, for example, where you have the culinary programs, we've sent out our executive chef to talk about the types of restaurants that we're bringing and what types of specialized training is needed for these positions. And so, that's on a high school level.

However, those students are
graduating with certifications for food handling that we need. And it actually makes
them more qualified than people just applying because they have an interest in the job. So I'm really proud of the vocational schools in the area. Westfield is another one. And you'll see in a slide, later on, how they have partnered with us to make sure that they are teaching specifically the skills we have asked for. So we've had a lot of cooperation from the technical high schools in the area. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Wanda,
sorry. Does that mean -- I saw the slide that you talked about, but this goes back to you guys had talked about a task or initiative to go through your job compendium and figure out what jobs could be offered to somebody coming out of high school?

MS. GISPERT: Coming out of high school, yes.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So am I to
understand that you've, kind of, done that work and that's the information being shared with the voc tech schools?

MS. MURREN: That's a hundred percent complete, already been vetted
internally.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
MS. MURREN: And so, that is already done, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Great.

MS. GISPERT: The great part about that, there are so many positions that people can take at different levels. Remember, we have a bowling alley, we have a movie theater, we have candy shops, we have an arcade. We have so many positions in retail and restaurant, quick service, so those jobs are ideal for someone coming out of high school.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But then I heard that you also encourage those -- those new employees to continue their training and education so that they would be eligible to move up in the workforce.

MS. GISPERT: Absolutely. It is a cycle. So I start out with the free training, and we ends up always inviting them to go to community college. Guess what, we have tuition reimbursement. Let us help you pay
for this. And then, once they get out of the two years, they feed into the four years. So partnerships with Cambridge College feeds them through. Again, every year your tuition reimbursement bucket from MGM replenishes. So we should see people build their careers just through that cycle. And, quite frankly, that's how I built my career. You got to work, sometimes straight out of high school. And you use the tuition reimbursement, you go to college, and you move up and educate yourself along the way. So I know of what $I$ speak --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's great. MS. GISPERT: -- because it's worked for me.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's really encouraging to hear.

MS. GISPERT: We also have what we call MGM Day. And it's when we have senior leaders go out and talk about their experiences, just like I share it with you, how I started at 18 , so that the students can really see themselves in us. They look at us
now, but they don't understand the journey. So if they see that we made the journey they can --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah.
Mentoring.
MS. GISPERT: Absolutely. It goes a long way. I'll talk about, a little bit, the One Stops that we have the training right now. If you were to go on Career Points website you'll see, again, MGM Day. This is a day that people can register for classes. And we teach interviewing skills because we know what we're looking for in interviews.

We also teach guest service, because that's an essential skill for people to have. Luxury guest service, how you greet people, good morning, good evening, good afternoon, and not a casual greeting.

So we're teaching those at no cost all around the city. We start at the One Stops, we're in the high schools. And anyone that calls us, we have a menu of five classes you can ask us to come and teach at no cost. And that's what we've been doing. So really
happy success with that.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MS. MURREN: So I wanted to just
really reiterate again, this selection process was also in your workforce development book in May. Just to really get the sense of the numbers, we're really thinking of a thousand Springfield residents. Company standard minimums, you know, we want to interview three-to-one so that then brings us to 3,000. And then, depending on the job, sometimes we'll need anywhere from 10 or even higher, maybe 20 to one to get that pipeline.

We are on track right now to meet or exceed National Harbor applications. We are on track, as I had mentioned, I think it was a few weeks ago, over a hundred thousand applications. We can't really put a number on the unique side, but just to refresh your memory, National Harbor had 43,000 unique applicants to the property. We have 3,000 positions.

We really are confident that of the pipeline and all the good work that Wanda and
her partnerships with our community colleges, our CBOs, our FBO, which is our faith-based organizations, the partnership and the foundation we have built will be long-sustaining. And Jennifer James and I are really on that same page.

Workforce development does not end the day we open our doors. It continues. And with all the hard work and the partnerships, we then turn to our partners, with Jeff Hayden and John Cook and Dr. Royal, to really keep those programs going.

The success and the opening of MGM Springfield, and the success of the programs that the schools are offering, will help generate additional state and federal funding. And that's the cycle as we continue. Because we always said, coming to Springfield was different for the company.

Coming to Springfield was truly
workforce development. It wasn't a hiring model. That's easy for us to do, if we were going to open another resort in -- in Las Vegas or close to another competitor. It
would just basically be a steal.
This is really creating that
foundation. That was the reason for the legislations. We're proud. And when we come to see you a year after, and the Donahue Institute will report on our numbers, we're confident we'll hit that 15. And I'll give anyone two-to-one. We might even be a little bit higher on that, because I am confident in the partnerships, you know, that we have established over the years and continue to work on.

And I just wanted to pause there, Commissioner and Chairmen, to see if you had any questions. But $I$ did want Wanda just to really highlight some additional -- three new programs that we have, and partnerships that will have a huge impact on our city residents but wanted to just pause for a moment.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. The figure you mentioned, Marikate, the hundred thousand application, is that for National Harbor?

MS. MURREN: They actually were at

123, does that -- is that thousand?
MS. GISPERT: 116.
MS. MURREN: So National Harbor was 116,000 applications with about 43,000 unique applicants. And as you recall, within our system you can apply up to three jobs, so that's why there are so many.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So 43,000. How much, in advance to the opening did you -- did they begin to see a big spike in interest, and how are you trending relative to that?

MS. GISPERT: We're trending well. You'll see a big spike right around January, when a lot of positions come on board that are more your line level positions. So immediately, security, surveillance, will come on first. So you'll see a trend and spike for there.

For now, of course, many of the leadership positions come on board. So a lot of positions that are available, a lot maybe people can't qualify for, they are advance-degrees positions to lead departments.

But right around January, February, and then March, the more jobs we post -- I can tell you last week we got 1,000 applications just with the jobs that we have on -- on the system now, which we might have 16 jobs. So the more -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sixteen?

MS. GISPERT: Mm-hmm. So the more jobs we post, they more they're pushed out to the job boards, LinkedIn, Indeed, and then you get the spike.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just where there is -- if we could go back a slight to the recruitment strategy, because there's something I didn't want us to pass over. And that is your recruitment partner being the other colleges. You know, on average, you know, colleges in the Hampden County, and probably you throw in UMass, you get 11,000 people with mortarboards walking out looking for work. Now, they're all not going to want to work for a wonderful employer like you but --

MS. MURREN: I find that hard to believe.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I know. So do I. But, you know, try to just give us just a quick overview as to the outreach and conversations you have with those partners.

MS. GISPERT: Sure. Absolutely. So we've met with these colleges and universities, in particular the career center, because two things we want to do. I like to expose students to our industry while they're in school. We have a lot of on-call, part-time positions. Those positions will be posted at their career center.

People forget that we have accounting, finance, IT, marketing, HR. So if you're majoring in something that's not necessarily gaming, come to our resort, have a part-time job, get exposed to the industry. And when you graduate with accounting, guess what, we have a accounting department. So it's easier for people to make that transition when they're familiar with the business already.

So on a weekly basis, on Monday, all of our job postings go out to the business
partners, to their career centers. So whether you're a hospitality focus, college or not, you're still getting that information because we need more than just hospitality.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MURREN: So, Wanda, I think you wanted to call out -- I'm going to just go through some of these slides, Commissioners, to get to some of the call-outs that Wanda wants to -- to bring, which is -- the first one is the Career Readiness.

MS. GISPERT: So the Career
Readiness. That is that menu of classes that we talked about that we provide at no cost. So places like Job Corp, New England Farm Workers, (inaudible) any of the high schools that we have in the area. And right now we have about 12 high schools that we're working with. You see Roga (phonetically) up there as well. So any one of our partners can call us up and say, can you conduct an interview prep class? I did one just yesterday with the Goodwill of Pioneer Valley. And the
interesting thing is, they didn't know $I$ was with MGM. They did mock interviews. And so, I could critique them and I could give them pointers, but we didn't want to tell them MGM is in the room because people get a little nervous.

So after I worked with the young adults I said, okay, I am with MGM Resorts. And they just all screamed, oh, we really want to work there. But they were able to hear the coaching from someone -- I will conduct many of the interviews. And they were grateful for that.

So any nonprofit can call us. Any school can call us and say, I want a interview prep class or a luxury guest service class. And that's what we're there to do. Fifty-minute sessions, bite-size sessions so that people can understand what we need. And then we point them to further training, if they desire more.

So those are the classes that we've identified, luxury guest service, master job skills. This class was designed for
retention. Oftentimes, people that get the job don't necessarily keep the job because of bad habits. Maybe, their first conflict with the manager they quit, as opposed to having the skills to ask questions or work things out. So that is designed for retention. How do you behave once you get the job? What if a schedule changed? You should go talk to your manager first. Don't just give up and not come to work. So that's why we put that class in place.

We also have, of course, the career day that I mentioned, and then we have a digital resumé and prep workshops. Those workshops are designed for places like LinkedIn, right? Everybody needs a LinkedIn profile. We go, we do the headshots.

Dress for Success is our partner with that. They bring in the blazers and we say, okay, let's do our professional headshot. Let's help you create your LinkedIn account, because once that account is created, it's easier, it's faster to apply for jobs with MGM. You just hit import my LinkedIn profile
and it fills in and populates the application. So we're making it faster for people to apply. I don't know what's wrong with my mic. Got it.

MS. MURREN: If you recall, last time I was touching things I shouldn't so I will help you out there, Wanda.

MS. GISPERT: Okay. Thank you.
MS. MURREN: The next one is the AARP partnership.

MS. GISPERT: So we signed a partnership with AARP because, again, on-call, part-time, oftentimes people retire and they realize, wait a minute, three weeks at home, I think I want something else. So this is a great partnership for people that desire to come into the industry. We absolutely value people with experience behind the eyes. They make great mentors in the workplace because they've already had a career.

So AARP is one of our partners. We have access to the database of everyone in the area so that we can present our jobs directly to the people in this market.

Also wanted to point out the -- the preapprenticeship training program that we're working on. This is a brand new project because, oftentimes, when you talk about training, people think college, and some people just shut down at the thought of college. So we wanted smaller, bite-size classes, one week, two weeks, three weeks.

We've identified some positions that you see there that are high-volume positions. That means I need more than 50 headcounts for each of these positions. So we partnered with Cambridge under their continuing education side to provide these classes. Fourteen classrooms right downtown Springfield to prepare people for these courses.

And then, once you take these courses, we also give you the complimentary guest service because that's at the heart of everything that we do. You leave this, you have a quick certification, and you can apply to us directly. You must be a city of Springfield resident to take part in this program.

We have the capacity to -- I can't
see it from here, but I think it's 1200
people, put 1200 people through this that are city of Springfield residents. We'll run two -- 10 cycles, and they start in February.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm familiar
with Cambridge College. I actually, when I worked in Springfield we helped move 'em downtown. But what's the -- the cost on the student?

MS. GISPERT: So the cost on the student, we've asked that it not exceed more than $\$ 99$ per week --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
MS. GISPERT: -- so that it's very manageable. We expect to have scholarships available, as well, for people that need it. Not everybody will need it so we will donate, as well. We're donating the curriculum, the instructors. Cambridge has offered to donate space so the cost can be lower.

And what we're hoping is, graduates will again follow that cycle. They come to work for us. Cambridge has given us a
corporate discount for tuition. So come work for us, use the tuition reimbursement, go back to school, finish your education. So this is just a way to get people in. Training's not so bad when it's one, two or three weeks. But then, once they get the role to move up, let's go to the partners and move up that way with schools.

This is the first in the area. There is not a hospitality preapprenticeship program in the area. So this will be the first. And this benefits everyone. So if we put 1200 people through this process, at the end we get to hire from this, we'll open up a career fair so that other hospitality employers in the area can partake in this.

So this isn't branded MGM, as you see, because we've opened it up for other employers to take advantage. So this is our gift to the community in helping backfill.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Wanda, is that AARP partnership that you have, is that part of a national program of AARP, or is this
something that has been developed in Springfield?

MS. GISPERT: So it's something that I started in Springfield. But because we're a national company, it is extended to the other locations as well. But we're the -- we're the reason that the other locations have it.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Oh, really.
Congratulations.
MS. GISPERT: Thank you.
MS. MURREN: One last bit of information $I$ would like to give is at our -our career center. We are due to open two months ahead of schedule. We probably open around the second week in November. So I'll make sure, once we lock down our last bit of IT, we'd love anyone available to come out, because we really will use that facility to invite our city residents to come in, learn how to use SkillSmart, use our three interview rooms to get into the system, practice your interview skills. So it's going to be a wonderful opportunity. And it's right next to our garage, so we can assist with some of the
parking opportunities that we have in Springfield. So I'll make sure I keep you all updated on that date. We'd love to have you in Springfield.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We'd love to see it.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MS. MURREN: Thank you so much for the opportunity. If you have any additional questions, we're happy to answer them.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: This is -- I
mean, I'm impressed. I mean, this is a lot more meat on the bones than maybe we saw back in May and compliment both you and Wanda, and your team, on pulling a lot more of this information for us to see together. I would make one suggestion.

You obviously have a number of collaborative state partners, one of them who just got a 200-and-something thousand dollar grant to buy pots and pans. But, you know, we're less -- we're less than a year out, and I know that doesn't help you get any sleep. But what $I$ would suggest is, kind of, base it
off -- you know, somewhat of our AOC model, but, you know -- you know, the REB can be the driver and the host, but I think the Commission, our partners, skills cabinet, every month like to check in, just kind of see where we are, see what things you might need of us, see what things we can be helpful to you on.

But this 35 percent and 90 percent was a big piece of why you were selected at the local level and, certainly, I would say gave you great strength when your application came to us. It's something that a lot of people are going to judge you by and judge us by, so I don't think we want to miss the opportunity to keep the communication on a regular basis and avoid pitfalls before we're back here a year from September saying we missed it.

So, you know, Jill, you know, Juan, Jeff, you know, I think we can work with Jennifer and, you know, Dave Cruz to try to figure out who those groups can be on a call. Doesn't need to be an in-person meeting like
we do with the AOC. But, you know, we saw so much value in those meeting every month, keeping everybody on task, keeping everybody in the room, you know, working together, that I think it's something just for this next year that we ought to try.

MS. MURREN: No. Understood. You know, we are going to be successful because of the cross collaboration. Not only of the Commission, the community colleges, you know, the CBOs and everyone, but it is also the skills cabinet. That's why we were selected, because of -- we have demonstrated in the past continued partnership.
And this project is different. It has a different feel than -- and that's why -that's why I'm there. And so, I hear you, Commissioner. We'll continue to update Jill and the skills cabinet. Jennifer James and Dave Cruz have been wonderful partners. I can't say enough of -- of Jeff Hayden and everyone at STCC. So that will be a commitment that -- that we can surely meet. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think,

Commissioner, you got the two-to-one odds, right?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
MS. MURREN: That's right. You know
I -- I think it was brought up last -- last time we were together about some of us not sleeping. I -- I actually do because of the partnerships we have. Yes, it's going to be an effort, but that's why we take it on, because we believe in what we're doing.

It's not just about the resort. But it really is transforming families and futures. And that's what gets me up every morning. It's something that Jeff -- we both believe in. We've given our blood and sweat, and so has Bob LePage. And we thank him too.

So we're happy to take that on, keep you a little bit -- keep you updated, of course. Anything you need from us, we can get in front of you, too. Maybe, we can meet in the middle because of the traffic. But we'll figure -- figure that out, Commissioner, for sure.

MS. GISPERT: Or a really robust
e-mail. I'm going to tell you, and I tell people this all the time, I've opened up a couple hundred hotels. And my last property was National Harbor. We were extremely successful. PBS has reached out to do a documentary on how we were able to meet our numbers for hiring locals. I sleep quite well.

And the more we can spend time out there executing and just sharing that information...so I will definitely pull together a list of things that I'm doing to keep you updated. But the more I can spend out there getting people ready for these opportunities the better.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. That's really -- really a -- great.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. Really
good.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a minor number, but we're going to need a bunch of GameSense employees. And they're probably not in the -- in your job categories yet. But that -- it's -- we ought to pass the word back
to Mark and Marlene because this -- your system would be a great way to capture people for GameSense, too.

MS. MURREN: Please do. You know, if you were to give us the job description, we can get it to SkillSmart. We can even put it in on there a lot sooner so we can start building and, kind of, mining that pipeline for you. So we're happy -- happy to do that.

MS. GRIFFIN: Great idea. We'll definitely follow up on that.

MS. MURREN: Great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I just --
one thing. These are all great strategies, very broad and comprehensive. And there's this recurring theme of collaboration and leveraging, which is great.

I'm thinking of the earlier
presentation of -- and putting my research hat for a second here. And it occurs to me that there will be invariably, just because this is the nature of the market, some people who may be residing in Springfield currently and decide to get a better house, let's say, or
whatever, or for other reasons move out, and the same -- somebody who sees a job opportunity and decides to move in. And it matters in this conversation of the local hiring.

You know, you've already spoken to a lot of incentives that are embedded. You know, the tuition and the proximities are going to be a huge incentive that, you know, just by being -- people will generally want to be close to their jobs.

But is there anything else that maybe the city could be thinking about, or we could facilitate relative to what Commissioner Stebbins was saying, you know, coordinating with other state agencies, relative to retaining residents there, not necessarily losing them after employment we'd be very happy to think about.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I know the city had a first-time home buyers program for awhile. I don't know what the status of that is.

You know, it occurred to me and

Jeff, I think, the mayor of Holyoke, kind of stepped up and began to talk to a number of agencies following the natural disaster that hit Puerto Rico. Many island residents have family in Springfield, in Holyoke. And, you know, I think, you know, the mayor's leadership has demonstrated we might need to prepare for an influx of people who are leaving the island until it gets rebuilt or come back. But also might be an opportunity there for workforce development needs, as well. But kind of wrapped around the whole context of bigger issues at hand. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Jill, Bob DeSalvio's going to love this question. But this is a really impressive model. It's really, really deeply intertwined in the community, really community-sensitive collaborative.

They're -- Wynn is nine months
further away, but do you have a sense whether they're, sort of, in the process of putting together the same kinds of programs and networking as MGM has done?

MS. GRIFFIN: Wynn has been
networking in the community. But right now, they're in the process of hiring their $H R$ and workforce staff. And my sense is, that in the new year that will be a priority, to create the workforce development plan and move forward in these efforts.

MS. GISPERT: I will say this, when I leave this meeting, I'm meeting with President Jackson at Cambridge. And they're looking to plug and play this program at Cambridge here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, great.
MS. GISPERT: That we're using. So we're starting something in Springfield that they hope to duplicate here for Wynn.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Well, this gives us -- this gives us a great prototype, you know, to help -- it's not like they don't know what they're doing. They do. But this is a really great prototype that I think will help us help them. Help us judge, but also help us help them structure their system because it's really great.

MS. GRIFFIN: So I should add, just the other day $I$ was at Bunker Hill Community College with Bob DeSalvio and his hotel staff -- his leadership, including hotel and -- and the head chef, and they were talking culinary and -- so that is already starting to start.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Jeff?
MR. HAYDEN: Yeah. And I do know, Chairman, that the folks at Bunker Hill are working on workforce and credit strategies. And so, it might be appropriate to have them as part of MCCTI do that update, you know, for you in the future.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MS. MURREN: Apologies for Wanda. She's just running to that meeting, to make sure we can get that preapprentice training program up and running for the Commonwealth. Apologies.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No problem.
Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.
Excellent job.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, great stuff.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Impressive. MR. MACDONALD: Very impressive. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. MR. MACDONALD: Thank you, Jill. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. It is now 12:45, which is actually what it was supposed to be. No, it's not.

MR. MACDONALD: It's supposed to be 12:15.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's supposed to
12:15. Do we want to go ahead and do John Ziemba's vote?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's quick, isn't it?

MR. MACDONALD: I think it's very
quick. And then, is legal quick, also?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.
MS. BLUE: Legal has, I think, a couple of regulations so it probably will take a little bit longer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So maybe we just do -- do John and then want to have lunch? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. We'll take a quick break.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. So we'll finish up Item No. 6 and then we'll take a lunch break.

MR. ZIEMBA: Great. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

Commissioners, the Commission is
required to make appointments to several committees under the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee. Two new members are being presented today for consideration, for the Region A and Region B Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees. I recommend the Commission consider appointing such members for a one-year term, consistent with what we have done earlier. And I also recommend that these appointments serve at the pleasure of the Commission.

The first recommendation is for the Region A LCMAC, Mayra Negron-Rivera. She's a human service provider. Under the statute, we
get to recommend or appoint two human services providers at both the Region $A$ and Region $B$ regions.

Ms. Negron-Rivera is presently the chief operations officer at Inquillinos Boricuas En Accion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How'd he do?
MR. ZIEMBA: In Boston.
MR. MACDONALD: You got a critic behind you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And in front of you, but who remains silent.

MR. ZIEMBA: I tried. IBA is a
nonprofit organization and community development corporation offering affordable housing and supportive programming to improve knowledge, life skills and the health of participants of all ages. Mayra Negron-Rivera has almost 20 years experience in business finance and operations. She is in charge of real estate, asset management and property management of a CBC of 521 -unit portfolio. I believe Commissioner Zuniga will provide a little more detail regarding the -- her.

But before $I$ do that, let me just go to the second recommendation, which is Kim Lee for the Region B LCMAC, also, human service appointee. Ms. Lee is presently the vice president of development marketing communications for the Center for Human Development in Springfield. CHD is a nonprofit organization that delivers a broad array of critical, social and mental health services to over 18,000 people each year in western Mass and Connecticut.

Now, during her career spanning almost three decades, Kim has demonstrated consistent achievement in managing resources, building strategic -- strategic corporate, state and nonprofit alliances, identifying tapping new revenue sources and working to implement innovative solutions delivered through nonprofit businesses.

Along the way, she's built extensive relationships with her peers in nonprofit and for-profit organizations with municipal and state government officials, and with local and regional media. And in regard to Ms. Lee,

Commissioner Stebbins will provide us a little more detail in regarding that potential appointment.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, let me speak a little bit about Maya. It's -- the detail is really a personal note because I know Mayra well. I'm really happy that she agreed to serve in this LMAC. I was a board member of IBA, Inquillinos Boricuas En Accion, which is really --

MR. ZIEMBA: Very close.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is the right pronunciation, I gather. Puerto Rican Tenants in Action, which is a wonderful organization in the south end, they do a lot of -- they provide affordable housing and a lot of programs relative to, essentially, a lot of what happens and what we want it to happen, in terms of workforce development. All the way from their Esquelita, which is a preschool program, up to their pathways and programs into Bunker Hill Community College.

So there's a lot of people that they see, that they service, that have experience
with. And, therefore, I really think their -that experience will be very valuable. It's also local and has a lots of roots in -- in the south end and in the Puerto Rican community. So I think I'm really glad that she has agreed to -- to help us with this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I can speak a little bit to the other nominee in the human service provider category. I've known Kim for a number of years. I think going back to when she worked for Square One, which is probably one of the more successful child daycare service operators in and around the Springfield community. She's now over at Center for Human Development, which is one of the larger human service agencies serving families throughout western Massachusetts.

You know, in addition to a number of organizations that she's worked with on the nonprofit side, she's also been what $I$ would say would be one of the faces in the community of these agencies. So, you know, to qualifying her as a networker, somebody who's
out speaking to the business community, talking with local residents. You know, she's certainly a visible public face, and has been in her various capacities.

But she certainly has a strong passion for the community. She's grown up in Springfield and still lives in the area. Her husband is a member of the Springfield Police Department, so there's great connections throughout her work experience and her personal experience with the region.

And she was quick to call me and thank me for the opportunity. We'll see if she does that after a year from now. But for the most part, she's -- she's excited about being invited to serve on the Community Mitigation Advisory Committee.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Two excellent
candidates. I think we had a little recruitment by the commissioners. Thank you for that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There was.
There was.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have a motion? Do we need a motion? We need a motion, right?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
Mr. Chair, I'll move that the Commission approve the recommendations for appointments under the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee, specifically Mayra Negron to the Region A Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committee, and Kimberly Lee to the Region B Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committee.

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

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. All right. We'll adjourn until 1:30.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are good to go, reconvening public meeting No. 226 at about 1:30. We are starting off with the legal item, I believe, Item No. 7. Catherine Blue.

MS. BLUE: Good afternoon,
Commissioners. We have here today
Carrie Torrisi and Bruce Band to present on Item A. Then, we'll have Deputy Counsel Grossman for Item B and C. So we'll let Carrie start.

MS. TORRISI: Good afternoon, Chairman and Commissioners.

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

MS. TORRISI: So we're here to discuss with you the table game equipment regulations, 2015 CMR 146. We had looked at these regulations in February, when we had gone over a survey of how other jurisdictions
handle equipment regulations, and then we had brought a draft to you in March, after which we had put it our to our licensees for informal comment. So before we get to a few changes to the draft that have been made, I'm just going to briefly go over the comments that we received.

When we had put this regulation out for informal comment, we had asked our licensees to look at the specific question of whether we wanted to handle the formatting of these regulations in the same way that we did the rules of the game.

So as I'm sure you remember, the rules of the gam regulations outline how table games are approved, conducted, et cetera, and then they reference the actual rules of play, which are posted on the Commission's website, rather than in the regulation itself.

We had taken that approach with respect to the rules of the game for several reasons, including the potential need for quick for frequent changes to the rules of play, the sheer volume of the rules of play,
which are several hundred pages, the ease of which the language could be broken into two distinct categories, and the different audiences for those two categories.

So we did receive written comments on the question posed from MGM, which are included in your packet. MGM has suggested that we break apart the draft of Section 146 into a regulation component and a technical standards component, which would be posted on the website in an approach similar to the rules of the game.

General Counsel Blue, Director Bedrosian, Mr. Band and I went through an exercise of breaking that language apart to see what that would look like. After our review, we do recommend that we keep the table game equipment information together in one document, all to be read cohesively.

We found that the actual equipment specifications, which would be what we would be talking about pulling out, were really a small fraction of the regulatory language, and that they were so intertwined with procedural
language, security language, that pulling them out would be very impractical, and there really -- wouldn't really see any benefit to that.

What you would end with would be table game equipment information in multiple places that would need to be read together, where that wasn't really the case with the rules of the game, where there were distinct sets of information that could be read separately and the audiences were sort of different.

So if we look at the reasons we had taken that approach with the rules of game, the potential need for quick or frequent changes, the volume, the two clearly-defined categories and the audience, we didn't really see any of those reasons here.

So we're happy to answer questions for you on that issue, before we move on to comments we received, if you have any.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I think one of the reasons the licensees, or at least
this one licensee makes that recommendation, is for changes that can be made more quickly, correct?

MS. TORRISI: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They don't have to go through the regulatory process. And I believe you had an exemption that would allow quick changes; is that correct?

MS. TORRISI: For new equipment, yes. If -- in the rules of the game regulations we have a variance procedure for new games that might come up that might require new equipment. So we do have a procedure for that. And as far as other equipment goes, it's my understanding that it's fairly static and won't really change.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And the new equipment, after it's been tested, could go on the floor immediately, while we worked on the regulatory changes needed?

MS. TORRISI: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: And, Commissioner
Cameron, I was actually, sort of, a fan of
unifying the, sort of, look and process of rules of the game and table equipment, but spending time with staff when they did a red line of what was in what was out. It looked like spaghetti. I mean, just -- it just didn't make sense.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So I think this
compromise -- we're still trying to achieve the goals of what our licensees would want, which is flexibility, quite frankly, at the same time the harmony of having, you know, a really robust regulation.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right. MR. BEDROSIAN: The rules, as I understand learning little industry from Mr. Band, rules of the game can change much quicker. You can do something with a game very quickly, equipment, obviously, is a little more of an asset. We're trying to bake in a process where, even with new equipment, we can be a little more agile than a traditional regulatory environment would allow.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What happens with small changes to equipment? I'm just curious.

MR. BAND: Well, most of the time small changes might be on layouts or something like that, which would probably be the introduction of a new bet or a new game. So we would handle it through the test procedure to see how it goes. We're allowed to approve equipment in -- you know, to be used in that.

After discussing it, $I$ think we all agreed that it would be a lot easier for the licensees to have all the gaming equipment in one area, and not to have to look over here and over there and, in all likelihood, would end up missing something.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So what is the procedure that is included here that would allow for a quick change on a temporary basis?

MS. TORRISI: So it's in the rules of the game regulation that allows for, if a new game is proposed, which I believe includes
a new bet or something like that.
MR. BAND: Yes.
MS. TORRISI: If that game requires new equipment, it can be used immediately as part of the test process for the new game.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But in
general, there's a 45-day, remind me?
MR. BAND: Yeah. They would give us -- the IEB, a petition to start a new game, including the math behind the wagers or the game. And then, they also have to have a sponsor, which would be one of our licensees to do it, and then we start a test period on that game.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: But that would be just equipment that's involved in a new game.

MR. BAND: Yes.
MR. MACDONALD: If you have
equipment involved in old games, you don't have -- you don't have a provision for any kind of expedited treatment?

MR. BAND: In a sense, I don't quite know what kind of big changes you would make
to current equipment. But in all likelihood, it would be something to create a new wager or bonus wager, so we would look at it as a new.

MR. MACDONALD: As a new game?
MR. BAND: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we always have the ability to do expeditious reg changes, if we need to, right?

MR. BAND: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not like we're locked into something that we can't move on, if we have to, if some unusual circumstance arises?

MR. BAND: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the regulations don't specify manufacturer or anything like that. It's --

MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It specifies standards. So, you know, as long as they meet the standards...

MR. BAND: Yeah. I didn't see anything the gaming showed that would have been problematic for us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MS. TORRISI: All right. So we also received comments from Scientific Games, which Mr. Band is going to go through with you.

MR. BAND: They actually had the same suggestion as MGM on their first objection. Again, they question, you know, not doing something real generic in layout. But if they're bringing in new wagers or new type of layouts into the -- our gaming jurisdiction, they would go through the test period to get that, you know, approved. And there is no slow down for them.

The other thing is, with having the trade name they, I think, have some concerns because some of their games have Scientific Games on it, instead of Wynn or MGM.

We usually like to have the casino name on the layout, because it helps as evidence as to where this table's actually located. So there would be nothing that would prevent them from getting, like, a plastic layout to screw onto the thing that said MGM, Wynn, or something like that. And that's the
purpose of having the logo on the layouts.
MS. TORRISI: Any questions on that?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Was there a
third one or...
MR. BAND: The first one was that they thought it should be handled like our rules of the game.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
MR. BAND: They had the same comment with that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So,
Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the draft of 205 CMR 146, as included in the packet and authorize the staff to take --

MS. TORRISI: Excuse me, Commissioner. I'm so sorry to interrupt. We do have a few changes to the regulations we're going to go through also.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Oh, I'm
sorry. I thought we were done with our questions. These are the changes that are made by the testing lab, right, and we're following suit?

MR. BAND: Yeah. There's one for
the testing lab, where we would use the GLI critiquers for electronic table games and shuffle machines. Very similar to what we do with slot machines.

And then, on page 79 there were a couple references. Initially, they had casino security controlling any evidence of cheating. And that really hurts the continuity of evidence for us. It should come to the Bureau for our control.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That edit, by the way, on the top of 79 , can you just go back and look at it, it reads a little bit funny. The red line -- the red line one all the way over.

MR. BAND: Yeah. Originally, it said that a member of the gaming licensee's security department shall be required to ensure and trust and maintain, secure any evidence that way. And it really should be with us, because it would be locked up in our evidence room and, you know, all that kind, so that was a change.

Then, I think the second one, number
four, had to do with GLI. Then, in 146, 55, instead of them petitioning the Commission, we had them Commission the Bureau just to expedite the procedures.

And then, we added in that all
gaming imprinted with a unique serial number. Again, that's for evidence. If there's a certain chute used in a cheating scam, we have to be able to identify and say yes, this is the one that's the serial number that we had. So it's just putting a number on the equipment.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And they have to do this in many other jurisdictions, right?

MR. BAND: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Try it again?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So,
Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the draft of 205 CMR 146, as included in the packet, and authorize the staff to take the steps necessary to file the regulation with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and to proceed with the regulation promulgation
process.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
have it unanimously.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
MR. BAND: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Item B.
MR. GROSSMAN: Good afternoon,
Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
afternoon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good
afternoon.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good
afternoon.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
afternoon.
MR. GROSSMAN: Well, we have before you, for the first time for your initial review, amendments to Sections 138 and 140 . And at the end, we will ask that we be directed to circulate these for informal comment at this juncture.

They pertain to two particular areas of the internal control sections, but both are intended to help clarify and assist in the financial reporting and recordkeeping processes that we undertake, along with the gaming licensees.

The first pertains to the Gaming Day. And as you can see, we've recommended that the Gaming Day be modified to a uniform time from, essentially, 6:00 a.m. to 5:59:59, the next day. That'll help to ensure that our systems are in a line with the casino systems.

And I should just add that, before I really get into this, that these amendments were designed in coordination with all of the respective departments represented here within the Commission, and were the result of this
collaborative effort we have these here before you. And, certainly, any members of the team are available to answer any specific questions as to these proposals. So that's the first one, dealing with the amendment to the Gaming Day provision.

The second has to do with what we've colloquially referred to as "unsecured drop." And that term, actually, is a little more limited than the changes that are proposed here. The unsecured part of the unsecured drop, generally refers to the fact that cash or other things of value, tickets or gaming coupons, were placed into a slot machine but didn't make it into the slot drop box, where they belong. So you'd find just cash or tickets laying in the bottom of the machine during the drop or at other times.

So the question becomes, how do you handle and how do you treat, from a financial perspective, these items of value? And these proposals here before you are intended to ensure that these are -- they're all handled in a uniform manner across all of the gaming
licensees, and that we're more easily able to reconcile our figures.

There are five general categories. I'm happy to go into them in as much detail. And, certainly, we're standing available to address any questions. But as a general matter, there are five categories that -- of unsecured drop, if you will, that could arise.

And the first is -- and this is addressed in number seven. It's about halfway down, where, during the drop, meaning, during the period of time where the casino goes around and collects the slot drop boxes, that there is cash or other value found in the machine but not in the box. So there's just a \$20 bill or a ticket laying somewhere in the machine.

A determination is later made during the count that it did, in fact, register on the coin-in meter, meaning, that it was played. In that event, it would be considered part of the gross gaming revenue calculation, because it was money or other value put into a machine, it was played by a patron, but for
whatever reason it just didn't make it into the box. So that would be considered part of the gross gaming revenue calculation.

Conversely, number two is just a few lines down from there, is the scenario, during the drop again you find this value outside the box but it did not -- it's determined after the count that it did not register on the coin-in meter. And this, I'm told, and -- can happen for a variety of reasons.

People could input a lot of cash into a slot machine and not really notice they didn't get the right amount of credits on their machine, or maybe they put money in and it didn't register but didn't bother to go tell a slot clerk that not enough credits were put on the machine, or any other host of reasons.

But they put money in, it did not register on the coin-in meter and it's now sitting on the bottom of the machine. So in that case, it would not be considered gross gaming revenue because it was never played, it never ticked the coin-in meter, and we say in
here that it would be processed as unclaimed cash. So it would be taken into the -ultimately, into the cage, held for one year. The person who played it could demonstrate that they the money, essentially, and it could be returned to them, if they were able demonstrate that it was, in fact, theirs. So that's the second scenario.

The third scenario would be after the count is performed, that there's greater value in the box than on the coin-in meter. In that case, there would be excess cash in there. And that, too, would be treated as unclaimed cash, would be set aside for one year to see if anyone happens to claim it. And that is -- that's addressed on the bottom of first page in paragraph seven.

The fourth scenario happens at a time, other than the ordinary drop time. So sometime, other than when they're going around picking up all the slot drop boxes, for some reason they open up the slot machine for repairs or other purposes and they notice that cash, or a ticket or coupon is sitting in the
machine but not in the drop box. So we've clarified here that, in that event, they bring it to the cage, essentially, and process it ultimately when that machine is dropped, in accordance with the earlier provisions to figure out whether it was money that registered on the coin-in meter or did not, and then it's handled accordingly. So that's the fourth scenario.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, that last scenario was already -- it's really a subset of the first scenario, right, you just happened to catch it at a later time because of the drop?

MR. GROSSMAN: At a different time. See, you can't really tell, I'm told, at that point, whether it registered on the meter or not. You really need to wait until a count is made of the contents of the box.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So there's a number of -- in other contexts, a lot of what your department does is reconciling these -you know, these multiple scenarios in which there's an overage, and eventually it washes
out because, you know, it made it the following day or what have you. Will we continue to have that process here, in which we allow for those time differentials, this last scenario that you outlined, as opposed to trying to reconcile every day to the day and to the penny?

MR. LENNON: Yes. Yes, we would have that time period. As you know, we don't actually close out until the 15 th of the following month, so things are fluid until then.

However, these scenarios -- and we've worked with our only up-and-running licensee right now, PPC, are causing over an annual basis, close -- at least hundreds of variances that they need to track down, where bills either slide or tickets slide in between, and they're counting them as part of the drop process, and then they've thresholds that they actually have to go and investigate. So this is not only this whole team here, but it's one requested by our operating licensee right now to clarify this, because it
helps their accounting and their slots team from tracking down things that they just can't find the answer to.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Will they also -- what about the -- and I'm sure we'll get comments, but a much larger operation that drops, perhaps, are less frequent or more frequent?

MR. BAND: Depends on volume. My guess is it only drop the slot for, you know, maybe one time a week in each zone, you know, spread it out over five days. But if volume's heavy you have to pick up more. But it would be the same for a large property as it would be for a Penn property.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But the regulation -- the regulation allows for all that catch up?

MR. BAND: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Regardless of
the time frame, you know, you'd be able to reconcile when operationally feasible.

MR. BAND: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I think,

Mr. Lennon, you said this accounts for hundreds of dollars?

MR. LENNON: No.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is that
hundreds of --
MR. LENNON: Specific instances of variances. So if you have a $\$ 5$ bill that went in and the -- the electronic record system on the box, as well as ACSC, which is at Penn, are expecting two different numbers, which comes back different from the count, they have thresholds where they actually have to go and investigate that and try and figure out, which sometimes means only a 10 -coin test, sometimes they go deeper in and get the slot department involved, depending on the dollar amount involved.

But if they can determine right away that this bill sitting outside of the box really is the same amount of bills that we're expecting a variance on, same amount of coin picks that we're expecting a variance on and there's the same dollar amount, we can just write that off as unclaimed cash, rather than
going through the procedure, even though they basically know what the -- what the end result will be.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay. So
this has happened hundreds of times since this casino opened?

MR. LENNON: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And that's about your experience, Mr. Band, that's --

MR. BAND: Yes. Normal.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- normal procedure? Okay.

MR. BAND: Anything from a faulty meter to, you know, box --

MR. LENNON: Equipment that's just shifted a little bit inside -- inside the component of the -- of the slot machine. And it means the money slides between the bill validator instead of in the bill validator.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I see.
MR. LENNON: A ticket slides in
between. Those are a little easier because you can actually see whether they're live or not, because the second they run through the
bill validator they go into redeemed. But still, that's a process that the accounting team has to go through. It's a process that the accounting team has to go through. But this could simplify their operations.

MR. BARROGA: And we're discussing a
few hundred scenarios, compared to millions upon millions of transactions. So those systems, whether it's the MGC systems or Plainridge systems, is, literally, 99.99 percent accurate.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So even though it's hundreds, it's a small percent?

MR. BARROGA: Yes.
MR. LENNON: Oh, we're talking basis
points. We're not even talking about a percentage point.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's what happens when you have a central monitoring system that can reconcile to the penny, or the thousandth of a penny.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead.
MR. GROSSMAN: Just quickly. The
fifth scenario, I believe it sits on page
three at the very top, we just -- we clarified that in the event that there's a shortage, so after the meters are read and, essentially, it appears as though there should be more cash in the box than there is, $I$ take it, then an investigation be commenced. The finance team and IEB be involved as appropriate. And this is just a clarification as to what the process in that event should be.

So that's the so-called unsecured drop section. We then clarify the companion section. In the Gaming Revenue Fund, unclaimed revenue section, which is 138.68 and just add that into the process.

And, finally, on page five, we have just updated the definition for gross gaming revenue calculation purposes as to what the drop includes, which is these unsecured funds, in the event they're on the meter but outside the box. So those are the proposals we have before you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? We don't need to do anything right now, right, you're just -- this is your
first --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Informal draft.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- informal?
MR. GROSSMAN: I think, if the Commission's comfortable with it, we'll begin just circulating it, get some comments and bring it back to you shortly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
MR. MACDONALD: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's it?
General Counsel Blue.
MS. BLUE: Our next item is the Plainridge Park Casino request for an NDA. We've had this come before you before. There are some -- you know, more familiar items. There are some new items so Deputy General Counsel Grossman will take you through all of them, and then we can discuss them as -- as
you're ready.
MR. GROSSMAN: We have before you, essentially, is four individual requests from Plainridge Park Casino to add items to their existing Nondisclosure Agreement. And just briefly, by way of background, you'll recall that Nondisclosure Agreements are governed by 139.02 of our regulations.

In order it to be declared so-called confidential by the Commission and have an item included in the Nondisclosure Agreement, it either has to be considered a trade secret or something that would be detrimental to the gaming licensee, if it were made public.

So all of the items we discuss need to fit into one category or the other. All four of the items that we'll go through here have been requested by Plainridge Park Casino on a suggestion that they do fit into those categories.

You'll recall that some of these have been before you before, quite some time ago. We paused the proceedings, when we wanted to look further into the monthly
disciplinary report, which was a compilation of, essentially, all violations at Plainridge Park Casino that we were gaining access to. So we took a step back to figure that situation out and all these others, essentially, were carried with it. We've since resolved that situation.

Plainridge is going to rescind its request to have the monthly disciplinary report added into the Nondisclosure Agreement, and we're left with just the four others. And I'll just move through those at this point, if that's okay.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yep.
MR. GROSSMAN: I'll go through them in the order they appear in the packet.

The first is -- it's listed as number 29 on Plainridge Park Casino's grid. It's the page after the one or two that's up on the screen there. It pertains to video recordings, audio recordings and photographs obtained from the casino's surveillance system through, essentially, any means.

They have, as you can see here,
suggested that, certainly, it would be detrimental to them, if some of these items were made public. And I believe the staff is in support of this and recommends that we do, in fact, include this item in their Nondisclosure Agreement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: Would you like to -you want to deal with them individually, or collectively?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Let's just one by one. But it sounds like we're ready to move on with the second one.

MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. The next one right underneath it is the floor plans, just one up from there. Back to the other page. Well, the floor plans are fairly self-explanatory. We all know what floor plans are.

So my only recommendation with
regard to this one is that, as a general matter, I think we would all agree that there are some parts of floor plans that should be deemed confidential, but there are other parts
of the floor plans that we put upon the screen and talk about. So my recommendation would be that the floor -- those parts of the floor plans that depict sensitive areas of the casino, including things like the cage, the count room, the main bank, the back of the house, including the armored car areas and things of that nature be included in the Nondisclosure Agreement. But the public parts of the gaming area and the restaurants, I don't see need to be protected, because anyone can just walk in the casino and see what's going on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Comments?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are these --
these are submissions. I recognize the prior compliance person. Are these submissions that we have approved before, or was that just because of the timing thing that you explained?

MR. GROSSMAN: These were never
approved. You looked at them, but we hit the brakes on all of them while we resolved that disciplinary report issue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. GROSSMAN: So these need to be addressed affirmatively.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because once we approve one, you know, it carries over. We don't need to be approving them year to year or anything like that?

MR. GROSSMAN: No. I think it'll go into the Nondisclosure Agreement -- if you approve these, what we'll do is, I'll add -I'll drop an amendment to the existing Nondisclosure Agreement. We'll have to bring it back before you just for ratification, and then we'll ask the executive director to sign off on it, as we did before.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. GROSSMAN: The next one you'll see actually addresses the monthly disciplinary report. As I mentioned, Plainridge has withdrawn that particular request so we don't need to address it, as we've handled that with them.

On the flip side of this page here, so the next page, addresses standard operating
procedures. These are parallel to the internal controls, which we have included in the Nondisclosure Agreement. These standard operating procedures outline exactly how they handle, internally, many of the processes that are certainly very sensitive, and something that we would not want to be made public. And it would, in fact, be detrimental to them, if it were made public, so we recommend that this request be approved for inclusion. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I thought this one was -- we must have approved the internal controls.

MR. GROSSMAN: The internal controls are included. This is a separate issue. So they've internal controls, and then they have standard operating procedures.

MR. BAND: SOPs go into the fine details as to how they do it. It's just a further explanation of the internal controls. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It appears that all of these items are gaming related, none of them racing related, correct?

MR. GROSSMAN: No. There's no racing related ones. There's just one last one, and this is a new request that you've actually never seen before. This is labeled number 32. It's a couple pages back. And it pertains to what is referred to as a side-by-side report. This is a report that we have requested and they've been providing, as I understand it, which essentially compares the numbers on their CMS with our CMS to help reconcile the differences. It includes such things at the daily win, the drop, the date and time of the insertion of certain player cards, serial numbers and things of that sort.

And, though, as a general matter, many of -- much of the information that's contained in this, I think's actually covered in other areas of the existing Nondisclosure Agreement.

Just for clarification, I don't see any harm in just flagging this report itself, individually, and including this within the Nondisclosure Agreement, as well. So I think we would recommend that this be approved, as
well.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And this is a report that we generate because of our CMS? MR. LENNON: This is a brand-new report. We don't actually pull this level of detail in anywhere at this current time. It snaps the meters at the casino at the actual time of drop and sends it over to us to line it up with what our meters would be at the actual time of the drop.

So we have end to day to end of day. But, as you know, the drop happens early morning to after end of day -- end of gaming day. So there's a variance between those, which is what you're talking about, that wash that happens regularly. This snaps them at the exact same time. We're not pulling this in anywhere.

So this is -- I think this one's vitally important and would give up a competitive disadvantage, if we did not file an nondisclosure on this one.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good.
MR. GROSSMAN: That concludes all of
the requests.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds like you're agreeing with all of the requests; is that a fair statement to say?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: One was a partial.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: With a
partial -- with a partial floor plan.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? Do with he have a motion?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I'll --
I'll move that the Commission approve the requests for a Nondisclosure Agreement, NDA, from Plainridge Park Casino, as presented in the packet and discussed here today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
With the one exception being the --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: With the one exception. Yeah, let me further clarify that motion. With the exception of the public areas of the floor plans, as discussed by Attorney Grossman.

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

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Next up, I
believe, is Director Wells.
MS. WELLS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. On the agenda this afternoon is a suitability vote for a Penn National qualifier. You've already received the report, which gives more detail on the investigation.

In general, the qualifier up for consideration today is William Fair. He is a qualifier for Penn National Gaming. He was deemed a qualifier when he was promoted to the position of executive vice president chief
financial officer. Currently, he reports directly to CEO, Tim Wilmont. Investigation was conducted by Trooper Tom Roger and financial investigator, Naushan Jahant (phonetically).

You know, as we do with all the qualifier investigations, we took steps to -I confirmed the individual's identity, looked through employment history, education, criminal record, gaming licensure directorships and interests in other businesses, civil litigation, medial coverage, and did an analysis of financial stability and integrity.

Mr. Fair attended Claremont Men's College and received a BA in economics and political science, in 1984. He received an MBA from U Penn, the Wharton School, in 1992. He was employed in various executive management positions, prior to coming to Penn National Gaming. He was at American Skiing Company, Universal Studios in Disney Development Company.

He briefly retired in 2009, before
coming and joining Penn National Gaming, originally as the chief development officer, before being promoted to executive VP CFO, which was earlier this year.

Mr. Fair has been granted numerous gaming licenses and racing licenses in different jurisdictions. The investigation confirmed active licenses in good standing in Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio and Ontario.

In general, there were no issues with Mr. Fair relative to his suitability to hold qualifier licensure and be found suitable by the Commission. He demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that he is the requisite character and integrity to be licensed by the Commission in that position. And the IEB's recommendation is that you vote to find him suitable.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion?
MR. MACDONALD: Only to say, I
reviewed the reported and I concur with the recommendation by the IEB.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Agreed. Very
clean report.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a motion?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I
move that we approve the executive vice president CFO, William Fair for licensure.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. Thank you.

MS. WELLS: Thank you.
MR. MACDONALD: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, I
apologize, I need to step out for a short Webinar.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So I hope to be back
by about three o'clock.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Let's take
a real quick break before we settle -- the topic left is yours, Commissioner Stebbins, right, that's the one that's left?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yep.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So why don't you get your folks set up and we'll take a quick break and then finish off that section.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are reconvening public meeting No. 226. I'm going to pass the gavel over to Commissioner Stebbins, who will conduct this last and important part of our meeting.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Good
afternoon. This work -- this part of the hearing kind of picks up where we left off at our last meeting out in Springfield. For my colleagues, as many of you know, we solicited strategies from a number of our stakeholders with respect to the use of the Gaming Economic

Development Fund.
I'll remind everybody, the Gaming Economic Development Fund is not ours. It is subject to appropriation by the legislature. But money that comes in from the taxes on our Class 1 licensees, 9-1/2 percent of that tax revenue goes into the Gaming Economic Development Fund. There are a number of uses and priorities that legislature gave to that fund. You'll hear some of those priorities in alignment with those priorities talked about today.

We are happy to have a number of presenters from the various stakeholders that submitted strategies. They're going to go through either a quick presentation, or a quick discussion about what some of their recommended strategies are. I've informed them all that they have about 10 minutes. I'll be keeping time. There won't be a big buzzer, but if you see me start to do this, or raise a finger, you got about a minute left. We'll try to keep things moving along, and that way it'll allow us some time for my
colleagues and I to ask a few quick questions at the end of your presentation.

Again, we have folks from the Greater Boston area, in and around our Everett casino, as well as some folks from in and around Plainville. As I suggested to them, we didn't necessarily hold a hearing down in Plainville because the cost of webcasting is somewhat prohibitive, so we're happy that you were able to travel into Boston and be part of the meeting today.

With that, we will kick it off.
And these were arranged in order by when their presentations or their strategies came in the door. We figured we'd give them a little benefit for being first or early, so that's why they're listed the way they are. But we'll start off with Bristol Community College. And you're teed up ready to go. MR. UCCI: Thank you. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. Thank you for this opportunity. My name's Anthony Ucci, I'm associate vice president of academic affairs at Bristol
representing a team down there.
One thing to say before we get started, we weren't sure where the team was going with this so these proposed strategies are, essentially, a variety of different strategies of different scale and different scope. And we felt that were in spirit of fund, but we certainly aren't expecting that all of these would necessarily move forward. But we did want to provide all the variety of different activities that the college would benefit from.

They fall in three major areas. Enhancing student services, essentially, improving their experience of students on campus, a number of different capital projects that we feel would support the gaming and broader hospitality industry, and if the Commission was interested in going after a major regional activity, a number -- an economic development project, as well.

The college has a number of activities associated with the workforce training fund. It's a fund designed to bring
students into education experience and move them out to work. Unfortunately, the fund is limited, so a number of these activities, Bridge to College activities, ESOL, GED, et cetera -- HiSET, I should say, additional funds could be sought to support these activities, as well as for individuals who are not eligible for these because they don't pay into the workforce training fund.

In addition, we have a number of different STEM and environmental-related activities on campus that could benefit from funding from this. These include internships, summer jobs, as well as forming of a type of conservation core among the community colleges. We also have, potentially, develop scholarships.

One area where we're very interested in, where there's not additional funds, is for study abroad programs. This is very limited in a community colleges scenario where these funds could potentially be used and expanded to enrollment. Again, there's very limited state funds to support that, as well. So
there's a whole series of these that could potentially be expanded that would take advantage of these funds.

In terms of capital improvement funds, minor improvements could include a number of different improvements of our STEM -- our STEM laboratories and other related -- other related facilities on campus. We currently have a large backlog of requested -- of requested improvements, as well as a large backlog of anticipated projects that are unfunded that this opportunity -- this fund would allow us to move forward in a number of different areas. Definitely, STEM related, health care related, as well as other emerging industries that we could potentially support with advantage of these funds.

In addition, we have three major capitol projects that we feel are closely related to the hospitality industry that we could directly benefit from. This includes major improvements on our theater facility on campus. The theater facility was built originally with the campus, has not been
upgraded since. It is the largest theater in the Fall River area. We believe it's the largest theater in Bristol County. We were hoping, potentially, to get funds for this. We're seeking a number of different sources, but this fund will definitely improve this.

This not only benefits our students,
it would benefit the community as a whole. It's used for, obviously, theater presentations, but we host debates, we host music recitals and a number of other community events, and the theater itself is badly in need of renovation. As I said, it's original to the campus, so at this point over 30 years old. So it is limiting our ability at this point.

So some of things potentially to do was upgrade to more state-of-the-art digital equipment, potentially, renovating the facility itself. Things like chairs, carpeting, even, for that matter, the equipment behind stage is also very old and outdated. We feel this would be a big improvement to the local arts economy and
support the hospitality industry in our area.
Another potential project is to support our fitness and wellness center. We currently have a small fitness and wellness center on campus. We would like to expand that and make it more centrally located on the campus, and incorporate it into our health care and some of our other wellness project -programs on campus.

Currently, it's very independent. It's not involved, actually, in instruction in any way. We would like to relocate it so it was adjacent to our health -- allied health programs. In particular, our occupational therapy program and a new physical therapy program that we are in the process of -- I should say, occupational assistant program and physical therapy assistant program that we're in the process of developing.

We feel this would be benefit to the student, the community, but also provide much needed instruction in this area, which is a very strong growth field. Both of those areas are in the top five, in terms of employment
growth rates over the current decade. Give you some idea of what we were hoping to accomplish.

Lastly, we have our culinary arts kitchen. It's currently in our retrofitted old cafeteria kitchen. It's not actually set up as an instructional facility. We have retrofitted and done well with what we have and updated the equipment, but the industry as a whole in culinary arts, its instruction has changed a great deal over the last 20 to 30 years. And being able to move in that direction, and to develop a instructional kitchen would dramatically improve that experience of our students.

Many of those students are already working in the hospitality industry in our region, as well as a number of them in the gaming industry here and around the country. So this would be a big opportunity for us to be able to move forward to a higher quality and better instruction overall. Give you some idea.

Lastly, if the Commission interested
in supporting a major regional project, one of the major activities that Bristol is currently in the process of developing is a training center to support the offshore wind industry. We feel this is a fantastic opportunity for Massachusetts, particularly for the southeast Massachusetts, but for the Commonwealth as a whole. We have already -- have a ongoing partnership between Mass Clean Energy Center, organized labor, a number of other participants, Pure Revotion (phonetically) Energy Management, the leaseholders of the offshore wind areas off the coast.

And if the Commission was interested in pursuing a major regional project, a significant amount of funds could be used to support this. At this point, it's projected 40,000 jobs will be in the -- in offshore wind industry by the end of next decade, and many of them will be located in New England and Massachusetts, as this a center and the major source of offshore wind.

In terms of a workforce project, offshore wind technician -- or wind energy
technician, I should say, is actually the number one industry, in terms of growth for the decade for 2014 to 2024. And this is just a -- the letter here is -- is, essentially, these all written out in a little greater detail.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I had a couple of quick questions. What for the community colleges is, kind of, the traditional funding mechanism when you're looking for capital improvements; is it some type of bond bill or --

MR. UCCI: It's a mixed bag, in all
honesty. We were actually having this
conversation earlier today. If it's a major project, we would probably go through Bondville and be subject to Department of Capital Asset Management, and for buildings, et cetera. But for this scale project, for the projects, you know, in the range of a half-a-million dollars and under, generally, that is it either comes out of college resources, or we seek resources from a wide
variety of other sources.
We have received federal and state grants. We've received gifts from corporations and from individuals to support these types of activities. But they are few and far between, and, oftentimes, particularly grants, are very limited in scope so they don't actually fit well, in terms of funding hospitality-related projects. They tend to be more STEM related and -- of that nature.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, we've heard a lot from western Mass about, kind of, a existing need for culinary and hospitality talent, even before you've introduced somebody like MGM. What can you tell us, you know, about the need down in southeastern Massachusetts, in terms of culinary and hospitality workforce needs?

MR. UCCI: Well, currently, all of our graduates are employed. In fact, we have a challenge because they're in such high demand that, oftentimes, they're hired before they complete their degree. We have had huge demand over this summer to support the areas
around us, Newport, Cape Cod, et cetera, where there's a real shortage of hospitality workers and trained individuals.

We're very proud of the growth in the tourism industry in Bristol County. There's been a real boom, in terms of restaurants and a number of hotels are going online, as well as, you know, other tourism type activities. And these type of individuals with a culinary background, or for that matter, a hospitality background, are definitely in demand.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I just
might just make an observation. It appeared that most, if not all of these, with the exception of your proposal with regard to the offshore wind institute, that they're directed to what appears to be improvements or enhancements of currently existing programs and services at the college. And my own view, which is one that's subject to being -- to being refined, is that this particular fund has, as its objective, as suggested by its
title, economic, you know, development -development fund.

And so, just from a quick review, I would think that the -- that this last, you know, proposal that relates to the -- to the, you know, underwriting and, perhaps, critical underwriting of what's necessary to have the offshore wind institute, you know, becoming operational is the one that falls most naturally within the -- within the objectives -- statutory objectives of the Economic Development Fund. I may be wrong on that, but that's my -- my first cut here. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I actually was going to say something, which was sort of a different point -- an opposite point, but I think they actually -- they're compatible. This is a really interesting, and as you suggested, very comprehensive list of stuff. It's a menu of stuff. And it'd be great if there were money around to do them all, and there won't be.

I think that the wind turbine is a really, really interesting project. And if --
if, whether it's through this fund or some other, you know, working with your local legislators to try to get that in people's mind -- the legislature's mind, that's a really good idea.

And what I thought -- think
Commissioner Stebbins had in mind, when he put this project together, was not so much just to talk about economic development in the abstract, but to talk about economic development, which was leveraging what has been -- happened already with the casinos. Such as, your culinary arts program and some such as some of your basic training, preparatory training for students who could then could go on to community college and get jobs in the casino and related areas. Those -- so as a strategy matter, you might hone in on those two as part of the proposal that the -- Commissioner Stebbins will be -- or the white paper that

Commissioner Stebbins will put into the legislature. But for other monies, you know, the -- I think Commissioner Stebbins idea was
some of this fund might go into investing in things which leverage the casino investment. The rest of it could go to whatever. But I think that wind farm idea would be a great one for the other portion of the fund, or some other capital investment, because it's an exciting idea. But strategically --

MR. UCCI: We certainly are seeking all sorts of different opportunities in that way. And we have a -- some, you know, wonderful opportunities in that one. But this would certainly be a great way to support a real growth industry for the Commonwealth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you might think about fine-tuning those other two that really do directly fit in the, sort of, sweet spot that I think Commissioner Stebbins -- am I right, that you were -- you were really trying to think about creating?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. I
mean, it's -- you know, we have talked about -- as I pointed out earlier, I think some of things in your proposal definitely fit within the priorities that the fund outlined.

It does mention STEM. It does mention, kind of in a broad category, regional economic development initiatives.

You know, I think this Commission maybe speaks to some more credibility, when we can tie it back to things that will continue to help make our licensees successful, expand employment opportunities and, obviously, hopefully create a steady stream of revenue for the Commonwealth and for communities kind of going forward.

But, you know, I'd like the kind of full-blown approach. I think we're going to have, again, more credibility, as the chairman points out, as tailoring some -- honing in on some of those things that can tie back to the casino/hospitality industry, you know, down in southeastern Mass.

But, you know, as we saw with a couple of strategies out in western Massachusetts, it's kind of, let's put everything forward because a lot of it does regional economic -- potential regional economic impact, which we're all anxious to
see, especially down in southeastern Mass. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had the exact same thought as the two of you. The projects that some of the students -- support projects, as well as the culinary, tie most closely to the needs of casino industry. So I had that same thought, that those two in particular were, you know, directly related to -- to what the needs of both student -workforce development, you know, students needs, as well as casino needs for a trained workforce.

MR. UCCI: I agree.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have heard
from a number of your professors about the need for culinary unit students. And, you know, certainly, a facility that would allow you to have more students makes sense.

MR. UCCI: Yeah. Demand is certainly there.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah.
MR. UCCI: All right. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks very
much. We'll quickly move on to their counterparts at Bunker Hill. You know, it's -- earlier I was pleased to be introduced to the -- I don't know if she's new, but the president of Roxbury Community College.

So it has been exciting for me, as a former member of a community college board of trustees, to see community colleges working together. That wasn't necessarily the experience I had the opportunity to have. But a lot of this has really been ginned up about the gaming act and the creation and development of these large casinos. And, you know, collaboratively seeing them all come together and try to address workforce issues, training issues and a number of other issues. It's been exciting. So with that...

MS. MURILLO: Good afternoon, Commissioner -- Chair and Commission members. My name is Alice Murillo, and I'm the associate provost of the Chelsea campus of Bunker Hill Community College. I'm pleased to be here, and I welcome this opportunity to share with you some of the ideas that we've
been discussing with Region $A$ and the community colleges within our region. We have -- we truly appreciate the Gaming Economic Development Fund, recognize it as an opportunity for economic development within our region, our broad region, Region A, for job growth and tourism promotion. And we see this as a fund that can serve long-term impact to the vitality of the casino development and what's to come in the future and this fast-growing industry that we know is going to benefit our community with jobs and opportunities.

We have had discussions within our region -- we have had discussions within our region. Our region of the Massachusetts Casino's Careers institute Region A includes Bunker Hill Community College as a lead college, with North Shore Community College and Roxbury Community College. And, of course, within our three colleges we have a lot of partnerships with community-based organizations and other educational institutions, so it's really a large group
that work together to advance economic vitality for our area.

We have had discussions regarding what we'd like to do, based on the statute that we've read, and all the initiatives that are available to us. And we've emphasized and worked on highlighting three particular areas. Workforce training, higher education scholarships and individual training grants, and, also, summer jobs and experiential opportunities.

So we, as a group, are focusing on these three, as specified within the development fund statute. And the reason why we have chosen these three areas is that we believe and recognize that these three strategies will maintain a skilled workforce into the future for the casino and hospitality industries. It will ensure access to education, training, and employment for those who are unemployed and underemployed within our region. And we definitely want the opportunity to have hands-on learning and intensive on-the-job training for youth and
adult participants, because we believe that will provide the most success, long-term continuation within the industry.

So in looking at these three areas and discussions about workforce training, we are interested in looking at, first of all, contextualized English for Speakers of Other Languages instruction. We have three colleges have developed over the years and continue to refine and improve models to incorporate what we consider the best way of introducing English as a second language. That's the contextualized model.

And our emphasis with these initiatives would be to incorporate that with in the context of gaming and the hospitality industry. So we'd be looking at contextualized English for specific positions. For example, English for dealers, English for housekeeping, so that it really is reflective of the industry and more meaningful for the student who's pursuing the instruction. What did I do here? Okay, I need help now. There we go.

We also find that there's a real
opportunity to look at how we deliver instruction for those students who need basic education. When we talk about basic education, those academic skills so they can complete their high school diploma equivalency, call it the HiSET or the GED. And we find that we have a real opportunity with the integrated education and training program, where students can be able to pursue that academic skills component, along with courses that are needed for entry into the casino industry, having those be offered concurrently. Rather than the tradition model of getting your HiSET and then going into workforce training, let's do those concurrently and it becomes more valuable because you can integrate, contextualize the HiSET component with the casino course and programs. And that will then allow those students, once they complete the HiSET, to be able to enter the industry and have a job right away.

We also know, because it's happened
in other areas, that we find ourselves with displaced workers because of the expansion of the casino industry. So we want to be available to support these workers, assist these individuals who have lost employment due to that expansion. And this could be done on an individual basis, or working directly with the employers. Again, leveraging whatever the employers can offer to provide that support to those that have been displaced.

We are also in the workforce training looking at skills training for the incumbent worker. We know that once the individuals get jobs within the industry, that, hopefully, their employer will be able to continue to support them, in terms of educational opportunities. So we find that we can provide college-level instruction, as well as tailored instruction.

So we'd be looking at including
training programs that could enhance their experience, to include supervisory training, human resource and oversight laws and regulations kind of training that would
benefit the individual, as well as the employer. And, of course, these programs could also be customized to support what the employer is requesting, and, again, leverages the resources that the employer can bring to the table.

Higher education and scholarships is
one that's very important to all community colleges. Very much so in our region, when so many of our students are dependent on financial aid. So we find that we need this to be essential to provide access for those who are unemployed or underemployed. And those are the folks who are being served by our community colleges already.

We want to ensure, through the scholarships and training grants, to maintain a diverse pool of training participants and employees. And, of course, the cost of tuition is always too much, so we want to be able to defray that tuition and fees, and other expenses related to their educational programs. And we would focus on supporting those individuals who are pursuing programs
that are tied to the casino and the hospitality industries, like culinary arts, gaming, information technology, which is a big one here, also, in the Boston area, and a hospitality tourism, business administration, marketing, all of those areas that would support the casino and hospitality industries. And, of course, it's also an opportunity to support the incumbent worker who wants to advance within their job. And, again, advancement within the job would be an opportunity for the employer to help support some of these activities. How'd I get there? Okay. One more. Actually -- okay. Thank you.

All right. And then, our third area of emphasis for us is summer jobs and experiential opportunities. For us, it's really important that our students -- those who are in training get paid for the work that they do. So we'd like to be able to have paid work experience to prepare workers for high-demand positions in the gaming and hospitality industries, and, also, for those
who are working within the region. And we want these experiences to be on a continuum so that they become more intense as they pursue their work in the field, or their educational programming so that they're better prepared as they're moving along within this process.

How would that work for us? We'd be looking at summer jobs. Those summer jobs would be on-the-job training for first-year students, who are pursuing careers in gaming and/or hospitality fields. We would look at paid internships for those students who are advancing and towards the tail end of their program, more intense kinds of experiences.

And the third one, apprenticeship model, is very timely, because we want to be able to, over the next few years, look at how we work with the state in the strategic planning process for apprenticeships and see how we incorporate some apprenticeship opportunities within multiple areas that support hospitality in the gaming industry.

And all these opportunities, summer jobs and experiential opportunities, of course
would be co-funded, not only by the Commission funds from the statute, but also by the employer, to make sure it's a meaningful experience and a well-worth investment for both parties.

And with that, $I$ conclude with one final statement. We are in Region A. We have three community colleges, but we've been convening to have conversations, that's how we work together with our broader community. We had our first convening in July. And we are having our second one in -- next Monday.

We've brought together about 50 stakeholders from the region, including the REB, community-based organizations, city government, chambers, educational institutions from all level, community-based organizations that do informal trainings. And what we want to do is make sure that we develop pathways.

So wherever someone is starting to be aware and support it for the gaming and hospitality industry, that there's a pathway for them throughout our intricate group of folks within our region. And that's a plan
for us to continue with this work on a quarterly basis, all the way through the opening of the casino and beyond.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
MS. MURILLO: Any questions?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just a
couple quick follow-up questions. One of your slides kind of intrigued me, which was talking about displaced worker assessment referral, and assisting individuals who may lose employment due to the expansion of casinos.

We certainly saw, actually, in our present today from the UMass Donahue Institute, that there's somewhat of a reallocation of spend. I might have gone and bought a burger at your restaurant, now I'm going to buy a burger at Wynn. It's probably an expensive burger, but I'm buying my burger at Wynn. I guess, the question is, you know, what's leading you to, kind of, make that assessment at this point?

MS. MURILLO: Within our -- I mean,
I guess it's happened to other places. But within our region, we talk about the small
entities, the small businesses losing that capacity to compete. So does it mean, then, that maybe a whole strip of streets are bought out by Wynn, and, therefore, all those small businesses are gone, or they're competing, then, against larger firms? So how, then, do we take care of those employees for the small businesses who are leaving because of that competition, and get them ready to work, maybe, with a bigger corporation?

And I think of a simple example as a flower shop. Maybe, small within the area. All of a sudden, lots of flower orders are being requested at Wynn and so they don't have the capacity, they lose out. But someone else can come in and create a bigger organization. But they have different expectations from a small business. So how do we get these folks ready to adapt to a bigger organization, give them the skills they need so they can compete? They might have the field experience of working with flowers at a shop, but there are other skills that are different and needed by a larger corporation or a larger firm.

So how do we refer them to those opportunities, make them aware of it, and there are gaps, in terms of their skill sets, how do we assess that and help them get ready so that they can be competitive? And, of course, working with that larger employer that may come in so they understand what we're doing and how we can do it well so that they can be able to a absorb those employees.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. You talked about the -- a summer jobs program. Just for my information, what age population are we thinking?

MS. MURILLO: Well, for youths, I know it's a little different and challenging, but I -- because it's the casino environment, we might be limited to age. We're thinking of, at least, our freshman students, their first year they're 18 years and older. There may be limitations as to what they can do, but at least some sort of exposure so they have some bits and pieces. If not in the casino, maybe in other organizations around the casino, or organizations that offer the same
kinds of hospitality types of experiences. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. What is the -- you know, I asked this question of BCC, what are you seeing as the local -- and Sunny may talk about this as well, what are you seeing as the local need for hospitality and culinary talent?

MS. MURILLO: We have a solid program, and I know we could support more enrollment and more students. Our capacity is limited by our facilities.

So we have a wonderful kitchen. It's not just getting more money to get a second kitchen, because we don't have a building for the second kitchen, it's a matter of working with partners.

So how do we work with some of the schools, maybe in the area, that have kitchens that are not used in the evenings, on the weekends. How do we work with the REB. We have a project right now of rehabbing a space that used to be a kitchen and it's now going to be updated to support that.

So until we get a new facility on
our campus, we have to look at extending our schedules so that maybe we're offering classes on Saturday and Sundays, and at midnight.

We've done that before, or working with partners in the community that have kitchens that are not being used at certain downtimes, and how can we have access to that. And that's going to be a whole regional kind of collaborative to make that happen.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But do you -just to expand on that. Do you see some bit of a waitlist, or you have to turn people away, or are you also anticipating an increasing and then you have to --

MS. MURILLO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- you have to meet --

MS. MURILLO: At this point, we're fine, in terms of meeting the needs. But I know, as we get closer to the casino opening, we're probably going to see an impact on the waitlist, so we want to get ready for that. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I thought your proposal was right on point with these jobs, these opportunities, in assessing what your students will need to get there.

MS. MURILLO: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I agree with Commissioner Stebbins. The displaced worker focus is something we've -- actually don't think anybody's every -- we've talked about backfilling, where filling jobs where people leave. But we never really talked about the -- addressing the needs of people who lose their positions. And that's a -- that's a really innovative, important idea.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And I know we have some folks here from north shore, so I want to recognize them and thank them for attending this afternoon as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There were heads nodding behind you. Very impressive.

MS. MURILLO: It was a joint project.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. MR. MACDONALD: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We will invite some folks from the Mass Cultural Council. As you'll see in their presentation, they have some work related to Springfield. But I think, to save some travel time for them, we decided to invite them to the Boston meeting instead of Springfield.

MS. SIMMONS: Thank you.
MS. JENKINS: Good afternoon. And thank you for -- I'll start again. Good afternoon. My name is Meri Jenkins and I'm with --

MS. SIMMONS: Oh. Lisa Simmons.
MS. JENKINS: And we are from the Massachusetts Cultural Council. And if you don't know the council, we're the state arts agency. We receive our allocation directly from legislature, and also through the National Endowment for the Arts. But we're
here today to ask you whether or not you will consider a proposal that deepens and broadens our work -- the work that we're already doing in our communities in Massachusetts.

So I just want to touch on what the economic circumstance of our industry is in the state. In particular, focusing o the nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. As you probably know, we are blessed in this state with an extraordinary array of first-class organizations, who provide both the residents and visitors who come to this state with a great experience. And in that process, they are an economic force in and of themselves.

There are 62,000 jobs in the nonprofit part of our sector alone. We have never tried to count all the artist that live in the state, simply because there are so many of them. Turn any street corner and you'll find an artist around -- just around it.

The organizations inject \$2.1 billion annually into the state economy. They generate another 2.5 billion in economic
activity. And that's related activity. That's through hospitality, restaurants, transportation, shopping, and other recreational activities.

In 2015 alone, these organizations generated a $\$ 104$ million in taxes and fees directly to the Commonwealth, to our state coiffeurs. The Mass Cultural Council delivers our work through a variety of grant programs, to organizations, to artists, to schools and so on.

The cluster of programs that we're really talking about in our community-based work are the local cultural council program, which is present in every city and town in the state. It is 37 years old. We've been running it for 37 years. And it is the largest, decentralized arts funding program in this country. The cultural district initiative was launched five years ago, and we have designated 43 cities and towns with cultural districts since that time.

I was responsible for the Adams Arts Program, that's a other John and Abigail Adams
arts program, an economic development program that was designed to attach itself to revitalization efforts in community, to boost the capacity of our sector, and increase visitation on the part of residents and visitors alike. We launched a festivals program two years ago, and now support over 240 festivals in this state. And then, we have an arts development program, which is really about the development of cultural space.

MS. SIMMONS: So I think that we all understand that culture is essential to the health and the vitality of any community. And what Meri was talking about, the 351 cities and towns that are covered by 329 local cultural councils, which is the program which I run, as well as festivals program, is a really important part of the -- one of the programs at the Mass Cultural Council.

Now, we recently just
re-regionalized. One of the reasons for that was because we wanted to support those local cultural councils and the programs within the
region in a way that we could help them cross-market, that they could cross-collaborate, cross-program and provide a stronger economic impact.

So right now, we have six staff members who are working within 17 regions. And in many ways, they mirror the same regions as the regional tourism councils. And that's for us to help harness all the assets that are in those communities. So we work really -- we will be working closely with them to create and support a cultural agenda, which has been a really important part of the work that we're doing going forward.

Now, we're focusing on seven communities. And we're here to talk about the Gaming Economic Development Fund about these seven communities that will expand to many other communities, but we're starting with a pilot program of seven to talk about creating a cultural compact within these communities. And that cultural compact is to help us drive growth in existing, creative economy initiatives that are happening in areas across
the state to build relationships in diverse populations. Not only populations of, you know, ethnicity and race, and age and gender, but, also, within municipalities.

One of the things that we have come across in the Mass Cultural Council world with the local cultural council programs, is that, sometimes they're disjointed and not so much connected with the municipalities on our work that now we're working on regionally. And -and with this fund, economically and financially, is to help them become much more a part of the municipalities and work much closely, in order to create these livable, creative cities around the Commonwealth. And that comes to cultivating these towns and supporting them through infusing this funds. So that's really a huge part of us working regionally, and it's a way that we have started to think about the council going forward.

MS. JENKINS: We have a track record of building partnerships on a local and regional, and a statewide basis. On a
statewide basis with other agencies, including the Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Massachusetts Historic Commission, the Executive Office of Economic Development, and all of branches that that involves. And that's been an important and critical, and legislatively, key role that we -- that we have with those other agencies.

On a regional basis, we've enjoyed relationships with the regional tourism councils, and also with the economic development councils and chambers, and so on.

On a local basis, and I think this is, sort of, really key, so much of the partnership work is relationally-based. We've secured relationships with many of our municipalities. And, as you may know, several of them have very robust councils in their own right. As I said, our intent so to deepen that work and to take it into -- to boost and increase the wherewithal for municipalities to do that work. Arts and culture isn't something that's generally included, but is of
great interest these days, when it comes to what is termed as a place-making agenda. Creative place-making really puts artists and cultural organizations at the center of that activity. And in doing so, we believe that we're building vital communities, and we're also increasing economic impact. And that's, importantly, the role we play. That we have -- we've fostered relationships between public, private and nonprofit organizations to really look at how to rethink or reimagine the future of a community from a cultural perspective.

And that work, we began that work through the Adams Arts Program over 20 years ago, and have supported over a hundred projects in a variety of communities, including the ones where there are now going to be casinos present, in order to look at the ways in which our sector can play a role in community and developmental strategies.

MS. SIMMONS: Now, these are the -these are the seven communities that have we have chosen to be a part of this cultural,
compact pilot program. And the reason why we chose them is because they are representatives, pretty much, of the cities and towns that are across Massachusetts. And they're all very excited about the opportunity to work together with their communities and create these strategies of community and economic development, which, as Meri says, will lead to more vital -- vital communities. So we're going to charge them with working very closely with their key leaders and economic development and tourism, and local cultural councils and cultural districts where that's appropriate, and to, sorts of, infuse what we're calling the power of culture in -- in communities.

Meri talked a little bit about the funding for the cultural district programs and for Adams, and how that made such a huge difference, and makes a huge difference in communities across -- across the Commonwealth. The local cultural council program also infuses $\$ 3.3$ million into cities and towns across the state of Massachusetts, as well,
and a grant program that provides grants to individual artists, as well as organizations, as well as schools, so that every single city and town receives some sort of funding to be able to regrant and grant out funds to -- to these communities to help them become a more viable and vital cities an towns.

MS. JENKINS: So our intent with this fund is to provide grants and advocacy for the municipalities we'll be working with. So to boost the efforts that are underway around this conversation, to provide them with the training and tools they will need as they, sort of, investigate this as a possibility. And then, to target investments to artists in the cultural sector, in order to ensure that they can deliver on the programs. So they can go -- they can get into the marketplace and they can deliver the programs that they'll need to do, in order to be able to do this work.

We also want to ensure that, in this mix, we are not only focusing locally, but we're bringing to the table the regional and
state agencies that have an appropriate role to play, when it comes to thinking about economic development strategies.

You've heard, today, about the rehabilitation of the theater at the Bristol Community College. And that kind of initiative is exactly what we've been doing through our cultural facilities fund, which we've spread out about eight -- $\$ 18$ million amongst many of our organizations, to do the very practical thing of restoring some of our most historic sites in the state.

And so, these alliances that I'm mentioning are, sort of, really key. Oftentimes, it's about regenerating a -cultural asset. And I would cite The Colonial Theatre in Pittsfield as an example, which was a shattered, historic theater with a paint shop attached to the front of it, that, for many years laid dormant, and is now an active and vital part and that brings both -- and boosts the quality of life for the people who live in Pittsfield and the surrounding area, but also, importantly, provides a vital
cultural asset for the city of Pittsfield that just wasn't there before. And the city now has four theaters that are busy and active on a year-round basis.

I think, also, we are always
interested in looking at ways to boost the visibility of our sector. And through the partnerships that we forge with the Mass Office of travel and Tourism and in other ways. That marketplace helps boost their capacity, and it helps provide them with the financial resources that they need to go about doing their work.

So this -- our strategy with this
fund is to explore, investigate, learn, and also work with the seven communities, and then expand upon that and bring out the people into the mix. Just as we've done through the cultural district program, through the festivals program, and through our local cultural council program. So there's a strong track record here of working with our sector and working with other partners to get this done. Thank you.

MS. SIMMONS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
You know, as I was reading through the slides, I think I generated more comments than actual questions. I think, what you're talking about, what you're describing, has, I think, a tremendous opportunity to partner with our licensees.

I mean, let's start with
Springfield. You're cultural district is almost right across the street. You have a licensee that's looking to program outdoor space for entertainment, for arts. If you to back and look at our license application, there is actually a question on our application that says, how are our license going to focus on public art?

So I think there are tremendous opportunities here. I'd love to hear, you know, opportunities for more collaboration around, you know, the Everett area and the cultural districts that may reside in the Everett area, as well. But, you know, I think I walked away from your presentation, you
know, with more ideas than $I$ necessarily had questions, because I think there are some opportunities here.

MS. JENKINS: There are tremendous opportunities, I think. I would also make mention that this agenda aligns itself within the -- with an agenda that's all right underway through the Community Compact program that Karyn Polito has been so successfully -so successfully understood when this administration came about. And we see this as aligning itself with what they're doing in the executive branch of which we are not a part, but it's an important piece of the conversation.

Just down the road from Everett is Lynn. And recently, Lynn undertook a mural project and produced, in very short order, and if you've not had the opportunity to go an have a look at them, they are really tremendous. And there at significant -- you know, in a community that's often thought of as sort of being downtrodden, this is a breath of fresh air on the buildings and fabric of
that city that really puts a stake in the ground around change in a really positive way. It really, $I$ think beautifies the city.

And we've seen that -- yesterday, in Springfield, they just launched a mural that was a celebration of the work of the game company, Milton Bradley. So it's -- it's not hard to find this work. And it's not hard here to find the artists that can do it, or the organizations that can boost what it is you are trying to get at through your work here at the Commission.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Remind me, there's a portion of the gaming tax that goes to the Mass Cultural Council; is that -- is that correct?

MS. BLUE: Yes, there is, once the Category $1 s$ are up and running. I don't remember the percentage off the top of my head, but it's once the Category 1s get up and running.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, there's a percentage that comes. And sometimes I get mixed up with if it's a percent of the 25 , or
a larger percent, you know, of a hundred. But have you had any kind of thoughts or ideas, or discussions with -- like the Gaming Economic Development Fund, we don't control the Mass Culture Council Fund from these taxes. But I would like to think that the legislature would listen to the discussions that go here, and some of the recommendations that will be, you know, forthcoming. But if you haven't, that's one area that I would -- I would encourage you to explore, because there's additional funds that come from the gaming taxes to the Mass Cultural Council.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're familiar with that, right?

MS. JENKINS: Yes, we are familiar.
MS. SIMMONS: Yes.
MS. JENKINS: Yep. Absolutely.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Because
that will start to occur in September of next year.

MS. SIMMONS: Next year.
MS. JENKINS: That's correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That seems to
me -- I think this is really interesting kind of synergy, and a really kind of interesting way to invest in culture, and as a community-building tool, the, sort of, broad way that you're talking about it. But I think it would make a lot of sense for you to spend a fair amount of time teeing up specifically how you would do that.

You can easily get estimates. We can give it to you, if you don't have it, about what kind of money will be in that fund when. And be ready to talk to the -- the legislature, the Weighs and Means committees and whatever committee it is that oversees your activities. And go in there with a specific proposal before anyone else gets their eyes on the money, which was the same thing that Commissioner Stebbins had in mind for the fund that has our name associated with it.

You don't need to come to the Gaming Economic Development Fund. You've got your own fund that I think, you know, you would be well-served to have a clear idea on how you
want it utilized before anybody else gets around to talking about it.

MS. JENKINS: I understand what you're saying, and I appreciate it. The intent behind that funding is that it will go -- as I understand it, it will go to the organizations that are likely to potentially be affected. I see it as a boost to their wherewithal to connect with the work that's underway in -- that will happen as a result and the boost in visitation that will result with the -- with the, sort of, development to the casinos in the state.

We've worked with the City of Revere most recently on some of their efforts. We've also been in some of the organizations in Springfield over the past year about how they can connect. This is not -- you know, this is a positive thing. Casinos are part of the -are the entertainment industry, an important part of it, and they attract a lot of people. The question is, is how do you then get them to use the city that they're in as well.

In conversation with Springfield,
there was a suggestion that one executive director had, where he said that he would like to see, in every room in the casino, a piece of art by an artist from Massachusetts. And we kind of like that idea. And that's the sort of dialogue, $I$ think, that is really important here. This money will -- is focused a little differently. You know --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there -there's no in effect earmarking, Catherine, is there; do you have the statute there? I think it just says the Mass Cultural Council.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Subject to appropriation so --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, subject to -MS. BLUE: It is subject to
appropriation, I believe. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Most of them are.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. It is subject to appropriation, but does it have any earmarkings for the utilization of it, or does it just go to the Mass Cultural Council in general, right here?

MS. BLUE: So what it says is
2 percent of the revenues. And this is the Category 1, so it's 2 percent of the 25 percent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. BLUE: Of which one-quarter of the revenue shall be dedicated to the organization support program of the Mass Cultural Council, and three-quarters of the revenue shall be dedicated to support nonprofit, municipally-owned performing art centers impacted as a result of the operation of gaming facilities.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, so you're right. Okay.

MS. BLUE: But then it says, "Provided, however, that funds dedicated to such performing art centers shall be used to subsidize fees paid to touring shows or artists, and provided further that funding shall be appropriated to a competitive grant process to be developed and administered by the Mass Cultural."

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Good.

Then, I misunderstood. You knew it better than I did. So we will think about this -not that we control the money. But -- but I see why you're talking to us about this, because there is -- there is an earmark in effect, a direction mandated in the statute. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Anybody else?

MR. MACDONALD: I gather that some of the energy behind this proposal is that you're experienced with the Adams Arts Program.

MS. JENKINS: Correct.
MR. MACDONALD: Could you just, briefly, as you've gone beyond your 10 minutes, but just briefly, what are the major elements of the Adams Arts Program?

MS. JENKINS: The Adams Arts Program was established -- the first iteration of the program was called The Cultural Economic Development Program. It was launched in 1998.

It was the first program of its kind in the country that really -- it was an attempt to get cultural organizations at the
table for economic development conversations. Not that they were not economic engines in their own right, but there needed to be some alignment there, we felt strongly. And we knew that small investment, Seed funding, could help make a difference. It was designed as a partnership program that had to be a diverse group of stakeholders who came together to develop a shared economic agenda. And that program took off.

Over the course of a three -- a five-year period we supported only about 16 initiative in a variety of communities that were linked to revitalization, capacity and visitation.

MR. MACDONALD: So is it a
Commonwealth-wide program?
MS. JENKINS: That's right.
Commonwealth-wide program. It was highly competitive and offered on a yearly basis. Our agency was cut in 2002. And the program was suspended and relaunched like a rocket in 2004, as the -- and renamed as the John and Abigail Adams Arts Program.

And over the time period between 2004 and 2017, we've supported implementation and planning projects. We kept the framework, because we know that the arc of economic development, it's not overnight, necessarily. Not when you're trying to shift the negative perspective of a community to increase, or the presence of artists and organizations within that community to get at -- to entice people to come back to a community, or to think about it, rethink it in a -- in a somewhat different way.

And I would say that we've seen significant success. And I can cite New Bedford, for instance, as an example. They launched -- they launched their program called, the AHA! program for art history and architecture. They were one of our first grantees. And the first time the program was offered it was a monthly-themed program. The first time it was offered there was more people on the staffs of the -- the staff of the organizations that were involved than there were who visited.

So they could have actually thrown in the towel at that point. You know, there are a lot of economic development projects that are dead in the water. However, they were persistent and tenacious, and over the course of the period of time that they've been running this project, not only have the organizations seen significant impact, but the impact on the downtown New Bedford, I think, has been significant.

So, routinely, from five to nine on a Thursday night, people come back into town, 2,000 people turn out just for that one program. And we've seen that repeated again and again in other cities. Pittsfield picked that program up. It's been enormously successful for them. If what we can --

MR. MACDONALD: I think my colleagues might think that this is a planted question because I'm from New Bedford, and very -- very, very familiar with the AHA! program. I didn't realize its origin with you all.

MS. JENKINS: That's right. We

Seed-funded it, and continue to support it for the last 18 years, and are happy to do so. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. MS. SIMMONS: Thank you.

MS. JENKINS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Metro North
Regional Employment Board.
MR. SCHWARTZ: Are you guys tired yet?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Nope.
MR. SCHWARTZ: No? Still going?
Wow. So my name is Sunny Schwartz. I'm the president and CEO of the Metro North Regional Employment Board. And we are the workforce development board for 20 cities and towns north of Boston, which include most of the cities affected by the Wynn development, including Everett, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, Revere, Cambridge, Somerville and more.

So if you're not familiar with what a workforce board is, we are a convener, we're a funder of workforce development in the
region, we build partnerships, and we work with both employers, job seekers and workers in the region to solve workforce development needs.

So I just want to say we're super excited about the Economic Development Fund and -- so whoever thought of it, brought it in, thank you, because it's very exciting to have new money in Massachusetts for economic development. We're also excited that you recognize that workforce development is a big part of economic development, because if we don't have the skilled workers for jobs, there is no economic development.

So I have really broad-based recommendations that are in six buckets. And I tried to include where I knew that there might be a funding mechanism for them. And I'm happy to talk more about that as you develop the white paper for the legislature.

I'm on the executive team of the Workforce Solutions Group, where Chairman Crosby was just talking with us this week about the CORI issues, which we're fully in
support of changing those regulations. The Workforce Solutions Group is a statewide advocacy group on workforce development, so we're thinking about these issues and working with the legislature all the time. So I'm happy to, kind of, help you think these things through in any way.

So the first bucket is very simple, is job training. So there aren't enough people to take the jobs that the casinos are going to bring. So Wynn is bringing 4500 jobs to the region. They're mostly gaming, culinary, hospitality, cash-handling and security jobs.

So in some cases there are training programs that already exist for these, but they don't have enough resources to train up the people that are needed for both Wynn, and also to backfill all the jobs that Wynn is going to steal from all the other employers in the region.

In some cases, there aren't job-training programs that exist, and we need to develop new job-training programs. So
we're recommending funding for both expanding existing programs and starting new programs. A couple possible funding mechanisms for that, one is called The Workforce Competitiveness Trust Fund.

This is a fund that exists sometimes in the state budget. It's not a regular line item. It has been funded periodically over the years. It's sector-based training. It's run through Commonwealth Corporation. Happy to talk to you more about that.

But what you might like to know is it there's a bill that's sitting with Senate Ways and Means right now to take 5 percent of the workforce training fund, which is funding for people who are already working to fund this Workforce Competitiveness Trust Fund, which is to fund training for people who are unemployed.

That -- that proposal of that bill
would take a million dollars from the Workforce Training Fund and require a million-dollar state match. We just had a meeting with Chairwoman of Senate Ways and

Means, Karen Spilka, a couple weeks ago. And she was struggling to -- she liked the bill but struggling to think about where the match was going to come from. And one of the ideas was this Gaming Economic Development Fund.

Really, that should be funded at least $\$ 5$ million. So, you know, we could consider one to 4 million to go in to match what could come out of the Workforce Training Fund to fund this. And that would make a healthy amount of money for a line item that really doesn't exist right now, but is very much needed.

Another idea is there are vouchers, what are called individual training vouchers that come through all the career centers statewide. The mechanism for that is a federal mechanism. There's very limited resources. So in our region of 20 cities and town, you know, there's something like a hundred vouchers. I mean, very, very limited. They go very quickly.

So there could be vouchers that are run through the same system, but that are
targeted to, potentially, jobs related to the casino. There's lots of ways to use that with a mechanism that already exists to kind of expand that pie.

And then, just a little plug because I'm in metro north, is we're really concerned about Wynn. We're concerned that the jobs are going to be taken by nonlocal residents, because our local residents aren't ready for the job. So because MGM is opening sooner, we'd like to consider using some of the revenue in FY '19 from MGM, since this is a statewide fund, to fund some people in the region, near Everett, to take those jobs right when Wynn opens, because we know that most of hiring's going to be done when they open, before they open in June of 2019.

So we'd like to get our residents in those jobs. And you could do a lot of short-term training between January and June to get our residents ready. So just a little metro north plug.

So bucket number two, similar to my friends at the community college, are two
areas of basic skill remediation and what we fondly call job readiness or soft skill training. So this is adult basic education, English, language training for nonnative English speakers, job readiness, or things like interviewing, resumé writing, career coaching, you know, teamwork problem-solving. Our residents will not be ready for jobs without this so it's absolutely critical.

You know, unemployment is low. The people who aren't working aren't work because they have some kind of deficit. So they have an English language deficit, they don't know how to get a job, they have some math deficit. We need to remediate that, in order even that they're ready for job training.

So some possible funding mechanisms for that is the Gaming Commission could do a public procurement, as you did for the Workforce Development Funds this year. I know the community colleges talked about funding to go to them, which we support. There's also other training providers that do this. And so, you know, we think public money should be
procured publicly, and then the provider that has the best proposal would get those funds. There's also a lot of programs that are funded by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to do this work. There could be an expansion of that. And then, we want to continue to integrate, you know, adults basic education and English language and job readiness into workforce development programs. And I agree with Alice, that this should be contextualized or can be contextualized to the gaming industry, and we know how to do that.

So bucket number three, and this is near and dear to my heart, probably, the thing I want to stress the most, Everett, you know, is a community that needs a lot. I've sat with the mayor. The mayor expects a lot out of this. He wants his residents to get these jobs. He's not the only one. The mayor of Malden wants his residents to get these jobs. The city manager of Chelsea.

So what is needed is career counseling referrals, letting people know how
to access the jobs, where the training exists, what are the pathways. Oh, I want to -- as the mayor of Everett said, everyone -- you know, there are people walking around those casinos with suits. I want my residents, you know, to get those jobs.

So how do they get those jobs? So you got to go to Bunker Hill and get a certificate in hotel and restaurant management, but the average person doesn't know that. So we need -- we need a central place where people can go to get information about casino jobs and casino-related careers. All the effects that are going to happen on the community.

Everett city hall, they have a lot of space. I can tell you, the mayor would love to see a career center there. We fund and charter the career centers in the region. We could put a satellite career center right in Everett city hall. I don't care if you want to put it where Wynn's going to be, you want to put it in Everett city hall, whatever the politics are. But we need something in
the city of Everett, where other -- where Everett residents and others can access this kind of information in order to get these jobs. So we're happy to work with you on that, happy to help staff that, but it's -will need some funding.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sunny, were you here when MGM was making its presentation, I can't remember, about its workforce plan?

MR. SCHWARTZ: No.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Because there's a -- they've laid out -- they're nine months ahead of Everett, but they've laid out a plan, which includes, as a practical matter, the same functionality, as you're talking about in the career center, that consolidates all the different jobs that talk -- that helps winnow people out, which ones are you possibly qualified, where do you get the training?

So -- and we were talking with Jill about making sure that they have this same functionality in place that -- at Wynn and in Everett. So I think -- I think this should be in our pipeline in one form or another
already, or in Wynn's pipeline.
MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, we would appreciate anything the Gaming Commission can do to push Wynn along that line, because we have yet to see a workforce plan from Wynn.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, they don't have one yet but it's coming.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. Thank you. So bucket number four, this is because when I looked -- when we looked at what this Economic Development Fund could fund, STEM was a big part of it. And I wanted you to know that there are currently six regional STEM networks in the state. They're funded through the Department of Higher Education. We've been told that that funding is going to end after this year.

The priorities are around expanding work-based learning opportunities and developing STEM -- like early college and career pathways, and deepening computer science and engineering curriculum in schools.

This is short money. This is $\$ 300,000$ that's funding these six STEM
networks. The money's going to go away, and, you know, we're concerned about what's going to happen to these networks that had been built. There's one in Boston and metro north has -- have one together, and there's six around the state. So there's a lot of good work that's going on that could disappear without more support.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Why are they going away, I'm curious? Budget cuts?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't know. I just
heard that the governor is not funding them anymore. You know, they've been there. They weren't funded, they weren't funded. Now, they've been funded for the past two years so I don't know why. But we can easily talk to our folks at the Department of Higher Ed and, you know, figure out what's going on there, or if there's anything that can be done to keep them going. But it's -- like I said, for short money there's a lot of good work that's being done around STEM work across the state. So we can find out more.

And then, the fifth bucket is around
regional planning. I'm not sure if you're familiar with this. This is really being led by the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, and part of the new federal workforce development law, which calls for regional planning.

So there are 16 workforce
development regions in the state. This regional planning makes seven, sort of, super regions and brings together workforce development economic development and education to develop a plan together for that uber region, and really look at solving, like a priority occupation with a big skills gap. So it's not doing everything. It's like trying to do one thing that really needs to be done.

So in our region, we have Boston, metro north and metro southwest. We're looking at health care and IT, because there are, you know, large industries in all of our regions where there's very big skills gaps.

So it's a cool thing that we're doing. We have to make these blueprints by early 2018 to address this skills gap. But
there's no money to actually fund the implementation of it. So we're going to make these regional plans.

And so, I think there's something to be done there, because there's been a great effort to -- to create these, and then there's not funding to actually -- for the implementation of it. You know, this is the funding could go, you know, in partnership with the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development. And I'm happy to talk more that about that, too.

And then, my sixth buckets, which is not on here, is really thinking about youth jobs. And one area of possible funding -- so, you know, the youth -- youth have suffered the most, as unemployment has really gone down for adults, teen, and youth unemployment is still very high. There's lots of reasons for that, and it's a really big problem.

If you all think about your first job, how old were you? And that job really helped launch you into success in college and career. And we need to get all of our kids
working when they're in high school.
So there is a state line item called, School to Career Connecting Activities, which goes through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. It's woefully underfunded. So in metro north, for instance, we get $\$ 90,000$ to be in six school districts. So -- first of all, there's 14 school districts we're not hitting. We just added Everett this year. We -- actually, Everett was not part of it, but I said we ned to add Everett. And the idea is to get these kids working while they're in high school.

So, again, it could be short money, if you want to focus on a couple of regions, especially -- you know, could be statewide for more money, or a couple of regions around the casinos to make sure that we have more kids that are getting career awareness and internship job experience while they're in high school.

So a simple $\$ 100,000$ could double the money we have in metro north to give more to the districts we have, which include

Chelsea, Malden, Everett, Somerville. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks, Sunny. I had a couple of quick questions. And you picked up a lot of points we've heard, because of our working relationship with the -- with the skills cabinet, about the regional workforce plans. Assistant Secretary Vega was here earlier, and even invited me to, I guess, come to one of the listening sessions on the 16th of November, which I'm hoping to do.

You know, you touched on
something -- first of all, comment. MGM was in here earlier. MGM has used a tool called, SkillSmart to hopefully connect people -residents interested in employment using any work experience they might have had with the job that they're thinking about with MGM, and then looking at -- it gives a quick assessment of, well, you're short in these areas. And it might direct them to a training program at the community college.

But I'd invite you, if you haven't seen it, I think you can connect through it off our website under MGM. But appreciate
your feedback on that, in terms of that potentially as a tool to help address this kind of kink in the linkage, so to speak.

Lots of conversations and the strategies around discussing scholarships. And MGM and the community colleges opening up gaming school. There is actually -- you know, there's going to be a minimal tuition to go to gaming school. Is there a kind of -- a policy in the -- in the workforce and employment world of what constitutes some skin in the game from the student to make sure they go? I mean, you kind of -- if I'm paying for even part of it, I'm more likely to go than if it's being offered free. And I don't -- you know, what's your experience been with that? I mean, the scholarship issue keeps coming up. And I'm just trying to get it in context of what the boundaries of that are.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I think there's a lot of things you can do that engenders commitment from the students that doesn't necessarily involve them paying for it.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: So the traditional workforce system, through the Workforce Education and Opportunity Act, you have to be extremely low income to qualify for a training voucher. So there's no financial commitment that can be asked of the students, because they simply do not have the money. And, again, you're dealing with people who may have been unemployed for a long time. They just -even 50 bucks is a lot for them. But there's a very rigorous process by which students are selected. And when they go through that process, the dropout rate is very small because they've already gone through a lot of hurdles. And if they were going to drop out, they were going to drop out sometime during the process.

So we can put in similar, rigorous processes, where you can see if people don't have the commitment, aren't going to make the time, you're going to weed them out before they would take a slot that would cost money. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Good. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: A couple of the buckets that you mention, Sunny, I made me think of the grant that you were awarded recently. And I suspect we will continue to consider that from our Community Mitigation -even own funds to make sure that there's workforce readiness, because there's this window that closes quickly, because you're right, that the majority of the -- of the hiring will be shortly in anticipation to the opening of the casino, for which you need to have a workforce ready -- ready workforce, and that takes a little bit of time.

So I'm encouraged about, you know, the broadness of your buckets here, but I think at least a couple of them will continue to entertain under some of the work that Jill does with -- or the Community Mitigation Fund. MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. And we deeply appreciate that grant. We think of that grant as a start. So, you know, we're funding two culinary arts training programs in our region, one in Everett and one in Somerville, and creating a, kind of, casino career adviser
network. There's so much that needs to be to get our community ready for these jobs, that that's a start, and we need a lot more, if we expect local residents to be able to access these jobs.

You know, we're really concerned about the effects on other employers in the region, because we know that Wynn -- Wynn is really going to take a lot of existing employers. And then, how do we backfill those jobs for the businesses that are already there. And we just don't have the pipeline for it.

You asked about, you know, culinary and hospitality in other regions, I mean, our culinary, our restaurants already can't find people, in Cambridge, Malden. And, you know, Wynn is just going to exacerbate that to a breaking point, if we don't really develop a pipeline of training.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Anybody else?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

MR. MACDONALD: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks. Appreciate it. Next we'll invite up, I think Paige is here from the town of Plainville. We have folks from Plainville, Foxborough and Wrentham, and the Kraft Group and everybody else, kind of, out there. I got to introduce Paige and point out how kind of excited I was when she called me up.

As you know, all of our host and surrounding communities got copied on the invitational letter to -- to the lot of the stakeholders that we've heard from. And Foxborough, like every other host and surrounding community was kind of copied on. Paige called me up and she goes, yeah, this is kind of in my September to-do file. This was the beginning of September. But she goes, I think we have some exciting things we can suggest to you. I've already talked to my colleagues in Plainville and Wrentham.

I was down at PPC, like, two days later and they said -- Lance George had said Paige had already come in to see them and talk
about partnering. So this is unique in that this was somebody, kind of, on the list of ccs that stepped forward and put a strategy together and offered it up. So that was exciting to see. But with that, I'll introduce you.

MS. DUNCAN: I thought it was written to me. I thought that you wanted all my ideas so...just to introduce, I do have a group with me. I have Chris Yarworth, he's from Plainville. I have Mike Johns from -- on the right there, he's from Wrentham, but I actually work with him in Foxborough, as well. He wears two hats. We have Beth Wierling from the Kraft Group, and we have Steve Kenney from Plainridge. So you might know him. So we do have a group here. The outlet folks were going to come at the morning trip, but they couldn't make the afternoon trip so...

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
MS. DUNCAN: So I have a little
slide show, and I will go through it. I'm sure you've already seen it but we do have a proposal that the three towns have cooperated
on. And we've also brought in Patriot Place, Gillette Stadium, Plainridge Park and the outlet mall.

So and as you can see -- when I first had this idea, I didn't even know, geographically, whether it would make a perfect picture. It does. It like -- it was a nice little -- if it had been linear it wouldn't have fit on my page so I was pretty lucky on that.

So we have teamed up to do this. And we've partnered with these three major destinations. Everybody's familiar with these. I'm sure some of you have visited these destinations.

I have the benefit of having been in -- the planner in Wrentham for 10 years, prior to -- I've been in Foxborough now for two years. So I've always felt that the outlet mall, believe it or not, is an untapped resource.

I have all sorts of stories where I
could tell you about people in Ukraine or somewhere else where you mention the town of

Wrentham and they say, oh, I don't like that place, and my wife goes shopping there, oh, we go shopping there. It is an internationally-known destination, which is crazy.

So combined, these -- these
destinations bring about 20 million visitors to our region for the year, and they're all located within 7 -miles of each other, right around -- along 495, or right along Route 1.

So Patriot Place, if you haven't been out there, but it's a mixed-use development. It's really become quite an entertainment venue. I know they started out with some retail, but we're really finding, you know, as we're seeing the face of retail changing out there in the world, it's become a great destination for conferences, for meetings. You know, lots of people in Foxborough go there for dinner because you have a wide variety of choices.

They have two hotels, and the health care facility -- we have a established health care facility with Mass. General. And, in
fact, they just -- they're getting ready, believe it or not, to tear down one of the buildings, the shopping buildings there at Patriot Place, and build another five-story medical building. So it's really becoming a successful destination for medical.

So we have -- I'm not going to read all these, you all seen them, but we have a lot of restaurants out there, two upscale hotels, which probably still isn't even enough, and then the Bass Pro Shops. People come from all over the region to go down there, and then I mentioned the health care facilities.

Other things that people don't know about, though, in the town of Plainville, you might have heard about The Diary of a Wimpy Kid series, well, the gentleman lives there. And there was this old market that had been abandoned, and everybody had a real attachment to this market. But it couldn't be salvaged, so he came in and he built a beautiful building, along with the parking lot and a whole area. And he has a community building
in there, and it's -- it's really an attractive thing. We love to highlight that. We think that could become something, you know, that kids in region, when they're -- if they're traveling with their parents, oh, let's go see that place.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I should probably say that Mr. Kinney's one of my favorite authors.

MS. DUNCAN: Oh, see, not only for children, then. It's for the grownups as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: When you read it to your kid, it's even better.

MS. DUNCAN: Yes. And I actually -I have to admit, have seen several of the movies with my children, so it's even gone to the movies.

I'm sure we've all been to
Great Woods. I know they keep changing the name, but it'll always be Great Woods to me. And then, the TPC, which is now, I guess, a different name, Dell Technologies

Championship, but that's a big draw to our
region. So we want to capitalize on -- on all these resources.

And then we have downtown. Like, most communities, we're all trying to recreate our downtown. The Town of Foxborough did a master plan, and that was the number one priority of the residents, was trying to get back that -- that small town feel.

Wrentham, same thing, and Plainville. They -- Wrentham is -- has a beautiful little downtown already, and I'd like to augment that. You know, get some visitors in there to notice it. Everybody thinks of Wrentham as an outlet mall, but there's a lot of little stores and a beautiful bed and breakfast downtown.

And then, Plainville, thanks to Plainridge being there, they're getting ready to build a new town hall, new public safety building. So they're really seeing the positive effects of the casino down there.

So what we're seeing, is that all these people who come from Europe or wherever, they're staying in Boston and they're making
day trips out to our region. They're not staying over night.

In fact, I went online and Googled to sort of see how they talked about it, and this quote is taken directly from one of the resources there. That, basically, you can take the commuter rail to Franklin and grab a cab, or you can take a bus tour.

We're finding a lot of people get on a bus, they come into the outlet mall, they spend the day there and they go home. They don't see anything in our community, they don't go to Plainridge, they don't even know. In fact, a lot of people, even in our state I found, didn't know about Plainridge.

I was going to the Patriots game opening night and I had my best friend with me, she's from the town of Hudson, and we went past Plainridge and I said, oh, there's Plainridge Casino and she's like, casino? Yeah, there's a casino here.

So I think our region is sort of a sleepier region. You know, we all know about it, but $I$ don't know that everyone knows about
it. So we want to convert the one-day travelers into multiday travelers.

We have plenty of hotel rooms. But obviously, with the more demand we would love to see more. All towns love hotel rooms because they bring occupancy taxes, so it's a -- its' a great resource. We already have quite a few restaurants in place, not only in Plainridge and Patriot Place, but within our communities. We'd love to draw people, you know, outside of these three major destinations and start to explore our region.

And why this project was on my September to-do list was because I spent most of the summer working on the commuter rail project. I don't know if you know, but the Town of Foxborough, in cooperation with the Kraft Group, was able to get the Fiscal Management Control Board to approve a pilot program to provide a commute rail service out to Foxborough.

So that will start in the Spring of 2019, and it's something very exciting. But it's up to Foxborough now to fill those
trains. So we need -- this came up at a good time because we might be able to, through workforce development and visitors, fill some of those trains.

And then, $I$ don't know if you read last week, but the -- we remain in the running for The World Cup in 2026, so that would be pretty exciting, and that would be a huge draw to our region.

So let's get into strategies.
Basically, the way -- the term that was used was tourism management infrastructure. We're lacking that. You know, we have a lot of great resources, but it's not organized and people don't know about it. So what we -- the first step we'd like to take is to get some expert.

You know, I'm not an expert in marketing or tourism, or anything. We'd like to get, whether it's a team, an individual, or -- I don't know exactly how it would be -work out, but we want to make sure that we have a seat at the table. If people are planning tours, or if they want to do
something, that we become a destination. And not just for one single bus trip to see one venue, but to understand the full-service nature of our region.

So we're -- you know, we want to hit the dry market, which obviously, Plainridge isn't known entirely through the state already, so we want to hit those folks. But we also want to get those that are coming from farther away.

We've had great interactions since this letter came out. We were in touch with the Greater Boston Convention and Visitor Bureau. They reached out. They were -- have been so helpful. We would also work with the Metrowest Visitor's Bureau, and maybe some day, if we became successful we'd want to have our own. We coined it Metro South. We've since learned that Brockton already has that name so we'll have to go back to the drawing board on that one, but we thought we were so smart with Metro South.

And then, we also acknowledge, though, that there'll need to be some sort of
tracking, you know, to monitor this. We're not just creating some entity that goes off on its own. We want to make sure there's value added through this.

So one of the big things I've been spending my time on is transportation. As I mentioned, Foxborough's station is going to be coming on line. We want to create a shuttle that will link our three destinations that we mentioned, Patriot Place, the outlet mall and the Plainridge casino, and try to create an opportunity for people to move between those venues.

A lot of people from Europe do not want to get in their cars. They're not going to be comfortable driving here, and they -they count on public transportation. We don't have much of that outside of the city. We don't have much of that so we want to make sure that we find a way that folks can get off the train, get on a shuttle bus, and, you know, go to any one of these destinations, go to the hotel, and move about through the region.

We also want to make sure our downtown's included. That's -- we have -- you know, people love New England so let's share the New England character that we already have.

And then this -- right now, under the pilot program the commuter rail is only going to be on weekdays. So, if warranted, you know, if we can build enough of a demand, we'd love to see about using some of these funds to expand that service. Obviously, that's subject to coordination with DOT.

I've learned a lot about what goes into the workings, so it's not just a matter of adding extra trains. I know it's a lot more than that. But, you know, we'd like to work with them to see if we can increase that opportunity for visitors to get out on the weekends, and workforce to get out on the weekends.

We do have a thriving workforce area. You know, we have low unemployment and such, but we also see a aging labor force, and we're also seeing the Patriot Place and the
likes of that type of -- outlet mall, are having trouble, like others have said, getting employees to work there.

You know, there's just not enough people in the region who want to work on those, sort of, hospitality industry jobs. So we -- we acknowledge that already. And if we start to create more popularity, we'll need to augment that. So we want to start working on attracting the workforce.

One, sort of, delta we saw, is that one of the concerns with the extension of the Fairmont line to Foxborough was a fear that it would decrease access for a -- environmental justice communities, you know, Dorchester and the Fairmont area. And we'd work closely with them on this. And what we'd love to be able to offer them is the ability to do some work -- you know, have the commuter rail come on to Foxborough and actually help them by coming out to jobs out here.

And so, we would love to be able to find a way to bring those folks out to our region to work. And right now, we all know
the commuter rail is meant to bring people into Boston not out of Boston. So we'd like to find a may to make that a little more symbiotic so we can bring some folks out there.

So, again, we'd like to work with
DOT and the MBTA to look at this. And everything costs money so that's where the fund would come in. And we do believe it would be directly related to economic development and to workforce development.

And then, the last mile connection. Say the get off the train, how do they get over to their job at Plainridge or at the outlet mall, or wherever. So, again, we want to work for that.

And we also recognize -- I actually took the train in one time. The folks at the Fairmont Coalition asked me to do so. I took the train in, and then $I$ transferred over and I had to take the train out one stop. My train from Walpole into, I think, Readville, was $\$ 2$. I worked over the tracks and got onto another line and went one stop to

Upham's Corner and it was $\$ 6.75$.
So that's an unfair disadvantage for that region. They're served by commuter rail, not by high speed -- by, you know, high-speed rail. So they -- and they pay a premium. So we'd like to find a way -- I also understand, though, that DOT isn't necessarily in a position to subsidize everything so we're looking at, maybe, the Gaming Economic Development Fund could assist in that, providing some subsidies to help these workers gets to these jobs without getting burdened by high transportation costs. So more on that.

We also -- this isn't our area of expertise, workforce development, but we -- in keeping with -- hearing our community partners having trouble filling jobs, and knowing that the priority of this is -- is workforce development, we wanted to see if there's an opportunity to create some grants, or some sort of program. Although, we defer to experts on how to go about that, but something to train our -- to train people in our region, to ensure that that hospitality industry is
supported.
We have Dean College in nearby Franklin. We mentioned Bristol Community College, and they were already here. So we -you know, we'd like to work them to, sort of, support that workforce development for our region.

So in the summary, we want to create a sense of place. You know, a destination. Right now, I don't know that anybody thinks of our region as a cohesive region.

We want to create that identity. We'd like to partner with the experts out there, who are already doing what we would like to do for our region. We want to make sure that we have someone who's representing us at the table to drawing these tour groups.

Folks, you know, if they're coming over from China, you know, come out to our area for the weekend, or for a couple days. We want to have conferences. You know, we have all this set up. We'd like to compete with everybody else and bring in people out to our region.

And then, this is all to convert one day travelers into multitravelers. We'd like to get the shuttle route. And we need to work with the DOT about increasing the commuter rail.

And then, workforce development, we want to increase opportunities for reverse commute, provide last-mile connections, create a subsidy on this transportation issue. And then, also, create a grant to train perspective and current employees. So I thank you for consideration. I don't know if you have any questions or comments. I'd love to talk about it.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just -- for me, just one quite -- one or two quick comments. You know, a lot of what you talked about kind of fits in with what, I think, Plainridge Park envisioned as -- you know, as a new player.

They wanted to make sure their patrons -- I think they had a stay and play type of rewards program. It's come, enjoy Gillette, go over to Wrentham, take in

Xfinity. So everything, you know, kind of aligns with what was in Plainridge park's original gaming license application.

You know, my only other comment would be, it would be great if we could make sure there was a partnership to get you off the ground with an existing CVB, and somebody that, obviously, is understanding where the travelers is coming in, and a chance to get them, perhaps, out of Boston, but down to -you know, extend their stay and enjoy, you know, the assets that you just talked about.

But great presentation. And thank to your colleagues in crime for making the visit up here.

MS. DUNCAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, some great ideas, really.

MS. DUNCAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And it's nice
to see the collaboration with three communities.

MS. DUNCAN: It is. It's great.
You know, I think -- Plainridge stands to
benefit as well, because like I say, that outlet mall it's incredible the draw they have. And we all know, you know, Patriot Place. So I think it could actually enhance the gaming for our region, as well, as they face more competition coming up so...

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: One of the pitfalls of moving east was my daughters discovered the Wrentham Outlets. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You mentioned, really quickly, something that's key, and that should really be in the mindset, if it isn't already, of the Plainridge people, and that is competition. There's competition coming from within the state. And they are going to have to be a lot more proactive in getting that customer. Maybe from farther away, or getting them to spend a little bit more time and look at opportunities, like everything that you speak about.

So just to pick up on the theme that Commissioner Stebbins was talking about, it's something that we really need to think, along with Plainridge, as to how we can leverage --
you all can leverage their current efforts or -- to continue, attract those customers for longer.

MS. DUNCAN: And Plainridge is quite welcoming. They brought me right in. In fact, it worked out great because they had, apparently wanted to -- they required or they were going to make donations to some charities. And so, when they met with me they said, oh, by the way, we need to donated some money to your town. I'm now a hero because I just go the this -- this grant. And I was like, oh, thanks. So it worked out well. I think I checked a box of for them and it made me look like the hero. And it went to a good cause, opioid task force, so I don't even want to make like of that, but it was nice to be able to -- to make that connection.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Absolutely.
MR. MACDONALD: I'd be curious as to
if there's any resistance to what you're trying to do from the residents of these relatively bucolic communities. This notion of a reverse commute, in promoting reverse
commute, I could see, from my own experience of coming from a very rural part of southeastern Massachusetts that is resistant to some of the kind of development that you're talking about. Is there any? Or is there -MS. DUNCAN: Well, no. So the benefit is Foxborough itself went through a major master plan effort, just finished it in 2015. And Route 1 was identified as our target area. So we -- we are -- the community is vested in making Patriot Place, Gillette Stadium really thrive. So for us -- and then, actually, our -- but the number one priority was their downtown.

So I think you're right. There's a fine line. I mean, if we were suddenly inundated and the whole downtown was thriving with tourists, $I$ don't know that that's the vision. But bringing in more folks to support -- right now, our downtown doesn't really have much going on. Nail salons, pizza places and Chinese restaurants, you know, fortune teller. That sort of thing. We're trying to bring in, you know, restaurants,
maybe an ice cream store, but it's hard to find that balance so you really need to bring people in.

So there is a fine line, I agree.
Going through the commuter rail effort it turned out not to be a big issue. We brought up reverse commute quite a bit, and we committed to, you know, trying to get a shuttle off the ground, trying to figure out if we could do something, and there was not any sort of organized protest or -- I mean, people seemed thrilled when we got the commuter rail so...

I think, as long as it doesn't change the community character too much we're okay because it helps the tax dollar. But we will be mindful, you know, making sure we remain our New England character.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Did you want
to add something?
MR. YARWORTH: Yeah, just to follow
up on that --
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Come on up
here and grab a seat and introduce yourself.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Introduce
yourself.
MS. DUNCAN: You got it. You're
good.
MR. YARWORTH: Chris Yarworth, director of planning and development in Plainville. So yeah, we've been very active.

That whole Route 1 corridor, there's a 650,000 square-foot project on the Wrentham-Plainville line, with a couple of new hotels coming in. Retail, office, assisted living, a 40B component that's up there.

And the town -- both towns, Wrentham changed their zoning -- I'm a Wrentham resident, also, to allow that. And Plainville's worked very closely to get some development there. That whole section along Route 1 we're try to develop.

So I think the town of Plainville, as you've been there, many parts are rural. But the parts that are commercial, we want as much commercial as we can. We're really going all out to streamline permitting, get people
in there.
On the other hand, because of the casino, we just purchased, I believe a million-and-a-half for 103 acres of open space on the other side of town. So people understand that, you know, you do one thing well, and then you can use that -- profits from that to build a new town hall, to build a new public safety building, to buy open space.

So the community is very -- is a very coherent feeling that what we're doing is the right way to go forward here, working to get this whole area commercialized where it should be commercialized, and kept rural where it should be kept rural. And the commercial lets you do that in your other areas. So I would agree with Paige on that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good point.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think this is
great. And it really fits exactly in the sweet spot Commissioner Stebbins was always looking for, was how do you build on and leverage from the impact the casinos are already having.

And this, I think it's aspirational, you know, to actually put a budget to this, and a timeline to this. But I think this is the kind of thing, my guess would be, that the legislature would really -- at least, the legislators from that area, would think really seriously about. But you'd have to turn it into a yesable proposition.

This isn't enough, you know, for them to turn it into a -- something they can say yes to. But if you figured it out at budget, that in '18 it would be this, and '19 in that, '20 that, here's what it'll go for, and here's what the subsidy, here's how you do the last mile, whatever, I think it's a really attractive -- conceptually, a really attractive proposal, and would urge to you turn it into, you know, buttoned-up meat and potatoes.

MS. DUNCAN: We will do that. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.

MS. DUNCAN: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Congrats to the team.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Dave
O'Donnell, Greater Boston CVB. I think he's the last presenter.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is this the last one?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah, this is the last one.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, this is the last one. Okay.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: How do you like being the last one?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Saved the best for last.

MR. O'DONNELL: It feels great. It's actually a nice dovetail with the presentation that Paige just delivered so...good afternoon. My name is David O'Donnell. I work with the Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau. And just at the outset, I'd like to say, first of
all, thank you for allowing the chance to discuss with you today how these funds would potentially be utilized. But, also, I wanted to say how supportive we are and enthusiastic we were, when we saw Paige's proposal. Those towns of Foxborough, Wrentham, Plainville, are indeed, within the geographical purview of the Greater Boston CVB's regional tourism council.

And in addition to that, we are a membership organization in Plainridge Park, Patriot Place, Wrentham Village. These are all members of my organization. So we are very encouraged by how innovative and cohesive, and collaborative her model is, and I wanted to say that at the outset, before I get into my proposal here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. O'DONNELL: So the strategy we have is devised around the idea of creating training modules for sales, services, marketing and workforce training to meet the needs of Chinese visitors, who are just blossoming into Greater Boston's number one, overseas inbound market. In a minute, I'm
going to get into some of the numbers so you can see how kind of mind-boggling they are. But the idea is that China is now doing something that is unprecedented in the history of tourism across the globe.

In the U.S, they have surpassed Mexico, the UK, Canada for spend, which is amazing, when you consider those are our traditional markets. And this growth from China has all happened, really, in the last five to 10 years. And we can get into a little bit of the reason why.

But what we think Wynn is going to have a very sophisticated and robust China-ready program, as the Chairman was saying earlier, it's about helping the licensee, but also leveraging the licensee. And we feel like there's developing around the area of Wynn, in Chelsea and Everett, and Medford and Somerville, where there are retailers and hotel leaders that might not be as prepared as Wynn to be as China-ready with their programming.

So our strategy is to work with a
number of partners, member companies and hospitality partners in the area around where Wynn is going to be, including Assembly Row with over 60 retailers and restaurants. Colin Hotels. You guys, perhaps, aren't familiar with Colin. That's a hotel management company that has properties around both Plainridge Park and Wynn.

So they would be a great candidate for us to develop these training modules designed for Chinese visitors, in particular. And we would ultimately want to reach out to hospitality programs at colleges and universities, as well.

So this training module to service Chinese visitors would start at that level in workforce training -- or, sorry, in curricular training, but then also go into the workforce training, as well, because local hospitality industry partners would be tapping into the same -- same module. And then, ultimately, we'd hope to replicate this module, not only across the Commonwealth, but New England and, perhaps, to service other international
audiences, as well.
I wanted to do a quick map, sort of like Paige did, to kind of emphasize that there is a relevant geographical issue to consider here. Here we have Wynn, in Everett of course, but we will also have Assembly Row right across the channel here, Bunker Hill Community College very close. I'm remiss in not having the Chelsea campus of Bunker Hill on here, which would be up closer to the Homewood Suites over in Chelsea there.

And then, also, the AC by Marriotts in Medford. So those properties are both operated by Colin Hotels. As I mentioned, they've got about five in the area, and they've got two down at Patriot Place, as well.

But back to China, since our strategy is kind of revolving around China. The Congress department is forecasting that growth and visitation from China is just going to going to grow. Even though there's a little bit of a downturn in the economic growth in China, this middle, upper class of
traveling population is going to continue to grow, such that nearly 6 million Chinese will probably come to the United States by 2021 or so. And in Boston, they've already subplanted the UK for our number one overseas market. So let me be clear. Not
international. International would include Canada and Mexico. Canada is still our number one international market for inbound visitors. But overseas, which is a separate metric, China has now surpassed UK, which is amazing. Five years ago, no one would ever predicted that. Traditionally, UK, Germany, France are always top three, but China kind of came out of nowhere. And we want to raise our market share.

So we know they're going to keep coming, but it's about being competitive. And if your market share's not increasing then you're being complacent. We want to attract 500,000 Chinese to Boston by 2021. Again, we need to have marketing and sales and training modules in place so that our members in the hospitality industry are prepared to meet
their needs.
Just a little snapshot here of the spend and the visitation. Total spend from overseas visitors, 3.5 billion, over a third are coming from China. So that's the other, kind of, alarming number. Not just the growth of Chinese visitors, but how much they spend. I mean, the visitors from the UK, they fancy themselves as big shoppers, but nothing compared to what the Chinese are doing, in terms of when they come and how much they spend. On average, about 5,000 per visitor.

Here's a chart that just indicates again, commerce department graph for forecasted growth over the next few years. Chinese visitors of Boston, even since 2013 we have over a hundred percent growth. If we were talking about a decade ago, about Chinese travelers, there's be $35,000,40,000$ to Boston. They wouldn't even be near our top 10 of overseas inbound travelers. So the numbers are astronomical, and the growth, and the scale of that growth, and the scope of it is amazing.

Chinese students are very important, as well, because they live here in Boston. We consider them part of our community, but they are a vital conduit to those families' members and friends in China that might come for a holiday, Chinese New Year, student graduation, parents' weekend.

And another remarkable number with Chinese visitors, is they stay much longer than other visitors. They stay almost 20 nights when they're here. And about half that time they spend in hotels. So, again, the hotel industry needs to be prepared to meet these people's expectations, exceed their expectations.

Here's some more numbers for students, international students. These aren't just Chinese students but international students in Greater Boston at Massachusetts colleges, you can see Northeastern and BU are number one and two. And this chart just goes over spend. So the Chinese students they live here, they spend a lot of money.

My organization, a couple years ago,
launched a Weibo account. That is the equivalent of Twitter in the social community lexicon. And that's how we primarily engage with Chinese students here, is over Weibo. So if we're promoting an event, a festival, you know, arts festival or culinary vendors, anything to do with one of our members, that's the channel that we reach the Chinese students with here in Boston through, is Weibo.

So we already have a marketing initiative aimed at Chinese visitors in place. We have for the last three years. We just need to expand it. Again, if the training is going to be on par, and if the market share's going to be where we want it to be.

We have a China-friendly marketing
committee. Wynn is actually on our
China-Friendly marketing committee. In fact, my CEO, Pat Moscaritolo, is with Wynn right now, at IMEX America, the big meetings and incentives show in Vegas. But our committee is across the spectrum of the hospitality community. So it's hotels, restaurants, retailers. You know, for example,

Legal Seafoods is on it, Mandarin Oriental's on it, Sheraton Boston, Boston Duck Tours, Harbor Cruises. So we try to really bring in all elements of the hospitality and travel trade industry to be part of this committee.

A big part of the rapid increase in inbound Chinese visitors is because Massport has been very successful in drawing and winning direct routes from China. So it started in 2014 with Hainan Airlines direct route from Beijing. That was a weekly flight. It's maintained that status as a weekly flight. The next year, Hainan launched a directly flight to Shanghai three times per week, but that's now four times, because it was successful. And then, in 2015, from Hong Kong, which is, of course, a different audience than mainland China, but nonetheless very important for us to have that direct flute -- route to Hong Kong on Cathay Pacific, started as a four times a week flight, went to five. Just this year, in March, went to a daily flight from Hong Kong, Cathay Pacific.

So they've had a tremendous success,
those airlines and Massport. And Massport, just in general, has increased by almost 50 percent its international direct routes. China and the far east has been a very important part of that strategy.

This slide, though, gets into where we'd want to go from here, with expanded China marketing initiative, where these sales and services, marketing and training modules that we would use the fund for would really start to get activated.

Wynn Boston Harbor is going to be a tremendous asset for us in creating a MICE strategy. So in the travel trade tourism industry MICE stands for meetings, incentives, conferences, exhibition. So it's a very important and high-spend segment of the meetings travel industry.

And the MICE business out of China is just off the charts. Especially, for places like Hawaii and Vegas that have these assets that they can blow away, especially incentives groups, with the type of destination experience they lay out there.

Bringing Wynn into the Boston market is going to be critical for us to start developing our own MICE strategy, and it's a big part of our expanded China marketing initiative. We also want to have trade missions.

Now, we did our first trade mission to China earlier this year with a few hotel members and some tour attractions. We went to Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai. We want the next one to be even a more extensive trade mission. We also want to do a domestic event in New York and LA with receptive operators, as we call them, that work with Chinese partners to create bookings at a destination.

We want to continue to partner with MOTTs, the Mass Office of Travel and Tourism, and Massport, to host China-friendly seminars with our members. We want to keep collaborating with airlines, which we've been doing for three years to bring in media and tour operator familiarization groups. So, you know, Hainan will send a bunch of writers over here to write about Boston. We want to
continue and expand those kind of programs.
And then, we do want to reach out to the colleges. We've already reached out to student unions. We've got a great relationship with Chinese student unions at both Boston University and Northeastern. And they really help us to tailor content to what will be appealing to the Chinese audience at those colleges. But we need to continue doing that.

And then, this year we're launching a WeChat program, or WeChat account. and for those of you who aren't familiar with WeChat, it's almost as though -- you know, in the states we have all these social media channels, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook. And we -- people prefer to have, kind of, these different channels, even tough they like to think their brand is consistent. China has this channel called, WeChat that is just prolific, prodigious. It's got almost -- it's got almost a billion users on it. And it's all of these social media channels that we have kind of wrapped into one, plus things
like Trip Advisor, and increasingly, Expedia, because with the advent of WeChat Pay people can transact and e-commerce in China. It's just going crazy.

Again, this is e-commerce. And things like WeChat Pay are something that our member companies and our partners here in the Boston hospitality industry are completely unable -- or are unequipped right now to deal with. They need education, and they need a training module. And these are the sort of things that we would develop as part of our utilization of these -- of these funds.

We are going to launch our own
WeChat account in about a month, the Greater Boston CVB, so we'll see how that goes. Launching it is one thing. Growing or following is the more -- more critical component to that. That'll be more challenging.

But what we want to do is create, in Greater Boston, the recognition that when Chinese visitors come here they're going to be taken care of, that our restaurants, our
retailers or hotels will know what they expect exceed those expectations. And we all know that the number one way in which Chinese visitors, or prospective travelers determine the next trip is from referrals. What their friends tell them in person, or social media, what they see on social media for influencers.

So our idea with these training modules is to kind of convert them into our largest sales force for the destination of Boston. And part of this would be creating, for our hospitality industry partners, tangible checklists of what it means to be China-friendly, or China-ready. For hotels we'd have a checklist, for retailers we'd have a checklist.

And then, in summary, it's all about, you know, creating -- creating a model or a training module. Yes, it's our first focus on China, but ultimately could be adapted to service other audiences and demographics that we know will be coming into the Boston market in greater numbers soon. Those from Brazil and India, in the Middle

East, for example. But China is really on our radar screen -- radar screen right now because of how tremendous the growth has been, and the fact that we don't think our hospitality industry is prepared to meet their needs. So that would be the first priority, Phase 1, expanding the Chinese marketing initiative that we've already put into place.

And then, Phase 2 would be -- would be to create a grant program so that businesses could take advantage of this module, and we could use consultants or other members of our company that are experts in servicing the needs of Chinese visitors and they would work with them to implement and execute these -- these service programs. And we'd have a pilot program. It'd begin with the Colin properties around Wynn and around Plainridge. But it would also be a pilot program for Assembly Row because we think it's equally as important for retailers and restaurants to be able to implement this program.

And then, Phase 3, which is further
out, 2021, we do want to introduce this at the university and college levels to have it be part of hospitality curricula that's happening at the various community colleges, independent colleges, and just universities in our area. And then, we would hope to replicate the model down in Paige's district, as well. And hope that, down there, the same training, marketing, workforce module -- training module can be put into place there, because as she mentioned, as we all know, the Chinese are definitely going to Plainridge, and they're definitely going to Wrentham Premium Outlets and Patriot Place. And we want everyone within our tourism council to be prepared to meet their needs. So that's it. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you. MR. O'DONNELL: Appreciate it. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: David, thank you. And, you know, again, what struck me again was the linkage with -- with Wynn, the focus on the market. Not only the focus on
the Chinese market that we know Wynn wants to bring to Boston, but, again, Chinese families that come, leave their students at school tend to stay a little bit longer, driving them out to other attractions and assets is really unique. And, obviously, you know, we're excited about your interest in working with the Plainridge -- Plainville area to, again, support that licensee.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Excuse me. I have another commitment. Thank you, David. MR. O'DONNELL: You're welcome. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very well done. MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you for listening. Thank you. Yeah, for sure. And as we were having the conversation we thought to ourselves, okay, well, how are we helping the licensee with this? We're not going to tell Steve Wynn how to develop his China-ready programs. He's already well beyond what we've done.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. MR. O'DONNELL: So then we kind
of -- we kind of pivoted to think, well, it doesn't necessarily have to be about helping licensees as much leveraging the licensee and helping others that are within our RTC and that are members to be prepared for what he is going to bring into the market. So that's -that's why we started to identify other hotels and shopping areas around Wynn, to start creating this model, and then we can replicate it and grow it from there.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's great.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think this is really impressive. I think, just the point that you made last is something that I had heard during -- from our consultants during a lot of the mitigation discussions. The licensee's going to bring visitors, hopefully, from outside of the region and further away. And that creates a lot of economic development. And it's incumbent of the -- on everybody around them to -- to try to capitalize and leverage.

I also want to emphasize something
that struck me throughout your presentation, which is that you're really thinking in terms of adapting to the tourists. Meaning, rather, where they are convening a couple of places I had never heard about, you know, virtually, Weibo and such, it occurs to me that for the longest time the tourism industry, especially, in the United States -- and I can say this as my adoptive country, we make it very convenient and then the tourist adapts. If it's standardized and if it's convenient, if they know what they're getting, you know, then they will come. But the notion of flipping up -- flipping a little bit, saying we need to meet the tourists and what they want. And, clearly, this segment is exploding and a priority.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yeah. Someone else is going to do it, if we're not. So, again, it's all about market share. We know that market share will hover around 8 percent, but to get to our goal it needs to be closer to 9 percent.

So the only way to think about it is
in the terms that you're -- you know, showing, like that perspective. That we need to meet their needs, understand their cultural needs, but also the whole gamut of, you know, how they research a destination, how they book, how they transact, you know, what they expect when they're here.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. O'DONNELL: You know, we've
spent decades learning what the Canadians and the British and the Germans want and expect. It's secondhand. With the Chinese, it's a completely different ballgame so we have to be proactively like that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, that's really good.

MR. MACDONALD: Very impressive.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, I agree.
This is great. I was going to ask you if you have an Order of Magnitude budget and here it is so that was great.

And the notion, I guess,
Commissioner Stebbins, is that we will put
forward some ideas, some as they've been presented, some might be flushed out more, like we talk would with Paige, and try to get these in front of legislature so that for this budgets cycle, right, for $F Y$ '19, because they'll be planning. I'm not quite sure how they're going to handle that.

It might be worth talking with them, with $A$ and $F$ for the Ways and Means Committees, because it -- usually your -- the money's there, or they know for sure it's coming. I'm not sure they know exactly when the money's going to coming in.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But are they going
to -- I guess they will be budgeting against whatever the projected revenues are for that fund. But $I$ think this really hits the sweet spot, too, like $I$ was saying about Paige's proposal.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah.
Absent, you know, what we're planning to do is we've had staff, Jill, John Ziemba, Janice, myself, thinking about some additional
follow-up questions, which maybe we don't have a chance to get to today, pushing those back out to our stakeholders, some of those just to kind of flush out some more of the meat, answer some questions we don't know about and kind of educate ourselves a little bit.

I think to your point, Mr. Chairman,
from the last meeting, thinking about where there is connectivity between the three individual regions and kind of seeing proposals that all mirrored the same. And we certainly know there is some opportunities, I think, around workforce, tourism certainly comes up, and in trying to see how many of these we can, kind of, connect together so we can talk about them more of impacting all three regions, in that, you know, there's some requirement that all three regions will work together, as we've seen the community colleges do, but make sure there's, kind of, cross partnerships and collaboration going on between them all.

And we're just -- you know, as I mentioned before, talking about the regional
workforce development strategies, we're just kind of trying to be mindful of other initiatives happening within state government and some of the other executive agencies. You know, the Community Compact being one of those. How does that fit in? So we have a number of stakeholders who are helping to weigh in this, as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Fabulous.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Thank
you, Commissioner. Thank you, Dave. Thank you, Paige. Thank you everybody. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have some Commission --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. Just one more quick point. You also have a letter from MAPC in your packet. They've touched on a lot of the same issues that we've heard about today.

One point I want to raise from
Mark Draisen's letter is, he says, you know, in order to ensure that funding -- that the
funding benefits the host and surrounding communities to the maximum -- maximum degree a certain percentage of any new revenue placed in the state programs must be assigned to applicants within the communities most directly impacted by the respective casino development.

So a great letter from APC. All of
these strategies are up on our website so people can weigh in and comment in public. We also had a proposal that kind of came in from Nashoba Valley. The regional administrators up there talking about the need for funding to leverage some infrastructure improvements, which they hope can spark some economic development.

I talked to the author of the letter. I said, you know, happy to receive your package. You're a little bit outside of an immediate casino region, but, you know, to respect their energy and passion and interest, you know we certainly will, you know, includes any strategy we got in the final white paper. But, obviously, you know, it's a little bit
outside -- outside of our purview, but recognizing the initiative that they took to be part of the conversation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: What's time table objective for the -- for the white paper?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, some time table's coming up. We're going to turn around and get some follow-up questions back out to all the stakeholders. Kind of, continued conversation among, kind of, some agencies that want to weigh in and give us some -- some thoughts and viewpoints. I think until early November people can weigh in, make comments in the proposals.

We're kind of drafting pieces of the background information for the white paper right now. And then, you know, hopefully have something to share with the rest of the Commission early December and get it out the door to the legislature.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We've got tired
Commissioners, but did we have anybody --

Commissioner, report topics, I know you had some stuff you wanted to talk about.

MR. MACDONALD: Well, I've lost my audience. I can say --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. There's thousands out there on the Web.

MR. SANGALANG: Twelve.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Twelve?
MR. SANGALANG: There were more earlier.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I can make -- I can make a very simple, you know, report and then come back -- mic. I can make a brief report and then come back at it another time because I think that the subject matter is quite timely.

And that is, that $I$ spent two days, thankfully two weeks before the tragedy in Las Vegas, but at the International Center for Gaming Research, or whatever the title at UNLV have was, in the sports-betting conference -or program. Not a conference, a program. Very well attended. About 50 people from around the world. And two takeaways that I
was surprised at. I think I've shared this with one or two of you before, separately so we don't have a Open Meeting Law violation. But two take aways.

Number one, that -- that contrary to, at least the impression that I had from presentations that have been made to us, or just conversations, or reading things in the -- in the various papers and periodicals, that sports betting is actually a very narrow margin, very narrow margin gaming sector that they don't want -- the casinos that have their -- that run sports books out of their premises, they really don't make much money on it.

Rather -- and this was said -- this word was used a number of times by different speakers, is that sport -- sports-betting books in the casinos is seen as an amenity. It's not something that is core to the -- to their operations. But nevertheless, an amenity that they think is important for bringing people onto -- onto the site.

The second takeaway that was really
interesting, and one that I hadn't -- hadn't anticipated, is that notwithstanding there being a vibrant sports betting industry in Las Vegas and Nevada, you know, generally, and its have gone been around forever, and I mean forever, there's still a substantial black market in sports betting under -- you know, underworld, or whatever you would call it there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even within
Nevada?
MR. MACDONALD: Yeah. Even within
Nevada. And the expectation is that, the wider this goes around the country, that the -- the new jurisdictions are probably going to be even -- even more susceptible to the -- or we will see more -- a more significant retention of what's now a -- you know, a black market in sports betting.

And the reason for that, in a nutshell, is that -- that people don't pay taxes on their earnings, that the games, the different ways that they can package the sports betting products, there is more variety
in the -- in the black market, and they also stressed convenience.

I've never -- I've never placed a sports bet, either legal or illegal so I can't -- I can't, on a personal basis, have an opinion about this. But this was stated a number of times, is that we can expect -- or it can be expected that there will be a significant residual black market, which then has, obviously, implications for law enforcement and the continuing -- the likely continuing heavy draw on law enforcement resources, in order to keep a lid on it. Very interesting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Anybody
else? Do I have a motion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So moved.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes


GUEST SPEAKERS:
Marikate Murren, Vice President of Workforce
Development, MGM Resorts International
Jeffrey Hayden, Holyoke Community College
Rod Motamedi, Research Manager, UMass Donahue Institute

Thomas Peake, Research Analyst, UMass Donahue Institute

Wanda Gispert, MGM Resorts Workforce Development
Regional Vice President
Anthony Ucci, Associate Vice President for
Academic Affairs, Bristol Community College
Alice Murillo, Associate Provost, Bunker Hill
Community College
Meri Jenkins, Massachusetts Cultural Council
Lisa Simmons, Massachusetts Cultural Council
Sunny Schwartz, President and CEO, Metro North
Regional Employment Bureau
Paige Duncan, Planner, Town of Plainville
Chris Yarworth, Director of Planning and
Development, Plainville
Dave O'Donnell, Greater Boston Convention and
Visitor Bureau

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION:
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Carrie Torrisi, Staff Attorney
Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
Bruce Band, Deputy Director, IEB
Floyd Barroga, Gaming Technology Manager
Derek Lennon, CFAO
Karen Wells, Director, IEB
Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications
Coordinator
Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and
Responsible Gaming
Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce, Diversity
Supplier Development
John Ziemba, Ombudsman

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I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive of Transcript Format.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that I neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

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WITNESS MY HAND THIS 16 th of


BRENDA M. GINISI
Notary Public

June 18, 2021

