	Page 1
1	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
3	PUBLIC MEETING #227
4	
5	
6	
7	COMMISSIONERS
8	Lloyd Macdonald
9	Enrique Zuniga
LO	Bruce Stebbins
L1	Gayle Cameron
L2	
L3	
L4	
L5	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
L6	101 Federal Street, 12th Floor
L7	Boston, Massachusetts
18	October 26, 2017
L9	10:00 a.m 1:30 p.m.
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PROCEEDINGS

commissioner zuniga: Good morning, everybody. I'm Enrique Zuniga. I'm calling to order this meeting of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission at our offices at ten a.m. on today, October 26th. Chairman Crosby is on vacation, on a much deserved vacation. He's asked me to chair the meeting on his behalf. We'll start with Item No. 2 on the agenda, the approval of the minutes. Commissioner Macdonald.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you, Mr. Acting Chairman. I move that we approve the minutes of the meeting of October 12, 2017 as appears in the packet subject to correction for typographical errors and other nonmaterial matters.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just have two quick edits. First of all, under the -- it looked like prior to the ombudsman report on page five, second paragraph from the top I talk -- I suggest

1 that MGM could have a check-in call, and 2 make sure that the call and not a meeting 3 or a word is inserted after checking. 4 then over on page two, I just noticed under 5 the fiscal year 2017 budget closeout, we 6 mentioned our esteemed Maria by her first 7 name. Consistently we put gaming commission staff's title in front of their 8 9 names, so if you could just add that to Maria's title. I think it's revenue 10 11 manager. 12 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right, 13 with those amendments --COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I second 14 15 those amendments. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: With those 16 17 amendments, any other comments? All those in favor? 18 19 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. 20 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 21 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. The ayes 22 23 have it unanimously. Okay, No. 3 in our 24

agenda, our administrative update, Mr.

Bedrosian.

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MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning,

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Commissioners.

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COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good

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morning.

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COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.

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COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good

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morning.

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MR. BEDROSIAN: Two updates for you

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this morning. The first is, which I

12 13 suspect you know, the state's supplemental

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budget is still in procedure up at the

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State House. As you know, the gaming

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service employee amendment attached to that

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will depend upon the final approval of that

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budget. So we are obviously watching that

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very closely. As I understand, press

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reports say the State needs to close their

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books by the end of the month, so we hope

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that means that it will be passed by the

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The end of

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this month, October.

end of the month.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Exactly, correct.

The second one is a personnel matter. I'm going to do something that's rarely done.

Commissioner Cameron will appreciate this.

I'm going to ask a state trooper to come from the back of the room to the front of the room. If you know the state police protocol, the back of the room is obviously the prepared place where they like to be.

Trooper Dean Cerullo, as you may know, is leaving us after five years of service at the MGC in 22 years on the state police.

Dean and I actually met because he was at the AG's office at the same time I was, so we've worked before coming here. I have a lot admiration for the way Dean holds himself out as a state trooper. He did in the AGO, how he represented the Commission here, you know, police -- the public perception of police had been flow with the tide of how things go, I think when people meet people with Dean, who usually comes at you with a big smile, they're really impressed.

And we just want to thank Dean for all his work with the state police at the attorney general's office, here at the MGC and he is moving on to what he calls chapter two of his life, and we suspect he'll be as successful in chapter two as he was in chapter one. So, Dean, thank you very much.

MR. CERULLO: Thank you.

(Round of applause)

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'd just like to add to that. Coming here from another state police organization and knowing how investigations should be conducted, I can't be more proud of the way the state police, and in particular Dean, one of our original five, came in, learned the subject matter in a hurry under lots of, you know, I'd say some kind of pressure about some very high level folks looking hard to get a license, how professional the team was, how they went about their business. Didn't matter

how many times they had to go back to

Macaw, they were going to get the right
information before we made our licensing
decisions and watching them perform,
watching the professionalism.

Again, very proud and served us really, really well. And, Dean, I want to thank you and just comment on, again, on how well you served us and how well you served the state police, tremendous career. And I know there is a life after, so good luck to you.

MR. CERULLO: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I would like to say, number one, that I would second and incorporate that everything that Commissioner Cameron just said and that there was one experience I had with Dean in which I fell far short. I saw him one day with a canister of water in his hand, and I asked him how many bottles of water he drank a day. I can't remember. It was something like five or six. And he explained that that was the key to his

extraordinary physical health. So I started buying multiple bottles of water, and I couldn't possibly keep up with it. In any event, that's the least significant thing. But, Dean, thank you very, very much.

MR. CERULLO: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Other comments? I have comments.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sadly, Dean, everybody that goes through public service always has that one incident in their career that they'll be remembered by. For you it was probably misplacing Judge McHugh at a hearing but now I --

MR. CERULLO: Correction, he misplaced me.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Now, I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to work with you and the original fab five, so appreciate your service. I can't believe you are ready to retire and must have started at the state police when you were like nine, but you will be missed. Best of

luck in chapter two. Let us know how it goes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The only th

I would add is that Steve would say the same thing that everybody is basically saying here. We will miss you. We will miss your humor. And not only the professionalism you bring to your work but you bring it with a real elegance with your humor and good spirits, so we wish you a lot of luck.

MR. CERULLO: Thank you.

(Round of applause)

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you,

Commission. That's all I have for today.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The next item on the agenda, as they start getting settled, is the finance report. We have a quarterly budget update from the finance team. Director Lennon.

MR. LENNON: Thank you. Good morning, Commissioners.

Page 10 1 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good 2 morning. 3 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. 4 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. 5 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good 6 morning. 7 MR. LENNON: Before we get into the budget report, we'd also like to share 8 9 the --10 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that mic 11 on? 12 MR. LENNON: I think it is. 13 share the Commissioners and Executive 14 Director Bedrosian's comments regarding 15 Trooper Cerullo. I know that dealing with Dean and the rest of the Massachusetts team 16 that has been assigned to the MGC, frankly, 17 18 is truly a pleasure. They do conduct 19 themselves in a professional manner. They 20 represent the agency very well, and we will 21 miss dealing with Dean's sense of humor on 22 a daily basis. 23 With that said, we are here to 24 present to you the first fiscal year 2018

budget update, and then subsequently we will be providing some diversity reports for you. At the public meeting two weeks ago, we presented to you the closeout of the fiscal year 2017 budget reference to the carry ford revenue from that presentation will appear multiple times in the memorandum in front of you.

In June of 2017, the Massachusetts

Gaming Commission approved a fiscal year

'18 budget for the gaming control fund of

29.15 million, which required an assessment

of 24.45 million on licensees. Balance

forward of the FY '17 surplus revenue and

first quarter activity has resulted in the

anticipated FY '18 budget decreasing by

24,600, and the assessment on licensees

decreasing by approximately \$872,500.

The gaming control funds spending is composed of five areas and the MGC's regulatory cost, which we always break out and want to distinguish, are only about 18.75 million of the total 29.15 total. Through the first quarter, the divisions

have requested amendments to the initial budget that resulted in a 24,600 decrease. That's why you don't see them as requests in front of you, because they are all within the total amounted budget, so I just put them through as approved on the sheet.

At this point, the MGC Office of Finance and Administration is not recommending for reductions to the assessment. We will wait until the midyear budget discussion to get a better picture of what the MGC's operational needs are to be ready to regulate the MGM Springfield facility, which is opening in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019.

If you recall during the budget debate, we said we would be coming back to you as the time frame firms up. It looks like we will need to add some costs here. We're still developing that.

The bottom of page two of the memorandum illustrates how the fiscal year '17 balance forward will be distributed to offset licensee FY '18 assessments. We

will be sending out our second billing on the assessment following this meeting. And as is usual, there are three appendices to this memo. Appendix A is a listing of revenues and spending by account for the MGC for the first quarter of FY '18.

Appendix B is the detailed adjustments that have been made to the MGC's budget in the first quarter, and Appendix C is a snapshot view from the state accounting system of each division of budget to act over Q1 of FY '18.

At this point, I'd like to ask if you have any questions as I've concluded my brief update.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Derek, one quick question. The savings so far in the first quarter is 24.6,000, is that just delay in filling positions or what accounts for that?

MR. LENNON: That's the majority of -- it's a delay in filling positions and the associated fringe benefits with that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that note,

there is a debit of 125,000 to the ISA, the second to last item.

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MR. LENNON: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And a credit of 145,000 to non-payroll expenses. Can you describe those a little bit?

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7 MR. LENNON: Yes. So the ISA

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fingerprint each year we carried it around

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175,000. We spent maybe 23 is the most one

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year. So we went back to the state police.

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They said they will probably need about 50

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this year based on all the hiring that

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we're anticipating. The next year they'll

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need 175 probably when we have a big crush

And we needed a firewall, the

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between the two facilities opening.

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130,000 that you're talking about to

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crossover our licensing management system

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with the SEGIS network, which took a lot of

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work through our Mass IT, a lot of work

team to build out this structure that

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through EOPS, and a lot of work with our IT

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allows us to have one system up and running

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for our investigators to be able to do both

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the fingerprint background check and the CORI polls, as well as them working in the licensing management system. So I put that two things are pretty much stayed within the same area.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. And I mentioned this to Director Bedrosian but I would like to, as the treasurer, to be involved in the decision-making of items like this going forward. I think it's a great recommendation. It's a great offset. It's very relevant in terms of the items, but we never really spoke about these kinds of things relative to the delegation of the amount of money that we're effectively delegating you to make these kinds of changes, Director. And I don't think we need to establish one necessarily. I just would like to be involved going forward.

MR. LENNON: Yes, I completely understand that. And I think Agnes and I can do a better job in keeping you in the loop on that.

> COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's the first I've heard of the integration with the SEGIS network, so it took a lot of work, both parties.

MR. LENNON: A lot of work. It's been ongoing for four or five months now.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Part of it propriety information or was it just the systems were very different?

MR. LENNON: So, it's setting up a framework so that information doesn't pass between the federal system and then the state systems. So it's really the requirements that the FEDs have, because this is very secure data. It exceeds any of our thresholds. The only person that really had that ability in the past was EOPS. We then had to work with EOPS, because we're not just crossing over the federal system. We're crossing over onto their network.

So we have -- I can't explain the diagrams. I've seen them 20 times and all of our IT team, the State's IT team and

EOPS IT team got together, and there's a lot of components and switches and firewalls that had to be built to allow this to happen. And it took a lot of minds to make this work out, and operationally it makes sense.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, it does.

MR. LENNON: Because what we have were troopers sitting out back or part of the IEB sitting out back with literally two systems open at once and they'd turn over here to do one piece of information, and turn over to this one to do another piece of information because they require separate log-ins. They're on completely separate networks. So it's not just like having a separate window open on your computer.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great accomplishment.

MR. BEDROSIAN: In an unrelated meeting with another state regulator this past week, now we're talking about a private matter, I mentioned that we had

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this capability and the other state regulator was very jealous because they had said, you know, for what they do, and I won't mention them, this would have been very helpful too. But they have recognized exactly what CFAO Lennon talked about is the process to do this was a monstrous process.

So we're very fortunate that we got through this. But I appreciate obviously the comment on the delegation, the spending authority and making sure it's done. So we will absolutely keep that in mind also.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great work.

MR. LENNON: Thank you. But I can't take credit. Like I said, it was the IT team that did the work on this and the IEB helping to spec it out. I just get to come forward and explain it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I love when we find efficiencies and in anticipation to the big workload that we're going to have on the opening of -- we're already starting to see in the workload of the opening of

I just

1 2

wanted to make --

other divisions to here.

MGM.

MR. LENNON: And as you and I have talked about this, it does make sense.

It's consistent with what we've done with the rest of our teams how with the Central Management System, we purchased an in between system to allow us to kind of interface with IGT's network. So it's nothing abnormal from what we've done from

I think the timing is superb.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Other questions from Commissioners or another -- I had jotted down here some notes, but I think we addressed them. I made a note here just for clarification. On the racing side front 03, we have a current budget that's similar to the projections of 2,591,000. But if I'm not mistaken either from the memo or elsewhere, there is a figure of 2,142,000 that relates to the racing spending.

MR. LENNON: So what you're looking at is the racing division. You're probably

	Page 20
1	looking at the expense budget form or
2	revenue to date. Revenue to date is 2.14.
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
4	MR. LENNON: That's actual.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So are
6	we projecting that we're going to spend
7	more or is that the current balance, 2,142?
8	MR. LENNON: That's the current
9	balance through the first quarter as we
10	roll forward 1.6 I'm pretty sure. Yes, we
11	rolled forward 1.6 million. So current
12	balance is 2.1.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it will
14	continue to come as needed.
15	MR. LENNON: It will continue to
16	grow through assessments, if you remember,
17	licensing fees.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. And then
19	any balance gets rolled back to the
20	MR. LENNON: The purses.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Purses.
22	MR. LENNON: Correct.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay, thank
24	you. Other questions from Commissioners?

	Page 2.
1	I know you have an update on diversity; is
2	that
3	MR. LENNON: We have two updates on
4	diversity. We have both the vender spend
5	as well as our employees. So I'll turn it
6	over to Agnes at this point and then Trupti
7	will follow-up. Thank you, Commissioners.
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
9	MS. BEAULIEU: Good morning,
10	Commissioners.
11	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
12	morning.
13	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
14	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
16	morning.
17	MS. BEAULIEU: I'm here today to
18	update you on our FY '17 supplier diversity
19	benchmarks as well as our FY '18 projected
20	spending and diversity benchmarks. You
21	have in your packets a copy of the supplier
22	diversity program benchmarks, and the MGC
23	total spent for FY '17.
24	As you can see, the MGC projections

in total spend were quite a bit higher than the supplier diversity program benchmarks in direct spending. The reason for the difference in these amounts is that in FY '17, supplier diversity office changed its methodology for calculating the discretionary spend dollar amount.

What they have done is to look at the historical spending and apply a percentage, currently 65 percent to that number. While there is a change in the methodology, it had very little effect on our ability to reach the benchmarks. We were able to obtain the benchmarks in both the minority business enterprises, and the small business categories for SDO as well as our own benchmarks.

We were not able to obtain the benchmark for the woman-owned business in either calculation. This is a category that we continue to seek out new venders in all of our purchases, and you will notice that there is a difference in the amounts of the actual spend for the SDO numbers

versus the MGC.

I've researched this further and discovered that I had been including venders whose certifications have expired. We will be contacting those venders to get their certifications renewed so that we can continue to include them in our calculations.

This spending amount do not include any indirect spending from the statewide contracts, and we do not anticipate that it will have a significant affect on our overall achievement of the benchmarks.

Now for our FY '18 benchmarks, the SDO has yet to put out their benchmarks, and I'll update you that on the next meeting when we get those numbers from them. But our discretionary spending number comes in a \$3,888,712 that I've calculated, which is more in line with the SDO spending methodology.

For the first quarter of spending in FY '18, we've already reached the goal for the small business benchmark. And to date,

we have encumbrances for about a half of what our goals are for both the minority and women-owned businesses. There are a few RFRs that we will be posting in the next few weeks. That should bring us closer to those benchmarks.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Agnes, remind me again, this is only for direct spending.

MS. BEAULEAU: Correct.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So we don't get any benefit of any of our venders using a subcontractor or anything.

MS. BEAULEAU: We have not had any significant increase in vender spending for their subcontractors.

MR. LENNON: So, if anything, we are far directly Agnes would include it in there because we would be able to get that report from our direct venders. We've had a lot of discussions with our RFR venders, and they haven't really resulted in great production as far as additional spend.

We continue to have these

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discussions. A lot of times they become uncomfortable, because we are pushing this program very hard. We emphasize how important it is to the Commission as well as to the State as a whole, and we will continue to do that.

I'm not making any excuses for us missing that benchmark. I don't anticipate or see us missing it again. We're going to continue to push. It may cost us a little extra money, but we're going to continue to push. We're going to continue to push. We're going to continue looking for venders. We're going to continue calling the venders that dropped off their certifications to get recertified.

We are going to continue pushing our direct RFR people to give us some diversity spend to branch out and spend the money the MGC has given to them, to venders in the community. So, I don't want to make light of us missing this benchmark. We take it very seriously.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No, I know you do. And, obviously, our discretionary

amount has not really changed that much year-to-year. So, I certainly apply kind of the due diligence and homework we do to try to get us to a point that, you know, we push our licensees on this. And to the extent that we can kind of walk the walk, it's helpful. So, certainly applaud and I know SDO recognized this all already for our efforts, so it doesn't go unnoticed that we continue to focus on this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Remind us in general, Derek and Agnes, the discretionary amount, does that include, for example, our Central Monitoring System?

MR. LENNON: Yes, yes, it does. And that's one of the areas that we pushed hard to get some --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's our biggest spend problem.

MR. LENNON: Yes. And we pushed hard to get spending contracting out of there. We will continue to make that push.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.

Because that's one RFR that I remember when

they responded, that was one of the commitments.

MR. LENNON: So they did not put an actual dollar amount, but they said they would do everything possible to spend in both Massachusetts in a diverse manner.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Now, other items like the lease is not in the discretionary.

MR. LENNON: That's not discretionary because --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because it's, you know, what are we going to do.

MR. LENNON: Utilities are not discretionary, because we use whatever utility company is available to you. So there are certain areas that are not included.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it may go out without saying but this is such a large and fixed contract, you know, this is a contract that is going to be with us for a number of years. Any changes that we can -- any credit that we can get from that

contract, I think. And, I believe, some of the uncomfortable discussions with reference that you made is directly related to that one, but that's one thing we need to continue to push. Other questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just one quick question. Agnes, when you contact these companies that have let their certificates expire, are they aware that they've expired?

MS. BEAULEAU: Some of them are not. I personally didn't even know that that category existed in the warehouse until I spoke with our OSD the other day, because I couldn't understand why our numbers were so off on the actuals. And then when I looked at it, it was at every single item. When I recalculated it, it was exactly that. It was that OSD didn't have a certificate on file. So, therefore, they weren't counting that as spent. So we will be sending out e-mails and letters to all of these venders to get them recertified in that particular

Page 29 1 category. 2 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. 3 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Other items on 4 the diversity front? 5 MR. LENNON: Now Trupti will give us 6 an update on our hiring diversities. 7 MS. BANDA: Good morning, Commissioners. 8 9 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good 10 morning. 11 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. 12 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. 13 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good 14 morning. 15 MS. BANDA: So to update you, our current headcount is makeup of 67 MGC 16 employees and 19 seasonal racing employees 17 18 for a total of 86 employees. And some of 19 our recruiting activities since the 20 beginning of the year, we hired seven new 21 employees, three in the IEB, one in IT, one 22 in resources and two seasonal racing hires. 23 And we had 17 returning seasonal hires. 24 And this year we had seven folks start with

the agency, and we had nine employees depart.

Our diversity goal is 25 percent, and the greater Boston town is 42 percent diverse. The area diversity data comes from the Donahue Institute, and the Massachusetts diversity is 25 percent.

Gender demographics for MGC are about 50/50 with 49/51 in 2016, and today we are at 50/50, so we're remaining consistent there. And since last year, we were 3.2 percent from goal. This year we are slightly behind from them at 5.2 points from goal of 25 percent. And some of the efforts that we've made last year were consistently reviewing a larger pool of candidates for our open positions in terms of a lot more phone screens, bigger group folks with transferable skill-sets. Those are things that we consider to broaden our pool of candidates.

We've also -- the positions were posted on our job boards connecting to the Mass. Careers website, MGC, Linkden, just

to broaden our reach of candidates. Open positions are also picked up by other job search sites, such as Indeed and Simply Hired to capture additional candidates. And we had an agency wide diversity training last year within our fiscal year.

Moving forward we're working to reconnect with several affinity groups to streamline our process of connecting our opened positions just to get them out there. They don't have typically a direct website that we can post all our positions to. It's a one-by-one reach. So we're trying to aggregate the groups, develop a streamline process to get our open positions out to them.

And then as far as moving forward, we'll also participate in job fairs and holding information sessions. We anticipate hiring a large pool of candidates within our gaming agent team.

And, I think, that we have a great opportunity for growth and diversity there as we move forward, because there's a broad

skill-set that would fit within that background for that particular position.

So by holding information sessions, the candidates can better understand what the role entails. We can share some information about the role, and so that way they can learn and possibly express interest or apply for the position.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Are we looking to hire a mix of new folks and experienced gaming agents; is that the plan?

MS. BANDA: Yes. We're hoping to have some positions where we would have experience, but some of the agents themselves, we are open to folks without previous gaming experience and we have a robust training plan with the investigation team and Bruce's team to ensure that they can get up-to-speed by visits to the casinos, you know, table games training and various training that we hold, which is about two months of training before they go out into the field.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: A mini

academy.

MS. BANDA: Mini academy, that's right.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: What is our expected hiring as we ramp up MGM; how many more positions are we hoping to add?

MR. BEDROSIAN: It's a simple question, but it's also a loaded question. We are actually, I think, CFAO Lennon referred to this, that we are starting that process literally today to talk and Derek is going around to talk with staff about what will be implicated in this potential budget year. And I could give you a number, but it's really in the end subject to the Commission budgeting that number and approving that number.

So I think we are, you know, somewhere around potentially ten or so gaming agents at MGM. But, again, we're working on refining the number, justifying that number, doing all those things, and there may need to be other staff. Derek is

going to need someone who knows how to do table revenue. We're not accounting for table revenue.

Sp as the agency grows, we have to grow on our peer regulatory side and maybe slightly on our support side. So we're not going to grow expedientially, and some of the challenges of being what I call a small to midsize agency obviously is if you lose a few people in the past year -- we did lose some folks, some diverse staff to various reasons. Your numbers take a hit, but we have to be cognizance of that.

And from my mind, I'm trying to figure a way of working with Trupti, and she's on me all the time about this, in a fair and reasonable way of trying to get diversity not only in a place like gaming agents but up and down, you know, and senior staff also. So I consider that we have -- there aren't many senior staff positions open. But when they are open, obviously we will consider that also.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I mean,

obviously I don't want to say we have a great deal of time but obviously, you know, a way to kind of close this small gap that you have between our goal and what we currently have is obviously take advantage kind of this next big hiring opportunity, you know.

Also, I would expect keeping in mind patron-base for Springfield is going to be a lot more diverse than it probably is for Plainridge, having gaming agents who are diversed to interact where appropriate of certain patrons would help.

And I'm happy to hear what you're saying about training in case we find people have a core set of skills but obviously need a little bit more, you know, be a competitive candidate for a gaming position.

You know, interesting to watch what MGM is doing with hiring the use of Skill Smart where somebody can go in, talk about the skills they have and still understand what the gap is early enough so that they

can have that opportunity to maybe go take a credit course starting in January at a community college, or do some things in advance of all of a sudden then quickly having to respond when the posting comes out. So, as much as that as we can do, I think, also might be helpful.

MS. BANDA: We'll be working with some colleges as well as for folks who are recently graduating, and taking advantage of their vast background whether it be accounting or law enforcement interests where they may not be aware of this type of role that crosses a few different sectors and then training offered from there.

I think the information session will also be helpful, because that's when we are able to interact with candidates and share with them what a typical day would look like and what skill sets are required. So, I think, that will help broaden our pool.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I want to emphasize that all the time emphasis that you made, Director and Trupti, thank you

for that. And this is something that reminded me a recent diversity seminar that I went to, and that all the time means a lot of what you're doing in the front by the funnel and the outreach and the different groups. It goes through the hiring process, including critically of course the decision-making, the hiring manager process of, you know, presenting candidates and evaluating them.

But also, importantly, after hire where we either as senior management checks in with people, make sure that there is some kind of mentoring opportunities or checking in on how people feel, the culture. And when people leave, when we lose candidates, to conduct an exit interview and check in as well as to, you know, what do you think of the culture, what do you think of the welcoming environment. And it's really all the time. If we do this all the time every time, we'll likely get good results. But thank you for all your efforts and all your

updates.

a question on this. Trupti, I know how much effort has gone into this. And, so, it was concerning that between 2016 and '17 we've lost ground a little bit. Is there any kind of insight that you can share with us as to why notwithstanding the effort that we've lost ground?

MS. BANDA: We're a small agency.

And sometimes when you lose one or two

folks, that makes a pretty big impact and

some of the hiring that we've done has been

across various areas. And at the end of

the day, our goal is to hirer the best

qualified candidate who can make an impact

and be an expert within their area to

support the needs of the agency and the

mission.

So we may be close and have diverse candidates in the pooling. In some instances an offer is declined for personal reasons. I had a situation where it didn't work out despite every effort made.

Sometimes there is a situation where we have a candidate who has the exact skill-set we need. And, you know, as a manager, that's the decision we have to make and really allowing them to be successful as well. If we have a candidate who presents well, has the skill-sets and doesn't have to be trained to the level that maybe someone else might have to, then it's fair to make that decision to hire the other candidate.

Again, it's a small number. One or two makes a big difference, and that's kind of where we are. We do have a couple of candidates who we are in the process of hiring, but they weren't part of the numbers because the background checks are not completed, and they haven't come on board. We will continue to work.

MR. LENNON: And I do just want to add, one of the policies that the Commission approved early on was our hiring policy and our interview policy, which requires our diversity officer to be

included in the interviews, and Trupti is our diversity officer. So what Ed,

Executive Director Bedrosian said to you is the same thing that every director in the office here is, too. Trupti will question why do you think this candidate is better than a diverse candidate? And she really works hard on the directors when they make hirers. So, we do hope, just like with the women spend, we do not want to be back here again saying we're below 25 percent next year.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Other questions? I think, that does it. Thank you very much for the update. Let's get into the next item on the agenda. I see Dr. Volberg and Elissa waiting there patiently. Please come on forward. Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good

morning.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good to see you all. I am joined by Dr. Volberg, whom you are very familiar with and her great researcher over the past several years.

I'm also joined by Elissa Manzar, who just recently, I guess, in the spring as it turns out, joined the SEIGMA team as a project manager. Elissa moved here specifically from Montreal to take the position. Like many of our great ideas for responsible gaming that come from Canada, so does Elissa.

Elissa is a Ph.D candidate at

McGillian University in the Department of

Sociology and has a very interesting focus
of her research, which is to examine the

use and impact of casinos of socioeconomic
development tool for communities.

Obviously, as Trupti was talking about it

really good fits positions at the

Commission, I believe, that Elissa seems to be a very good fit for the type and scope of research that the Commission is doing as well. So welcome, Elissa.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.

MS. MAZAR: Thank you.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: So during the last meeting, the UMass Donahue Institute released an analysis of the impacts of Plainridge Park Casino's first year of operation. There were several elements from that report that used data from the patron and license plate survey. So today, Dr. Volberg will present to you a much deeper description of that patron survey.

This is an important part of our gaming research agenda and provides the only data collective directly from casino patrons regarding their geographic origin and expenditures. There's also a series of questions that provide interesting and, I think, very valuable information about the reach of our GameSense program that Rachel will also touch on.

That is also a part of our research agenda with the Cambridge Health Alliance. So while Rachel will touch on it, there will be much more information coming in the next few months about that piece of it. So, without any further ado, I will turn it over to Rachel.

MS. VOLBERG: Thank you and good morning, everyone.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Welcome back.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good

morning.

MS. VOLBERG: I actually have an enormous amount of material I feel like I have to get through. So if I start talking very quickly because I'm just trying to move things along, somebody slow me down. So we actually have three pieces of work that we're going to be reporting to you on. One is a presentation on the updated baseline general population survey.

Hopefully you will recall when we did the original weighting for the baseline survey back in 2014 and 2015, and then started a series of meetings with the expert review committee, which ultimately led us to conclude that we needed to re-weighting the data.

So we came and presented, I believe, about a year ago just a very quick overview of the results of that re-weighting, but I just wanted to sort of take this opportunity to give you a little bit of information about the results of what we actually found to give you a sense of the changes that we made as a result of the re-weight.

The second piece I'm going to be talking about is the patron survey, and the third piece is the associated license plate survey that we conducted in 2016 at Plainridge Park Casino.

So without further ado -- is that the clicker? So I'm not going to spend very much time on these background slides

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really. This is just to give you an overview of how we initially designed the weights for the baseline general population survey. The purpose of weighting a survey sample is to take into account the fact that a survey is not actually the population.

So you want to -- once you have your sample that you completed your survey with, you want to adjust the sample to actually reflect the characteristics of the population that you're trying to represent. So it's a bit of a statistical work-of-art, if you will. Ed Stanek likes to say there's a lot more art than science to weighting, which is why we sort of have found ourselves in these extended discussions with the Expert Review Committee as we sort of do our weighting, and they have opinions about how it might be done better and we go oh, yeah, that could be done better.

So this is how we originally did it.

The next slide just gives you some

background about the Expert Review

Committee, and the concern that they
expressed was that we had not accounted in
our original weights for the number of
individuals that -- in the general
population that have less than a high
school education. And so we looked at it,
and their recommendation was that we add
education to the weighting formula and also
to use a different strategy, statistical
strategy to adjust the sample to the known
population.

So, the construction of the new weights was completed in May. We made a couple of additional --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Rachel, just going back. I noticed in the slides that this term "raking" was used frequently. What does raking mean?

MS. VOLBERG: So raking is a statistical procedure when -- I'm not a biostatistician, so I may not explain this very well. But, essentially, raking is different from post-stratification in the

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sense that we use multiple variables at once. So you -- instead of saying, okay, now we're going to adjust for gender and now we're going to adjust for age and now we're going to adjust for ethnicity and now we're going to adjust for education, raking is basically you do all of those iteratively, which is why it's called raking, because you go back over and over again in a statistical program to end up at the end with everything being adjusted for simultaneously.

commissioner zunigh: This is just one of the two strategies that she's referring to that we started, if I'm not mistaken, with a post-stratification strategy, which is, again, a method of correcting trying to guess better the total population based on the sample. And after those discussions, you migrated to raking, you'll get into a chart that compares the two results, which is the one that she just described. For some reason I think of those Japanese things, garden things that

you like to move.

weight.

MS. VOLBERG: I wish it was that one rather than this one.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But, I suppose, you can bring the people that are more important. That is how I conceptualize it by continuing -- you know, because we are trying to determine their relevance, their relative relevance and

MS. VOLBERG: It's a statistical debate about whether post-stratification for raking is a preferable technique, and we actually consulted -- we went back and consulted with our data collection folks at NORC to try and understand why they had originally recommended the use of post-stratification.

And after some additional discussions with them and going back and forth with the Expert Review Committee here, we decided that the use of raking would sort of align us better with where the field of biostatistics is going in

terms of this particular technique. So it was an improvement based on developments in biostatistics.

And, again, I am not the biostatistician on my team. If I had known that we would dive into this particular matter deeply, I would have forced Ed Stanek to come back from North Carolina.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it mentions, I think, with the review panel and the people that we have there from Harvard, from BU and, you know, and their backgrounds, I'm not going to get them right but -- and, you know, NORC, your subcontractor, we really have the most forward thinking on this topic available.

MS. VOLBERG: We try not to get too far ahead of the envelope, but we try to push it every time.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The new ones and the most sophisticated. Let me say it that way.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: If I just may say, it does highlight the role of our

review panel in our research agenda that we're committed to the highest quality research and not much gets by that review panel, and Rachel can attest to that, that we pay very close attention to it, and this is a great example of if there's an alternative way to do it that does a better job of measuring it, we will go back and we will present that data.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So, I gather, then the essence of it is is it's a means of adjusting the data to more faithfully reflect the population that is being examined.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, to get it closer. So this next slide will actually show you that -- so the weights that we used in post-stratification were gender, race ethnicity and age. And then in the raked weighting procedure, we added education. So you see will that there was relatively little change in the proportion of males, for example, and in the proportion of people who were white. And even in the age

categories, there was relatively little change when we use the raking procedure rather than the post-stratification.

But you'll notice that if you look at the proportion of people who had less than a high school or a high school diploma in the post-stratified approach, we had only 17 percent of our respondents who were in that category versus when we did the raking procedure, it was up to a little over a -- a little over a third.

So that was the impact of the change in the weighting procedure, the main impact.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are these numbers meant to represent the percent of the population in each of the categories on the state?

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. So they have been -- so the raking procedure matches them to the known characteristics of the State of Massachusetts.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which are close -- not represented in this slide but

are close to these figures.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. So we got closer in terms of the education being representative, and that's what we were aiming to do. So that said, every number in our 300-page report had to be changed, and then we had to change all the text or check all the text to make sure that the text all reflected what the new numbers were. But you can see that most of the numbers had relatively small changes.

This one shows you some results from the attitudes towards gambling. You can see that down at the bottom of the page the proportion of people who said that gambling was important as a recreational activity to them changed from 8.3 percent to 8.1 percent.

So, that's a year's worth of work to achieve a relatively small change but a better methodological approach. Not all of them were that small, but many of them were. And it was a very interesting exercise to revisit this report and see

where some of the changes were.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it's interesting when some of these numbers are taken together, for example, under attitudes the number that loses to the other two is the ones that say -- the one in the middle, some legal, some illegal whereas both numbers go up for those, I think, all should be legal.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I thought it was interesting that about the same amount of people find it harmful as those who find it beneficial, so it's pretty equal there.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, yes. And, I mean, the key here is that, you know, the proportion of folks who think that some form should be legal and some should be illegal, really that middle category hasn't changed. It's more the small adjustments are sort of one percent increase on the all should be illegal and one percent increase on the all should be legal, so you're sort of seeing, you know, a somewhat different spread in terms of attitude.

But, again, none of these -- none of these changes were actually statistically significant in the sense that -- I didn't put the confidence intervals in here.

Martha's going to kill me. Sorry, Martha.

But, basically, all of the numbers that we're showing here were not -- the change was not statistically significant, because the confidence intervals still overlapped.

And Steve is not here either so...

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: He hates confidence intervals, but I tell him it's critical.

MS. VOLBERG: Okay. So this is all of our past year gambling participation activities. You can see, again, the changes are relatively small. We saw a very slight change -- an increase in the proportion of the entire population that have gambled in the past year. Again, none of these are statistically significant because the confidence intervals all still overlap.

And then last -- oops, last but not

least, this is what we came and presented in the memo. It was in March of this year or last year? This year, okay. It's been a busy year. This basically shows that the prevalence of problem gambling in Massachusetts changed from 1.7 percent, which is the number that we have been using for quite a long time, to 2.0. And there was a bit of a jump in the proportion of people who were classified as at-risk gamblers.

And that was primarily due to people -- not people -- not a change in the proportion of people actually endorsing items in the problem gambling screen, but actually getting into the at-risk pool because of how much they spent on gambling, and that was another way that they could get into that group.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Are these actual -- is this just the difference in how it's categorized, the different method of getting to the numbers or do you really believe those are -- those are increases?

And, again, the

Now, the

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MS. VOLBERG: No, those are not increases.

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COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So it's just a different methodology being identified.

Yes.

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confidence intervals overlap on each of these categories, so these are not

MS. VOLBERG:

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statistically significant differences, but we do believe these are more accurate

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estimates, you know, because you have a

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range of estimates. We think these are

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more accurate because of the adjustment

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that we made to include education and to do

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the raking procedure.

methods?

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important piece when we come to do the

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA:

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second population survey, you know, in a

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couple of years, and they will be here

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before we know it, will be to use the

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raking procedure, correct? Is that the

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assumption or will we try to use both

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MS. VOLBERG: No. We definitely

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will not go back to post-stratification.

We definitely would be using a raking method. Although, Ed Stanek has proposed that there might be an even better way to develop weights in that we have agreed with Mark and the Expert Review Committee that it's worth letting him spend some time of the amount of time that he is able to give us, it's worth letting him explore this approach to using a model-based approach rather than a design-based approach. And I don't want to dive down into that particular hole, because I'm not even very comfortable even peering over the edge. It makes me nauseous.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: But, I think, the point is that it wouldn't compromise the ability to compare what a baseline to a follow-up if there -- so, I think,

Commissioner Zuniga's point is we need to be able to compare the baseline to the follow-up and any adjustments in the weighting method at follow-up would not compromise our ability to compare the two.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. And the idea is

always that the comparability is paramount.

I spend a lot of my time thinking about

making sure that things are going to be

comparable over time.

Okay. So that's our update on the updated baseline report. And Elissa is going to be posting that right after the meeting on or SEIGMA website.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And it will be updated on our MGC website as well.

MS. VOLBERG: So let's get into where, I think, I'm going to need to speed up, which is a report on our patron and license plate survey. And I want to just start by saying that I'm really sorry that Laurie Salame could not be here. Laurie has been an integral part of the team before we even got this project.

She came with me on my very first trip to Boston to visit with the gaming commission and tell them that I thought they needed to get started on their research agenda right away, even though they had been only appointed for about a

month. So Laurie did just an amazing job, and I really want to express my appreciation to her for her leadership on this particular component of the study. She really did a fantastic job.

So, I think, I'm going to skip past these next several slides. They're just intended to sort of give you a sense of the larger SEIGMA project and where the patron survey kind of fits in. So, you know, these are the objectives of our social and economic impact study. We have social and health impacts, and we have economic and fiscal impacts. And the tendency with social and economic impact studies is they tend to be done separately for the most part.

So, you know, there is a social impact study and then there's an economic impact study. And one of the unique aspects of what we're doing here in Massachusetts is we are sort of keeping those two pieces very tightly aligned, which is probably what I spend a good bit

of my time doing, making sure that one train doesn't get in front of the other.

In this particular -- and then we have the phases of the project. So we were in baseline for quite a long time. We are now well into the operations part for the slot parlor, but we're still doing the development and construction pieces for the two big casinos.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Do you list the crime analysis separately?

MS. VOLBERG: The crime piece is subsumed under the social and health impacts. But I'm not really -- I don't really want to talk about the larger project. I want to drill down to this particular piece of work. So these are our main areas, but this was -- the patron survey was written into our research plan from the very beginning. Because we knew from the beginning that it was going to be essential to understand how people changed their spending on gambling. We would need to actually get information from the

patrons at the actual properties.

So, I want to just give a deep and sincere thanks to Plainridge Park Casino. They were just a pleasure to work with. They were extremely responsive to all of the asks that Laurie made to be able to position survey teams in the casino itself or at the exits to the gaming floor, and we just really want to thank them for being a terrific partner in this particular enterprise.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And the point person on that is Lisa McKinney from yesterday.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sitting right behind you. Welcome, Lisa.

MS. VOLBERG: So one of the other unique aspects of the patron survey is that it was a completely joint effort. It was Laurie worked with our side of the shop and with the team at the Donahue Institute in terms of, you know, how are we going to sample the patrons, what were we going to ask them in terms of a questionnaire, you

know. Once the data were collected, Laurie worked in terms of -- across the two teams in terms of analyzing the data and in drafting the report. So she really sort of held the whole thing together across the two parts of the project.

So, these were the main purposes of the patron survey. We needed to understand the geographic origin of the patrons so that we could identify whether the impacts of the casino were local, statewide or multistate. We were especially interested in determining the amount of recapture of spending that has been going out of state for a number of years to casinos in other jurisdictions. That was actually one of the rationals for the passage of the legislation in the first place, so this was utterly key to that, to understanding that.

And, then, we also wanted to understand how casino patron spending on other -- in other parts of the locality, so outside of Plainridge Park but still in Plainville sort of what that kind of

spending looked like as well. We took the opportunity while we were going to be doing the patron survey to query the Division on Addiction about whether they wanted to add some questions about GameSense, which they did, in which we were able to include in the survey as well.

This is a little bit about our logistics. We worked very hard to develop a method to achieve as representative sample as possible. So we had eight days when we drove a van full of UMass undergraduates to the casino, and they all got badges, and they all were wearing UMass vests and we set them up with tables at each of the exits, and they had a very specific procedure that they went through to sample every sixth patron who exited at each of those three areas.

So we did -- we had eight days when we were in the field. We did Saturdays and Mondays. Saturdays were to represent weekend patronage, and Mondays were to represent weekday patronage.

We sampled in February, and then again in early August. And we varied the four-hour time frame so we had for each summer and winter we had an afternoon period on a Saturday and an afternoon period on a Monday, and then an evening period on each of those days. So we were just trying to get a representative a sample as possible based on what we understood about the patronage. And we achieved a sample of 479, which was 96 percent of what we had projected we needed.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Rachel, on that it kind of strikes me that, you know, Monday would have been typically be the slowest day coming off the weekend and that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday might have had some more activity either sticking with the Monday as the weekday day that you wanted to look at, how did --

MS. VOLBERG: We actually we were looking for the slowest day. We wanted the peak highest day, and we wanted the slowest

I'm ready to

1 day so we could sort of look at those 2 differences in patronage. 3 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 4 impression was correct, Commissioner. 5 MS. VOLBERG: So you're correct that 6 it was purposely selected as the slowest 7 time. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: 8 9 join the SEIGMA team. MS. VOLBERG: You will be welcomed. 10 We could use all hands on deck. 11 12 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just one 13 quick question about the one day, which was Saturday the 27th, really high number of 14 15 folks surveyed. Is that just there were so 16 many more people every sixth person came I wonder if there was some promotion 17 up? 18 that day. 19 MS. VOLBERG: We don't think so. 20 That was -- yes, we were surprised at the 21 winter Saturday evening was quite a bit 22 busier than the summer Saturday evening. 23 You can see down on line number seven that

we only got 68 completes in that same

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period for the summer data collection. So we had actually anticipated the opposite but, you know, it is what it is.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But on that note, is the variability explained by the rate of response or the rate of people?

MS. VOLBERG: It's the rate of people. So that's how many -- I mean, and, actually, there were a small number of people particularly on that heaviest day that we actually missed about 15 people who should have been the sixth person, but we didn't have somebody available to go and ask them if they would like to do the survey.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because it was so busy.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Rachel, why not Sunday?

MS. VOLBERG: Because Sunday is, again, is a weekend day but the busy time on Sunday ends at about six p.m. So if we had wanted to do a Sunday doing a six to ten p.m. on Sunday would actually have been

more like a weekday, more like a Monday than Saturday -- than a weekend.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So a nonrepresentative.

MS. VOLBERG: It would have been less representative, yes. We were looking for the heaviest and the lightest of traffic days. I'm getting ahead of myself. I'm not going to spend any time on this. This is just we had teams, and they had different tasks. And we gave them gift cards if they agreed, and we got information about them. Even if they refused, we got some demographic information that we could use to weight the survey ultimate the survey data later on. And we got a response rate, overall response rate of about 22 percent.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is that good; is that the number you were hoping to have?

MS. VOLBERG: You know, this is actually -- it's a good question. We would have liked to get a higher response rate.

But when you look at consumer research, actually a 22 percent response rate is quite high. So we were pleased that we got that high. I think, if this was a general population survey, we would have been a bit more dismayed. But, you know, it was what it was.

So you can't force -- you can't like grab people. If they refuse, then you have to be polite and let them go on their way. So, I would say if this was, you know, a survey about what are your preferences in shaving cream, if you get a ten percent response rate, you're lucky.

So, these pictures just sort of give you a sense of what the setups looked like at each of the three different exit points from the gaming floor, including at over by the racing section. The questionnaire had five main sections. I'm not going to spend too much time on that. Here we are at weighting again.

We did originally weight the sample just by the different rates of refusal

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among demographics groups. So we had higher rates of refusal among specific groups of people. Men were more likely to refuse than women, for example, and younger people were more likely to refuse than older people. So we actually had information about the people who refused on those observable demographic characteristics. And our initial weighting procedure only used that information.

And then with the help of the Expert Review Committee, we recognized that there would -- there might be a need to develop a more elaborate set of weights than adjusted for differences in patron volume by season and period of the week in addition to the demographics of the people who participated.

So, again, I want to just call out Plainridge Park Casino for their great cooperation. We hadn't even known when we went into the field that PCP had a system for counting people entering the casino. So they actually had averaged hour of the

day, day of the week and month of the year count for people entering the casino.

And we were able to -- they were able to provide that data to us, and Ed Stanek worked his magic to re-weight the patient survey data to correct for the differences in the sampling times as well as the characteristics of the respondent.

Let's see. This is just to note that in the report, which Elissa is going to be posting at the end of this meeting. We actually have a lot of tables in the appendices where the data are provided separately by summer, winter and then combined.

So I'm not going to go into any of the differences here. I'm just going to try and give you a quick flavor for all of the data that we collected. Because even though the economic's teams only needed to recapture data, we actually got a lot of interesting information from this survey.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Rachel, you reminded me just recently the economics

team was here presenting the operations report, which included 100 million-dollar figure on the recapture.

MS. VOLBERG: You will be seeing that again.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that the same figure; did they get it from this?

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. So we kind of flipped the order of the presentation.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But that's good to clarify.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. And you will be seeing that figure again quite shortly. So this just shows you that the majority of the patrons at Plainridge Park Casino come from either Massachusetts generally or actually from Plainville and the surrounding communities. We only had about 20 percent of all of the patrons who came from outside of Massachusetts.

In terms of patron demographics, they were fairly evenly split between male and female. They were somewhat whiter than the general population of Massachusetts,

and also a little bit older. They tended to have higher education. You can see over 3-quarters of them had some college or more. And not too surprisingly, I suppose, almost a third of them were retired.

Again, this slide focuses on frequency of how often people had visited Plainridge Park Casino in the past year, and you'll see that almost 14 percent of them said that this was their first visit to Plainridge Park. But on the other end, we had about 30 percent of them who visited one to three times a year -- a month, excuse me, and then almost 40 percent of the patrons said that they visited once a week or more often. So, it's quite a loyal set of customers that we ended up interviewing.

This was information about why
people had chosen to visit Plainville or
Massachusetts, and almost two-thirds of
them said it was actually Plainridge Park
that led them to visit Plainville or to
come to Massachusetts. And with the

majority reporting that they had a good time and, again, a majority saying that they planned to return.

This shows you that gambling was clearly the motivating factor for people coming to Plainridge Park. 87 percent of them played slots while they were there, and only three and a half percent said that they did not gamble while they were at the casino.

Probably not too surprising, but it's interesting to see, for example, the split between the slots play and the horseracing. There was -- even though there's a horseracing track at Plainridge Park, the patronage -- the in-person patronage at the horseracing side is lower than --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: There is no racing on Saturday, so that may account for some of that.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. We noticed that there was a significant difference in the proportion of people who said they had

gambled on a horse race based on seasons. So in the summertime, it was about ten percent. And in the wintertime, it was about four percent.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And if you surveyed on a day that they had racing, those numbers may have been different as well?

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, it's possible.

But I don't think they would have been much higher. The slots parlor is definitely seems to be the biggest draw.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The biggest draw. Rachel, can I go back to the prior slide for a minute? Where it says, "the patrons were much more likely to visit because of the casino compared to those not from Massachusetts" -- oh, it's the people from Massachusetts are more likely to visit than those from --

MS. VOLBERG: So if they were from Massachusetts, they were much more likely to say that they had visited -- that they had come to Plainville to go to the casino

compared to those who were not from

Massachusetts who might have just been

passing through, and there's a casino and

let's stop and see what it looks like.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Anything on the smoking or nonsmoking, any questions relative to --

MS. VOLBERG: No. We tried to be very careful with the questionnaire. We only wanted to hold people up for about five to ten minutes. So we felt it was really important to ask just the exact questions that we needed with just maybe a couple of extra ones. So we did not ask about the smoking issue.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think
that's an interesting question.
Anecdotally, my last trip down there, you
know, I met somebody who comes from Rhode
Island specifically because Massachusetts
prohibits smoking, even though you can
obviously step outside. But, you know,
from a policy perspective, state policy
perspective be interesting to kind of gage

that question because a lot of people thought it might be, you know, kind of the nail in the coffin in Massachusetts prohibited. Be nice to maybe --

know, not a nail in the coffin but a disadvantage competitively, which then anecdotally we hear and also from other people could pose a question maybe could be competitive advantage. Because there is 30 people who smoke and 30 percent of people who smoke, and they like to do it while gambling. There's 70 percent who don't, and they like to gamble when they are not next to one smoking.

MS. VOLBERG: I'd have to say as a person who spends more time than I probably should in casinos I really like the nonsmoking policy.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: It seems like a really good question that perhaps in the future patron surveys we could --

MS. VOLBERG: I think we probably as we, you know, sort of proceed with the

planning for the next patron survey, I
think, that's probably a good idea to add
at least one question about, you know,
what's your opinion of the smoking policy
in Massachusetts. We'll figure out a good
way to ask it.

Okay, let's see. This slide shows that most patrons had visited a casino in the year prior to the casino opening. So these were people most of them from Massachusetts who had gambled in the past year at a casino. You can see that most of them gambled at a casino in Rhode Island or in a casino in Connecticut. So this, again, speaks to the issue of recapture. It does seem that, in fact, we were successful or you were successful in what you were trying to do. I'm just here to show you the numbers.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think the bottom number is interesting, ten percent had not visited a casino before trying out Plainville.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, that's also an

interesting figure. It will be interesting, again, when we do the follow-up general population survey to see what kind of an update has been in past year casino-gambling with the added of casino-gambling in Massachusetts. So that will be another sort of piece of information that we can fit into this finding as well.

This is a slide showing what people told us they had done in terms of non-gambling activities at Plainridge Park Casino. You can see that about a third or over a third of the patrons did not participate in any non-gambling activities, but almost 60 percent did purchase food or a beverage.

And there was relatively little
other kinds of activity. I think when we
do patron surveys at the Category 1
casinos, this set of responses is going to
look pretty different because there is many
more. There's going to be many more
amenities that people can partake in those

properties compared to Plainridge Park.

And then we also asked people about their spending off-site. That is not at Plainridge Park. And you can see that most people said they didn't spend anything, but there was some sort of spillover effects of people buying gas or doing a little bit of shopping, buying food and drink at a non -- at a restaurant or fast food outlet that was not located at Plainridge Park. So there are some sort of spillover impacts of the sort.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: This is very interesting because at our last meeting, we had a presentation by a consortium of Foxborough and Wrentham and Plainville with regard to trying to expand the economic activity regionally, and they were focused, amongst other things, on extending or widening the activities of the people that come to the casino to patronize the Wrentham Mall Outlets and the Foxborough Gillette Stadium. So this sort of dramatizes that there is a significant

target audience there for it.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, yes, I would say that's right. There might be some sort of cross-marketing things that could be done with the casino. I'm not an expert in that but I think, you know, there probably are some relatively easy ways to change this particular piece of the picture.

self-reported expenditures. So, in addition to asking them what they had spent their money on, we asked them how much did you spend. And, so, this is self-reported information. And what this shows you is that for all patrons, those are the averages for what they spent on gambling, on non-gambling on-site and non-gambling off-site. But then the next column over is the proportion of that average spent that's represented by patrons from Massachusetts.

So, it's interesting to see that the Massachusetts patrons accounted for about 3-quarters of the average spend on gambling and the average spend on non-gambling

	Page 81
1	off-site amenities. But they actually
2	accounted for 92 percent of the
3	non-gambling on-site amenities spent. So,
4	it was Massachusetts patrons who were most
5	likely to, for instance, be buying food and
6	beverage at the casino.
7	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is that per
8	visit; that's an average?
9	MS. VOLBERG: No, we asked them
10	about this visit.
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right. So
12	that one visit, that's the average of every
13	respondent for this.
14	MS. VOLBERG: Mm-hmm.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's a lot
16	of money on non-gaming. But that's all
17	non-gaming on-site. So the only thing
18	could be food or beverage, right?
19	MS. VOLBERG: And the gift store and
20	the sports bar.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But that's
22	food and beverage.
23	MS. VOLBERG: That's food and
24	beverage, yes. I think it Lisa, correct

1 me if I'm wrong, are there entertainment 2 evenings or events that you have? 3 MS. MCKINNEY: On Saturdays, yes. 4 On the weekends, we normally have entertainment. 5 6 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But that 7 would be they would be buying a drink and watching the entertainment. They wouldn't 8 9 be paying extra for the entertainment. 10 MS. MCKINNEY: In most cases, yes. 11 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Rachel, 12 that gambling number, is that a net or is 13 MS. VOLBERG: 14 Yes. 15 COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that 16 what they lost? MS. VOLBERG: Yes, that's typically 17 18 what they lost. Yes, that's the average 19 Boy, you guys got a whole bunch of 20 information a couple of weeks ago or maybe 21 four -- no, it was October 12th, about this 22 piece, so I'm going to walk through it 23 extremely quickly, because I still want to 24 get to the license plate survey.

So, basically, the economics team, we worked with them to figure out how to get this information about recapture and then we realized we could get out-of-state spending that was new to Massachusetts, and we could even ask some questions that would allow us to determine money that was reallocated from people spending on other things in Massachusetts to spending on gambling at the casino.

And here's your 100 million-dollar figure, Enrique. This was the recaptured spending, and it represented about 58 percent of all of the spending that people reported to us. The reallocated spending by folks from Massachusetts was 36.6 million, and then the new spending was from out-of-state patrons who came to Massachusetts to gamble at our casino.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is this for calendar year or what is the unit of measure here?

THE WITNESS: Yes. What we weighted it to was the calendar year, yes.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which I recognize to be very close to the figure I remember but obtained through the patrons, so we have a high confidency level.

MS. VOLBERG: Well, the information that we got from the patrons is actually from -- is actually the proportionality information. The information about the actual spending is based on formal reports from Plainridge Park.

This was the results of the questions that we asked about GameSense. You can see that almost 60 percent of the patrons said that they were familiar with GameSense, although only 17 percent of them had interacted with a GameSense adviser. But of those that did interact with a GameSense adviser, almost every single one of them were satisfied with the information that they were offered, and over of half them felt that they had learned something new. And then about a quarter of the patrons who reported having an interaction with a GameSense adviser said that they had

changed the way they had gambled, and most of them said that they had reduced the amount time and money, both of them, that they spent gambling.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You say only 17.4. I thought that was a good number.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes, I probably misspoke. That is a good number. Although compared to the proportionate that said they were familiar with the program, it would be nice if we could have more people interacting.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I think that over time that number -- the familiarity is going to be both, should be increasing by the work that we know just because of time, and we have a lot people returning to this facility we just heard earlier. They may become familiar with the program, and may increase the chances of interacting with a GameSense adviser.

MS. VOLBERG: And the question about interacting with a GameSense adviser was not restricted to this particular visit.

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So, I think, that's right that as more people sort of return and our return patrons that more and more of them will have had those interactions, and hopefully will have found that valuable.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And my only comment to that is we want to make sure we provide information in a variety of different ways. So, the fact that 60 percent of the patrons were familiar with the program, and that's within the first year, to me says that we're doing a great job making sure that information and resources are provided in a variety of different ways so that it's building that type of recognition for the program. 17 percent of patrons said that they had actually interacted with a GameSense adviser. That's just one way in which people may interact with the GameSense brand and the GameSense information. And when I saw that, I agree, I felt that that was encouraging information about the reach of the program.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Agreed.

MS. VOLBERG: Okay, so the license

plate survey. The reason we decided to do a license plate survey was because license plate surveys have been done or were done every two years in the New England area. All the New England casinos had a license plate survey that was done every two years in 2004 to 2014.

And the license plate surveys were actually the basis for the figure that Chairman Crosby uses quite often about the amount of money that has been leaving Massachusetts on a yearly basis and going to, you know, people going to casinos out of state to gamble.

What we wanted to do was to understand the performance of the license plate survey in relationship to the patron survey. The license plate survey is much less costly. And if you can get the same information at the same level of detail using a much less costly method, I say that's a good thing. So we wanted to just

sort of test the performance of the two methods in a face-to-face -- face-to-face.

So the survey methods and logistics we basically when we had our survey teams go out to Plainridge Park Casino on each occasion, there was a team of students that went out and actually counted all of the license plates on the property except for the employee parking sections at the same time that we were on site for the patron survey.

There were some differences in the methodology that we implemented compared to the New England gambling -- gaming research project that Clyde Barrow and David Bourgeois were running out of UMass Dartmouth, but these are the results.

Basically, this shows you that based on the patron survey, it appeared that about 77, 78 percent of the patrons were from Massachusetts compared to the license plate survey where 83 percent of the patrons would have been estimated to be from Massachusetts just based on what their

license plate state was.

And then if you estimate the proportion of revenue from Massachusetts and non-Massachusetts residents, again, there's a slight difference but it's quite small. Less than five percentage points between the license plate survey and the patron survey.

So what does this mean? We think what it means is that the license plate survey probably was a good source of information for estimating what revenues might be available for recapture, because the results are quite close. They're quite close when you look overall at overall patronage in Massachusetts and non-Massachusetts. But when you start breaking it down into spending on gambling versus non-gambling amenities on-site and non-gambling amenities off-site, close.

So we felt that this was a good exercise to enable us to compare the patron survey data to what had been collected over the years by other researchers. But we

think that particularly in understanding the extent of non-gambling expenditures on site and off site, the patron survey actually is a value added piece that you can't do when you're just doing a license plate survey. So we're recommending continuing with the license plate surveys just to see if that match continues to happen.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You mean the patron survey.

MS. VOLBERG: I'm sorry. We are recommending continuing to do the patron surveys, because that's the source for getting this recapture and also understanding the off-site and on-site non-gambling expenditures and also the reallocated.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The reallocated. Remind me, how is the revenue estimated from the license plate survey?

MS. VOLBERG: So the revenue is actually not estimated. We take the proportionality from the patron survey or

from the license plate survey, and then we take the actual revenues that are reported to the gaming commission, and that's what we say, okay, we're going to divide it into these proportions and that's how we get the numbers, the dollar numbers.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We don't plan a patron survey on Plainridge next year, are we?

MS. VOLBERG: We are in discussion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You're in

discussion about that, okay.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes. I think we're trying to weigh out when is the optimal time to go back out into the field, and part of that is the volume of information we get versus the cost of doing the survey. It's our intent, obviously, to do this at all three casinos and trying to figure out how to stage those so that we don't overwhelm our research team but at the same time find an efficiency, so we will continue to work with Rachel and her team.

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COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, the license plate survey kind of as you use it again in conjunction with the patron survey kind of looking ahead to the new licensees, you have the dynamics are going to change. MGM is going to have an exclusive parking garage, but you're also going to have people that are parking in another hotel, another restaurant who aren't just driving as they do right now to the Plainridge site. Obviously Everett you're going to have people using other modes of transportation to get there. it would be interesting if you get to have the conversation of thinking how we might use the technology that our licensees have to expand the use of license plate data as they collect it as well.

MS. VOLBERG: One of the questions that I didn't report on here but it's in the report that's going to be posted online is we did have a question asking patrons how they got to the property, and we'll have that in future patron surveys.

we'll know whether they came in their own car or if they came by bus or if they, you know, bicycled or they walked.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That will be dramatically different in the city than it is in Plainridge.

MS. VOLBERG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I haven't seen those bike lanes used yet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They are there.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good. Does that conclude your presentation?

MS. VOLBERG: There's the questions. And I just want to give one final shout-out to Heidi Stevens, who designed the paper version of the questionnaire. She did a great graphic for us, and that's the front of the patron survey that if people decided they wanted to do it by paper that they got a booklet with this cover, but not with the questions.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Did they do

	Page 94
1	it right there at the they completed it
2	at that table?
3	MS. VOLBERG: Yes. They were
4	offered the ability to complete either on
5	an iPad or if they preferred a paper
6	questionnaire, so we had both.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Other
8	questions? I know we had some on the way
9	but any other comments from Commissioners?
10	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Presumedly
11	the license plate survey is considerably
12	cheaper to perform than the patron survey.
13	MS. VOLBERG: Yes, considerably.
14	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I volunteer
15	for the license plate survey.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I've had
17	enough of that for different purposes over
18	the years.
19	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's a very
20	different survey. You have to punch into a
21	computer.
22	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very
23	different.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you very

	Page 95
1	much.
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
3	Great work, really informative. Thanks.
4	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Nice job.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Welcome, by
6	the way.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're running
8	a little late than anticipated. I think
9	I'd like to take a break, a five-minute
10	break.
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Sure.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We will
13	suspend for five minutes.
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good job.
15	
16	(A recess was taken)
17	
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We are back
19	from our break. Our next item on the
20	agenda is the ombudsman's report, community
21	mitigation guidelines, Mr. Ziemba.
22	MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman
23	and Commissioners.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

MR. ZIEMBA: Today we're contouring our review of the 2018 Community Mitigation Fund guidelines for our next funding round, which begins February 1st of 2018. I'm joined here by construction project oversight manager Joe Delaney and fairly soon, Mary Thurlow, our Community Mitigation Fund program director.

So, Commissioners, as you know, we met on September 14th to develop a list of questions to consider in reviewing the fund guidelines for this upcoming year. Since that time, we've met with local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees in Region B and in Region A. We've also met with the Public Safety Subcommittee. We didn't discuss the guidelines in that meeting, but that's part of our gaming policy advisory committee structure.

What I hope to do today is to develop a public discussion draft of the guidelines. This is very similar to what we did last year. So last year what we did is we sent out this discussion draft to the

public to get comments, and then we reconvened to consider all of those comments before we issued the final guidelines. We aimed for the first week of December last year. We're trying to do that as well this year.

So what we're trying to do today is to get some consensus just on a discussion draft. That doesn't mean that we're making any final determinations regarding what will be in the guidelines, but it really is a draft to solicit more discussion of items that are outstanding.

So after today if we're successful in getting together a draft with any additional questions that we want discussed during our review period, we would then have a public comment period which we aim to conclude on the 27th of November, that Monday after Thanksgiving.

And as I mentioned, our goal would be to reconvene here in that first week of December on December 7th at the commission meeting, and hopefully finalize our

guidelines at that time.

So what we have today in the packet, as I mentioned, these are not the final guidelines. We will probably do, you know, significant more wordsmithing even without any comments that we receive, but what the draft is meant to do is to provide some significant detail regarding all the concepts that we're entertaining for the 2018 fund.

You'll see that the recommendations are not dramatically different from what we experienced last year. As you know, the current status of our licensees we are still in, all be it, significantly down the line in the construction curve and basically the same situation that we were in last year in regard that we have two Category 1s in construction and one slots facility that is in operations. So even though there's been a lot of construction progress, we're basically at a similar point.

So in your packets, I think, the

	Page 99
1	best way to do this is in your packets
2	there is a document that's entitled "policy
3	recommendations for inclusion in the 2018
4	Community Mitigation Fund guideline
5	discussion draft." That's quite a
6	mouthful. But if you take a look at it, it
7	is the colorful document well, actually,
8	one of the colorful documents we have in
9	there, but it's with the light blue. It's
10	right there on the screen, which is good,
11	somebody anticipated where I was going to
12	go.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's the third
14	item on in the packet.
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's what?
16	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's the third
17	document.
18	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Third
19	document.
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Tab six.
21	MR. ZIEMBA: With all the blue
22	shading.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So you want to
24	go through each one of these questions and

have a discussion?

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MR. ZIEMBA: So what I was thinking I would do is I will give a general overview of everything in the packet. We can have a big discussion afterwards. Certainly as we go through, if you have any questions, I can take those as we go. think, it will be hard to hold all questions to the very end. But the way I am planning it is I will give you a little bit of detail on each one of these sections as we go through, but I'm not trying to stop any discussion. That's the purpose of today.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Very good.

MR. ZIEMBA: Okay. So the first item up on number one is: Should the Commission place an overall limit on grants for the 2018 CMF? And just as we did last year, I recommend that we also put a limit on grants for this upcoming year. Last year what we said is that we will place a limit on grants. But, again, these are guidelines. It's not meant to be a hard

and fast limit on grants that we will award.

The Commission will take a look at what we received for applications. The Review Team will make recommendation regarding what we should fund in the aggregate amount, and what we should take a look at for each of the individual categories of grants.

So, I do recommend that we establish an overall limit. But at this stage, even though we've had some conversations at the local level, I don't even pretend to be at a point where I would recommend even an interim amount of what we should allow for funding for this year.

Overall, we have approximately \$10 million that is remaining in the fund from the initial funds that we received from the gaming licensees, that 17.5 million. And we have approximately two more years that we have to -- that we will need that initial pot of money to pay for any grant awards.

And the reason for that is that MGM Springfield is not due to open until later in 2018, September at the latest we hope. So as a result, we will not experience new funding into the fund until at least the last quarter of next year.

We have been very conservative in how we've approached this, and we have not tried to allocate dollars that we don't have yet in the bank, and I'd recommend that we continue to do so. I don't know, Commissioners, if you wanted to talk about that one in general.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just a quick question. It says 2017 budgeted -- we anticipated authorizing more than 3.4 million. Our request that we approved came in under that. As you thought about potentially expanding spending in some categories, does that total up to 3.4 if everybody was taking advantage of, you know, some of the suggestions you're making kind of where does that new amount look like if we had to budget for this year?

MR. ZIEMBA: I don't specifically say 3.4 for this year, because we don't know where we are.

 $\label{thm:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I understand} \\ \mbox{that.}$

MR. ZIEMBA: But I do recommend that we can go above. So the figure that you're referencing there, that 3.4, that was the targeted spending after we reviewed them with all the local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees, and the Commission made the determination. We did have applications over and above 2.2 million, but this is after The Review Team took a look at all the applications, so it is significantly less than the 2.2.

My comfort in recommending, even in the initial sense greater funding under certain categories is that, you know, we did have 3.4 million in targeted dollars. We granted less than that last year. We have \$10 million that is available between the next two years.

And, so, if it's four and six, six

and four, three and seven, three and seven might be a problem. But even within that, we would have some -- hopefully, some ability to have some additional spending in some of those categories.

But the way that we budget all of these, it's a little bit difficult.

Because even if we say on a target we're willing to spend a million-dollars for transportation projects and that we're going to spend 600,000 for workforce development projects, the factor that we don't really put a cap on is the specific impact grants. And those specific impact grants could go up and down and all over the place, but we do put more constraints over the things that are sort of anticipatory rather than reacting to specific events.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it is fair to say to Commissioner Stebbins' point is that there is at least 900,000 from last year if we just take the 3.4, and there was a method to that, and we'll continue to

have that method for this, but going forward that there is at least, you know, a little bit there that we could throw.

MR. ZIEMBA: We think so, yes. And part of this whole process will be to determine if the categories of spending that we have here are adequate, even in the guidelines are the things that have not taken into account, potential new spending areas. And, I think, we will get into that a little bit today of things that we're going to have to further discuss with the local committees, and then bring that back to the Commission to establish that.

Because there might be, for example, even with our recommendations on workforce development, even though we're recommending an increase -- I'll get into this a little bit later -- you know, one thing we've certainly heard at the local level is that there is a tremendous need out there for workforce development programs, and perhaps we will get pushed back in our further conversations that we need more in that

area or transportation, for example, those are always wildly popular sections.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I do have some thoughts about the cap, but let's get through a couple of the other recommendations, you know, discussion points that you mentioned, specifically, the workforce development.

MR. ZIEMBA: So, Commissioners, looking at page two, let me just give you the sort of 20,000 foot highlights of each of the categories, and then I'll get into a little more detail as we get further into the document. But, first, I just want to thank all the members of the local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees for providing a lot of input, and some of the comments that we received are baked into the recommendations even they are right now. I know we will have further conversation, but they are reflected in what we put into this draft.

And notably, as I just mentioned, the workforce we recommended further amount

and in transportation we did recommend an increase in the amount of the grant based on some of the input that we received.

So specific impact grant, so we are recommending an increase from 400,000 for specific impact grants to 500,000 for specific impact grants. And, again, as I mentioned, we can authorize spending over and above these thresholds. We specifically gave our authority in our guidelines last year, and we have a process whereby communities can ask for a waiver of an amount.

These are really meant to send a signal on what we anticipate for spending to communities but not a very strict limit. So if there is impacts being experienced in any one community in excess of that, they can demonstrate that. They can show how it's related to the casino. Of course we want to have a method to review that.

Now, the increase from 400,000 to 500,000, that is more as a result of a little bit more of a stringent application

of a rule that, I think, we anticipated last year but it wasn't very precisely written in our guidelines from last year. So when we discussed some of the approaches to make sure that spending is within reason in the quote/unquote early years of the grant program, one thing that we said is, hey, we're going to try to establish a grant limit for specific impact grants. But we didn't specifically state that -- when we established a 400,000 limit on specific impact grants last year, we didn't specifically state that communities could only submit one application.

And, so, communities could submit one application for 400K, another application for 400K and another application for 400K, and that wasn't really, I think, what we intended last year. And the new language -- there's new language in this recommendation that would limit it to that one application. And because we're limiting it to that one application, we're recommending increasing

the amount by 100,000 to accommodate any sort of greater local need. And, once again, if there's a need over and above that 500,000, there's a waiver process built into our regulations. But that's the theory behind increasing that amount to 500,000.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But in that waiver, does that mean that it will be one application or can they submit, let's say, multiple intersections to be dealt with in a whole corridor as one grant, for example.

MR. ZIEMBA: Well, very good question. Last year when we anticipated the \$400,000 limit, we didn't say that your application could not touch upon numerous areas. So you can have an intersection here. You can have a parking issue here. You can have a business impact over here as long as the total thing impact was 400,000. So all we're saying is that one application could not exceed 500, but you could have multiple areas within that one application.

Workforce pilots, we have continued

the same program from last year. We haven't changed what we're seeking from last year in the pilots. But based on the demonstrated need and the regions, the fact that we're even closer to massive hiring in the west and even closer to massive hiring in the east, we did recommend increasing the amount over and above what was included in the guidelines from last year.

I will note here, and forgive me if I repeat myself later, but when I'm saying we're increasing the amount from 200 to 300,000 per region, that may not exactly be entirely accurate based on how awards we did. In the guidelines last year, we said we wanted to have 200,000 in the east, 200,000 in the west. But when we came to the award time, we had very good applications and we decided to offer two awards in the west of totaling about 370,000.

So if you take at look at the 300,000 in the west, based on the award, that's actually a decrease versus what we

Page 111

recommended last year. Excuse me, that's actually a little bit of a decrease looking at it based on what was awarded. But one thing that we did note in all of our conversations, last year in our conversations with the award winners is that there may be the availability of host community agreement funds in this upcoming year that could enable communities to fund workforce programs. Specifically, in the Springfield host community agreement, there is some community funds, one purpose of which is workforce that potentially may become available in this next year.

Again, Springfield will face the same issue that we would whereas MGM
Springfield is not going to be up and running and generating some of the taxes until a third quarter of next year. So it may take a little while to generate the taxes, but it will be available for workforce programs. But that's a little bit of thinking behind the workforce pilots.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think personally, I think, it's a good suggestion. I think what we learned going through this process last year when we looked at these grants was what workforce development professionals were telling us about the populations in the numbers they could serve on that dollar amount, so that was good information for us to learn.

But I also think we realize that
there is, to your point, an opportunity to
see what else we can leverage either
through host communities, and I would even
argue that, you know, our ongoing
relationship with the governor skills
cabinet could also lead us to other state
resources, which could come into play. So
in giving us that flexibility, I think,
could be helpful.

MR. ZIEMBA: The next big category is transportation planning. Again, this is a popular item. We received a good number of applications on this item last year.

And what we're recommending is to go up

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slightly in the terms of the amount of the grant to 200,000. Communities had asked for a little more flexibility in this regard. And what we have seen in some of our awards in the past where we awarded, for example, \$100,000 for a planning grant, we have found out that some communities have actually had to hold that grant while they cobbled with other resources to fully pay for a transportation planning project. And, so, that's why we're recommending a slight increase in that amount. We will see if people out there say that we should increase that amount based on projects that are out there.

The next category is the tribal impact grant. And, as you know, last year we awarded \$200,000 for technical assistance program through the Southeast Regional Planning and Economical Development District to help communities in the area of the potential tribal casino, understand what impacts there may be from the facility.

What we specified last year was that we would not actually authorize spending until there would be a second vote by the Commission that would state that the commission believes that the tribal facility will begin construction. So even though we did authorize 200,000 last year, we have -- no spending is occurring, because we have not had that second vote.

So what we're recommending here is that we just keep status quo of that program we authorized during this current year. And even though it's 200,000 and 200,000 for 2017 grants, in essence, that 200,000 spending is already baked into our totals. And what we could do is if it's not spent this year, we could just transfer the availability of funding into the next year.

The next item is the non-transportation planning grants. I'll provide a little more detail on this a little bit later. However, what this grant reflects is that many communities have

already allocated their reserves and have no funding left for non-transportation planning. So, I'll get into that a little bit later.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, remind me, how many communities got reserves and how many are fully exhausted?

MR. ZIEMBA: So we have 28 communities that have reserves that were awarded reserves, and out of those approximately between 10 and 12 have expended their reserves fully. We're in the process of trying to determine how two communities, as you remember, we awarded a transportation planning grant to Revere and Saugus this past year, and we asked them to tell us how they are going to allocate their reserves between the two communities, so they're in the calendar. That is why I'm giving you a little bit of a range.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: John, I had a question. In reviewing these types of grants that we have issued and intend to issue in the future, I had a question. And

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knowing that this is a draft document, there's been so much conversation of late about public safety. And, in particular, it's a long lead item, meaning police, thoughts of what we're going to need. I think of public safety and the safety of these facilities is going to certainly be an issue, an important part of mitigation frankly.

And, in particular, I was thinking about police training costs. Training is something that has to be done well in advance of opening these facilities and just wondered if there was a category or if there is any thought that we could give to covering some of these costs with some of these mitigation funds.

Similar to transportation, long lead item really takes time well before the opening to get the numbers right. We're in active negotiations now. I mean, active conversations about what kind of training, who will be involved, working the police departments collaborating their efforts.

But, you know, to the best of my knowledge, most police departments in the state are -- they have fewer officers than they need. And for us to be asking for additional state police, additional local police is an effort, meaning new officers will need to be hired, training costs. And I just wondered in reading these categories if we could think about a way to mitigate some of those expenses with grant money.

MR. ZIEMBA: I think you raised a very good point. When we take a look at our different categories, as I mentioned at the beginning for specific impact grants, those are the big grants that people are demonstrating an impact, and training costs can have an impact on the community, an impact on other public safety partners during this period.

But when we take a look at the actual language of what we had in our guidelines from last year, we broke it down into, okay, for the slots facility, we can pay for operational-related concerns

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because they're operational. So very simply we said the Category 1 facilities are not yet operational, so we're only going to pay for construction-related impacts out of that fund, that specific impact fund.

But as you mentioned, Commissioner, we did say, well, hold on a second.

Transportation, for example, those are long lead time items. So if we waited for an operational impact, we would be two or three years down the bad side of the planning curve. So we might need to think about what we're doing for planning for transportation projects even in the construction phase, and workforce development was another one.

We said, if we don't try to tackle the workforce needs now, that's when we're doing all of the hiring. So even though we're still in a construction phase, there are certain operational items that might necessitate a greater look. And, I think, the draft that is before you may be too

restrictive in types of the language on what is counted under a specific impact grant. Because the language, even though it is pretty broadly worded, I think that there may be some language in there that just -- it's too restrictive when it says that this has to be a construction period impact.

And, I guess, probably what I would recommend is that we should specifically call that out in our guidelines or in our solicitation for comment and talk to our local partners, our advisory committees about what those needs are locally, statewide and bring back a lot more comment to you on how we should include all of those costs.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It would be much appreciated. It was a topic that came up recently at our public safety subcommittee meeting, the kinds of planning that's going on now, but there are costs affiliated with the planning and the training in particular, so that would be

appreciated.

MR. ZIEMBA: Okay. We can do that.

with that. Whether we call it operational readiness or it's a pilot program or a specific impact, an addition of the restrictive nature of the specific impact language, I think, you're right,

Commissioner. It's something we need to consider the district attorney's -- the Suffolk County District Attorneys Office is a subset of this topic. So that would be great if you could include that in the request for comments.

MR. ZIEMBA: We can certainly do
that. And, Commissioners, just so you
know, I'm not going to go over every one of
these items on this list. You can read
certainly, but a lot of them are
duplicative when we're coming up with the
questions and sometimes the questions, you
have the same answers for multiple
questions. So I'm going to take you
through this list and just hit on some of

the highlights, but let me just proceed on number three on that page two.

And the gist of this is last year we said how should we evaluate grants and what we said is that, hey, these grants are literally all over the place in terms of different areas. We can't come up with an exact scoring system that could say, hey, your transportation planning grant is 87.4 on our evaluation and your workforce development grant is 79.7, and this one gets a grant and that one doesn't get a grant. That would just -- it probably wouldn't make too much sense.

So what we recommend is that we continue what we did last year where we had established criteria, all the communities know what those criteria are that we're going to weigh all of these applications against. And then we have very, very public conversations about all of these criteria and the documents were rather, you know, they were rather complete last year. So I recommend that we continue to do that.

The one thing that I do recommend is that we include -- we try to make our applications as simple as possible. This is a brand-new program. We don't want to burden the municipality, so we're putting together these applications. They have a lot of other things that they need to do. But I would recommend that we include a very specific question that makes our applicants with specificity tell us what is the connection between what they're asking for and the casino. And we just need to have a little more detail.

We cannot grant funds for general municipal purposes, even though a lot of these projects are tremendous that we see. We just can't do it unless we can really demonstrate the nexus to the casino. And, so, my recommendation is we add another question in our review. Commissioner Macdonald, you sat on The Review Team last year and I think you probably concur with that one.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I do concur

with that.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And you're planning on continuing to sit on those local --

> COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I am.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is I know we talked about one aspect of this before and its conversations that show up at the local community mitigation. But the notion of measuring or metric and now we have one more year of our ability to at least attempt to, you know, to measure prior grants, prior grant activities. Planning sometimes might be difficult, but sometimes it's very concrete because they study specific intersections and times and whatnot. But another emphasis in addition to that relation to the casino to me is the notion of can we measure the impact that prior grants are having or that they will have; can we project the impact that this grant will have?

MR. ZIEMBA: One concrete example of what you just said, Commissioner, is for

our workforce grants. We worked to include a laundry list. I think it's like 12 or 13 that we're requiring as a report. And even though we feel a little bit badly for our grantees that they have to provide such extensive reports, we know that they are familiar with all of these reports from the numerous other grant programs. But it's something, that given the infancy of this program, we thought that it was necessary even though it might be a little bit burdensome.

So, Commissioner, the bottom of page two, we recommend a new category for non-transportation planning grants. When we were in the context of our reviews last year and the conversations that we had with communities, there is a need, there is an ask for non-transportation planning.

We rejected at least one community
last year for what might have been,
otherwise, a very good project because it
looked to us like it was an economic
development planning project, and they were

applying through a transportation planning category.

So even though there was some connection to transportation systems, we felt that the whole purpose of it was really for economic development planning to try to take advantage of the opportunities from a Wynn casino or from an MGM Springfield casino and to enable communities to get in a better position to take advantage of those opportunities.

And, so, what I'm recommending here is that we establish a new category for non-transportation planning but a modest sum of \$50,000, and this would not be a reserve. What this would be would be a grant with a maximum of \$50,000, and it would be upon application of the commission. So The Review Team would review the narrative each one of these applications, and we would approve some, and we may not approve others. But it would not be a categorical of \$50,000 times the X number of communities that is

established under new reserve.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is it fair to say that we might see a lot of economic development planning grants requests under this new category?

MR. ZIEMBA: Maybe, yes, probably. But economic planning was allowable under the reserves that is still outstanding, as we just discussed. There is still a good number of those reserves that are out there. We have had some instances of economic development planning just a couple of weeks ago or a month or so ago. We authorized the Northampton planning grant. That was very similar to a Saugus planning grant basically where they're trying to prep themselves to see how they can particularly can take advantage of the opportunities.

Other communities have contacted me out here in Eastern Mass. about what they want to do in that regard. So we may, and I would expect it too, but the history doesn't bare it out as much as I would

expect. But, I think, once you call it out as a specific category, you might get more applications.

Page three, number five: How and when should the mitigation fund guidelines reflect the work of the Lower Mystic Regional Working Group? Commissioners, you're well aware of that group. It's a group of a number of different agencies, MassDOT, Central Transportation Planning staff, a number of different -- the regional RPA. Who am I missing, Joe?

MR. DELANEY: Us.

MR. ZIEMBA: Us, us, attorney general's office, Everett, Somerville, Boston, a number of different entities and they're taking a look at the regional efforts that might be necessary, given all of the growth, all of the growth, not just the Wynn casino that are expected for those areas, and they're coming with numerous recommendations on what to do from a transportation perspective.

That report probably will not be

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completed until the middle of January or maybe even later. So in that regard, even though there are a number of a great recommendations, hopefully they will be coming from that group. It probably won't be able to fit into our application round given the lateness, but these are designed to be projects that will go on for probably decades. So the fact that we're not considering that report specifically in the application cycle, we can certainly look at all reports and our evaluations. probably okay.

Okay, number six: Should the Commission revisit its guidelines regarding grants involving private parties? Commissioners, as you know, this has been a particularly vexing issue because of various constitutional limits that we face whereby agencies are not prohibited from benefiting or providing funds directly to a private entity unless there is generally a public benefit or a public purpose.

So what we're recommending here is

Last year we had a requirement that would require a significant match for projects that involved private parties, a match or a significant match. But what we are recommending here is that we change that up just a little bit whereby if one is if you have a host community application, we would require a dollar-for-dollar match for a private entity application. And for surrounding communities and others, it would be a significant match. And, again, that's a waivable requirement.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And what do we mean or how has the significance match concept meaning received; is it less than dollar per dollar?

MR. ZIEMBA: It has been less than dollar per dollar in our experience, and what counts as a match will always be part of what we review as well. But, again, a lot of what we're doing here is sending signals. When we're sitting here in these meetings, if we're in Springfield or we're

in Boston or just sitting in our offices, it's very difficult to involve that who receives benefits from any of our grants.

And we want to make sure that we're careful of the mitigation fund, and that things that we don't know don't come back to hurt us.

And, so, by making sure that our local partners and our licensees are involved in the process to make sure that all grant applications of this ill are meritorious, we think that there should be contributions on all sides, and it would help us in our reviews.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it's fair to say that that significance can be quantified or we're hoping to?

MR. ZIEMBA: No. I didn't specify a specific percentage for what significant is.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no, but could be quantified. Here's our contribution. It's not just my best efforts, let's say, to do something or

other. They're valued at -- you know.

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MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. We view that very differently from an in-kind match for which we have for a lot of our other programs, like transportation planning grants and the others versus an actual dollar match, either dollar for dollar or significant. All right, so I will skip the rest of the page on four, and I will go down to number eleven.

So on this one, we had some discussion a little bit earlier regarding what we would do 300,000 versus 200,000, and I just wanted to note that the two educational programs in Region B we did award 371,833 for the total grants under that. So I just wanted to give you a little more detail on that.

On page twelve -- on page six,
number twelve. Now, this was one of the
most heavily debated items in our
conversations with the local Community
Mitigation Advisory Committees, and the
question that we put to them was: Should

we base our awards on the revenues that we've received from the licensees in each region?

So each licensee will pay
6.5 percent of the gross gaming taxes into
the Community Mitigation Fund. But the
Wynn Boston Harbor facility is larger and
it's expected to generate more revenues
than the MGM Springfield site. MGM
Springfield site is obviously going to
generate a very, very significant
resources. But in comparison to the Wynn
facility, the Wynn facility will generate
more in taxes and more in contributions to
the mitigation fund.

And, so, the question that we have received and we have discussed with the local committees is that: Should there be a correlation between the amount of funding that each of these facilities put into the Community Mitigation Fund with what each of the regions receive out of the fund?

And pretty much overwhelmingly in both Region A and Region B, they have

recommended that we should contemplate a split in the regions, but that we should take into account other regional concerns. For example, the slots facility did put money into the mitigation fund out of its licensing fees, but it doesn't have to pay into the fund every year. The funding out of the slots facility, as you know, it goes into the Local Aid and it goes into the Racehorse Development Fund, but it doesn't go into the Community Mitigation Fund.

And I don't think that there was -I don't think that that related to the
legislature's feeling that the slots
facility wouldn't have any impacts. I
don't think that that was the case at all.
I think it was the legislature just saying,
okay, here are our expected funds from a
bunch of different resources towards a
bunch of different resources. Local Aid is
a very key item. The slots facility is
going to be up and running first. Let's
dedicate some of the initial dollars
towards the Local Aid fund, and then we'll

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try to determine where the other funds are allocated in the rest of the gaming -- excuse me, Category 1 facilities.

So what we're recommending here is that we work over this next year to try to establish a system that would split up the fund into these regions. And by split up, again, similar to what everything else that we are doing here, it would not be an absolute concrete wall of spending between the east and the west.

First of all, the mitigation fund legislation requires the Commission to award based on need. And what we think is that within awarding based on need, you can establish systems that would more correlate to the size of the facilities in each of the regions.

So if you established a system whereby if funds are allocated to the different regions but if year after year or in any one given year funds are not needed in one particular area, they can then be made available to the other region or to

the other regions if they're not being utilized in one area.

And, so, what we're recommending here is not that we set up this system for this upcoming round since we are in the midst of just a first license fee application rounds, but that we split it up between the regions on a going forth basis and spend the next year to develop a really good system for splitting that up.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do you have thoughts on that, Commissioner?

commissioner stebbins: Yes. I originally looked at this idea and wasn't sure how -- what I felt about it. But, you know, you take some recent past history into consideration, and you don't really need to look as far back as the Big Dig exercise. And Western Mass. when the Big Dig started to hit budget shortfalls saw a lot of money reclaimed back from their side of the state to make sure the Big Dig was completed and projects kind of got put on hold. So I can certainly understand the

sentiments. I'm actually encouraged to hear that, you know, Eastern Mass. kind of has the same viewpoint of what is generated here should stay here.

So, I think, it's a worthwhile exercise for us to think about. But I think to the point you made, John, given some flexibility to address any future needs in the Plainville area as they may come up but, you know, make an effort to try to keep the money locally based as to, you know, where the local projects are. So, I encourage it as long as we can come up with the right mechanisms and the right system for it.

MR. ZIEMBA: I should note we did receive at least one comment or some caution in this regard where they said if you do breaking things into too many buckets, you might limit your ability to pay for a major project that everyone agrees with, et cetera, and that they experience, especially in NPO planning for transportation dollars is that they have

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specifically not adopted breaking things up into different regions because of that.

In some years, western part of the region might get more funding than the eastern part. In other years, the eastern region, a subregion of a region might get more funds. But I just reference that, because it was a comment we did hear in our local committees.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Any comments Because I do want to just agree on this? with Commissioner Stebbins that I initially felt that we shouldn't split. The question about splitting in my mind came up fairly quickly, very early, rather, in this community mitigation program. But as we have now a little bit of history as to what we're seeing, granted, there is a lot that might come up that we haven't yet seen. And some of the, you know, impact from this communities, again, with the relative to the slots parlor and so on, I think there is really a lot of merit in what you're proposing here to study it, to, you know,

recognize that it's something that we might want to implement in some cautious way but one that will allow each community to say, well, this is what comes from -- what's available from the casino. It comes from the casino. It should be towards that region, and it's all proportional in some way.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Makes sense.

MR. ZIEMBA: At the bottom of page six, this is a quick one. As the Commission is aware, a couple of years ago we entertained a grant request for lease assistance for the Hampden County Sheriff. They were moved out of the footprint of the MGM Springfield facility and after, I believe, 26 years to another facility, which was had lease payments were much more expensive than what they had been paying for the previous 26 years.

At the time, we stated that we would entertain no more than \$2 million in total lease assistance over a good number of years, but the sheriffs department would

have to reapply every single year for the lease assistance. We'd evaluate it each year.

Unfortunately, due to some administrative changes during this past year, the sheriffs department did not get their application in by the first. They contacted us very shortly. We contacted them very shortly after the first, but it's a statutory deadline, and we had no opportunity to receive their application.

So what this would do is enable the sheriffs department to apply not only for future lease assistance but for the what I'm calling the missing year as so far it's missing. Again, we evaluate each request by its own merits and take a look at the budget for the sheriff and what they're getting in state aid, et cetera, but this would allow them to have two, in a sense, two years of lease assistance.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good.

MR. ZIEMBA: Number -- also a quick ne. Number -- page seven, number one.

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Last year we received a joint application from two communities for grants, and that was not -- the joint applications were not baked into our guidelines last year, but we said because we want to encourage communities to work together, we like regional approaches. We accepted that application.

The only difficulty is that a lot of the rules that would apply to joint applications weren't built into our guidelines last year. And, specifically, the big rule that we are looking at is that, for example, if you have a transportation planning grant application, if you're any one community, you apply for a \$150,000 planning grant transportation, we would require you to use the \$100,000 reserve that you have so it doesn't live fallow for many years. And then we would take that 100,000, and we'd give you \$50,000 in new funds.

And, so, what we're saying is that for joint applications, we would apply the

same rules but we wouldn't double-dip on our end. So if you're two communities applying for \$150,000 application, we wouldn't require 100,000 out of one reserve and 100,000 out of another reserve. It would just be that combined 100,000. And, so, that's what we're saying here that we specifically authorize joint applications, but we subject them to the same rules.

Bottom of page seven, number two, I talked about this a little bit in relation to the Mystic Valley -- Lower Mystic Valley Working Group. But one big question that we put to our regions this year is: Should we begin to start paying for the actual construction costs of transportation projects?

To date, we are paying only for the planning design of those construction projects, not the actual construction costs themselves. And, so, in the conversations within the regions, I think everyone does recognize that, even though we will have very significant funds in future years, I

wouldn't say in relative terms that we have very significant funds right now based on our \$10 million.

But in future years, once we actually get the contributions from the gaming taxes from the licensees, there will be very significant funds each year to pay for a wide variety of projects, one of them being transportation projects. But, I think, as of right now that we don't yet have those significant dollars because no matter what we do, even with our significant dollars, the amount of funding that is necessary for transportation projects is obviously astronomical. And we, with our funds, couldn't possibly pay for a wide range of transportation projects that are out there.

It will require other sources, either the federal funding or state transportation funding. And one thing that we will need to continue to work on with our transportation partners and within the committees is: How do we use our funds to

leverage those other funds? How do we make the commitments when the funding cycles begin? When do they end? How does this fit into the NPO process?

There are tons of things that need to be considered before we actually start spending transportation dollars out of the mitigation fund. Any questions on that?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Actually, I was expecting that the comment would be different, that there would be people saying yes, let's start paying for some of this but I --

MR. ZIEMBA: I was surprised, too. But, I think, people do recognize that no matter what we do out of the fund, we're not going to be able to pay for it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're not the only ones.

MR. ZIEMBA: And that we need to figure that out. But, in reality, if you take a look at a lot of the transportation projects that are on the board that we've talked about, a lot of these projects still

would require some significant design over this next year. So even if we're paying for a design, it might go a long way.

And nothing's to say that, you know, we couldn't entertain conversations with groups of communities and with agencies on planning for future dollars, which inevitably we probably will do that at some point. We'll have to figure out how that all works within the grant rounds or these things come up sometimes in between grant rounds.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think
it's fair to say on the basis of the
meetings I've participated in is that there
is a unanimity in recognizing the order of
magnitude of the cost of an actual
construction project goes so far beyond the
kind of planning grants and other grants
that we've given in the past. It's just
not something that's realistic at this
point in time.

MR. ZIEMBA: Okay. Top of page eight, number three, this relates to the

conversation that we had earlier. But, in general, what I was trying to do with this question is that the Category 1 facilities, MGM Springfield and Wynn Boston Harbor, will soon be up and running and we will be experiencing a range of new impacts or we may experience a range of new impacts.

The statute under the mitigation fund calls for us to take a look at a number of different potential impacts, including educational impacts, housing impacts, other impacts. Maybe there will be business impacts, other impacts that could occur. And we're not there. The facilities are not operational. We have not experienced widespread impacts from our Plainridge Park facility. So we're just not in the situation where we may be in future years.

So what I'm recommending here is that we continue to work with all of our partners and with the research team and Mark Vander Linden and UMass to try to figure out what data we need, what policy

modules out there do we need to try to figure out some of these other larger issues of what happens if there are -- this gentrification in neighborhoods as a result of the economic development from our facilities, and what concerns might be out there. What do we do about that, if anything? What do we do?

And, so, a lot of work will need to be brought into this next year, and this is putting folks on notice. But thinking of Commissioner Cameron's point earlier where specifically we said public safety. There will be public safety impacts in the future. What should we do about those in the future? I guess, sort of what Commissioner Cameron was saying is maybe that future is now when it's coming to the public safety training. So we have the luxury of talking about things in the future, but we might have to talk about things now.

All right. Number four, one impact, specific impact grant. I mentioned this

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before. The recommendation is that we should, but it would be waivable. Page nine, one thing that we're recommending is under the mitigation statute under Section 68, there are two groups of eligible entities. Communities can apply for grants, and then governmental entities can also apply for grants if there is a regional impact.

What we're specifying here is that if there is an impact with an A community itself, we would like the application to go through the community itself. So if you're a redevelopment authority, you would not necessarily submit an application on your own. If you're a public school, you would submit it through the community itself. And that would help promote greater planning within the communities. And there are some nuances that we would need to think about in regard to how the statute is written. Water districts and other types of issues that we'll have to think about but, in general, we're hoping that that's

the goal going forward.

Hopefully number eight is an easy one. Should we continue to extend our previously authorized reserves? I think that has been a very successful aspect of our mitigation fund, and I think we should continue to recommend that.

So with that, I think that is the range of the issues that we will continue to review with all of our local partners and our advisory committees.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

General comments for Mr. Ziemba? I have a couple.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just thanks for really being thoughtful about what could happen, and these recommendations are very sound. It's a working progress, right, these grants and every year there will be new things, and I think you accurately reflected changes from last year to this year and gave us a lot to think about.

So that's really helpful to have

that documented like this and give us a chance to really focus on some of the changes.

would echo that and just say that the maturing of this process has been interesting as we've watched what we've experienced so far. But I also would give you more due credit to how you're engaging the local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees, and they're obviously providing some really sound feedback and ideas and thoughts to the program, you know, and we're utilizing the committees, I think, as everybody intended.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, I wanted to mention and go back to an early point and that is the one of the cap, the cap for grant and the cap total. And I come at it with a bit of dilemma or an ambivalence, if you will. Because on the one hand, there is a little bit more money in the horizon with the opening of MGM.

So, our initial approach of, you know,

being cautious was to let a lot of this money sort of last through, you know, a period between the initial funding from the licensing fee to the next time.

So I like the idea of being conservative and incremental, you know, approach to each of those and a per grant or a total. But my impression is that the flip side of that is that it creates this small requests times, you know, 28, right, because there is all these communities that want a -- they want to do their own planning. They want to do their own preparing for to benefit from the casino, et cetera, et cetera.

And I think, in general, this mitigation fund that you had let's grab the biggest packets, and I know there is a lot of construction consideration relative to those big projects. We're not going to do any of that through one fund, but I do think that, you know, that's what happens with this approach.

So I'm sort of thinking we should

Page 151

really increase that cap, the overall cap and communicate the waiver and, you know, you are recommending -- I'm all for the increase per grant to the workforce development and the specific impacts. And perhaps a way to incentivize this addressing the highest, the biggest sort of projects, maybe we can think of providing a bonus for original approach.

What if somebody, you know, three communities saw a similar impact, one in which each of them got made use of their own ability to apply. But if they did apply times three, we could kick in an additional 50 or 100,000 to allow them to coordinate efforts to plan jointly. And, therefore, maybe we will get into those bigger impacts. If we want now that three or however many communities think this is something that we should all address and we're willing to work together, then we can incentivize a regional bonus.

So the one thought I have relative to all of this is that if we can fit some

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money there for a bonus, create it, whatever we want to call it, approach, I will be all for that.

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COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You're thinking transportation, I suspect.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, if there is really a regional impact, that's the The construct with which we biggest one. deal with in Massachusetts, this is true, by the way, in the scope of authority and many other state agencies is that we have a number of small communities. There is not really a county form of government. some of these impacts, you know, I think are regional or the bigger ones. because this is a region. The casino came to a region. It didn't come to necessarily -- its effect, rather, it goes to a region, not just one community.

But I think given timing, we now have a couple of years of experience and we've seen some very creative and we haven't funded everyone's requests, but maybe we can further incentivize the

regional collaboration as a way to try to address regional problems.

MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's a great

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idea. Why don't we include that in our questions for deliberation and get some

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comment on that and how it could be done,

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what category should it be done and I think

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that's a great idea.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I may be done

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for the day on good ideas. Any other

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questions for Mr. Ziemba?

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COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, just

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on that last point on the basis of the last

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two years of my participating in the local

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advisory committees and also on the

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subcommittee, the subcommittee has not met

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yet, but it's already apparent to me that

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there is a well of experience that is now

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beginning to be acted out on by the

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individual members of the advisory

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committees, and the guidelines have always

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included reference to waivers on any caps

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that are placed. And we have exceeded the

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caps in the past where particular -- where

the merits of a particular application have justified it.

And I would anticipate that with this cumulative experience that the local communities will see the opportunity to go beyond a particular cap with the understanding that by our very own guidelines that we invite implicitly a well-thought out proposal that goes beyond it provided that it can be justified.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. I think that more than covers this section. How are we doing on time? Shall we go to the next -- do we need any breaks? Thank you, John and Joe.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you both.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let's go to the legal division, Counsel Blue.

MS. BLUE: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. We have a number of

regulations or a couple of regulations,

actually, and a non-disclosure vote in this

section. So the first thing I'd like to

it.

bring your attention to is the small business impact statement for 205 CMR 146.

This is the table game's equipment. You had this regulation before you, I think, at our last meeting. And we what we would like today is your approval of the small business impact statement and the ability to move this regulation forward through the process.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that the Commission approve the small business impact statement for 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 CAMERON: Second.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

There is -- just for the record, these have been already through the process?

MS. BLUE: No, we're going to start

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're going to

	Page 156
1	start the process.
2	MS. BLUE: Yes. I believe we are
3	going to start it, because this is the
4	small business impact statement.
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We've seen the
6	draft in prior
7	MS. BLUE: Yes, we have.
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right. So
9	all those in favor?
10	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
12	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. The ayes
14	have it unanimously.
15	MS. BLUE: The second regulation we
16	have is 205 CMR 143, and I have Deputy
17	General Counsel Grossman and Attorney
18	Stempeck and Gaming Manager Floyd Barroga
19	here to talk to you about that.
20	MR. STEMPECK: Commissioners might
21	remember this was previously before you
22	back in September. At that point, I had
23	started the process. We had changed some
24	language at the end of this particular

regulation that dealt with simultaneous wide area progressive jackpots if people both hit at the same time. We kept this out for further comment after we made that slight change. We wanted to make sure we heard from anyone that wanted to be heard on the matter. We did not receive any public comment. So at this point, it's right for a vote by everyone.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that was -- what was the fraction of a second that this event could happen if I remember correctly?

MR. STEMPECK: There wasn't a delineated fraction of a second. It was that in the event they are unable -- the licensees or whoever is keeping track was unable to calculate who had the prior jackpot win. So if there are literally identical jackpots at the same exact time, then each person who spun would be entitled to the full value of the jackpot.

So, I think, what we emphasized last time, not to speak for my colleagues here,

but was that an extremely, extremely rare chance that could ever even happen, but we wanted to be covering all of our basis, so to speak, and have that set forth in the regs.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Justin, quick question, you have some changes in green, which look like they're new. Is there anything for especially in 143021F.

MR. STEMPECK: These changes were all in place last time, Commissioner.

These were all in front of you last time with the green as well. Nothing has been changed since then. We discussed all these various changes last time. The only difference between then and today is we kept this out because there was one tweak made to a typo with respect to the simultaneous jackpot issue, so we wanted to leave that out so that we could get -- if we hear from anybody who wants to be heard. We haven't heard from anyone. So now we are really just ready for a vote.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I

	Page 159
1	move that the Commission approve the
2	amendments to 205 CMR 143 as included in
3	the packet and authorize staff to take the
4	necessary steps to file the regulations
5	with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and
6	proceed with the regulation promulgation
7	process.
8	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second? So
10	for the record, this begins the formal
11	promulgation process. We already had
12	MR. STEMPECK: We already had a
13	pubic hearing on it. We've gone through
14	these procedures.
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So this
16	concludes this.
17	MR. STEMPECK: That's right.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right.
19	All those in favor?
20	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. Against?
24	The ayes have it unanimously.

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MS. BLUE: And just for the record, I want to note that Director Band was here to help with that regulation. I looked over quickly and thought it was Deputy General Grossman, but I was wrong. Our next item will be presented by Deputy Counsel Grossman.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just the black shirt. That's the only difference.

MR. GROSSMAN: Couple of handsome guys. We have before you an addendum to the Plainridge Park Casino non-disclosure agreement. You'll recall we reviewed this at your prior meeting. This is merely a reflection of the approvals you issued at your last meeting. If this is satisfactory, it will become attached to the existing non-disclosure agreement.

We'll ask Executive Director Bedrosian to sign on behalf of the Commission and a representative from Plainridge to execute it as well.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.

	Page 161
1	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right.
2	And just for the record, these are all I
3	remember this. We submitted this request.
4	We agreed with essentially other requests,
5	other points.
6	MS. BLUE: That's correct.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: With one tweak
8	on one of them.
9	MS. BLUE: That's correct.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just a
11	partial.
12	MS. BLUE: On the floor plan, yes.
13	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On the floor
14	plan, right. Okay. So all those in favor?
15	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. Against?
19	The ayes have it unanimously.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
21	MS. BLUE: And that's all we have
22	for legal today.
23	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you,
24	Counsel Blue. We come to our Item No. 8,

the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau.

Director Wells and Director Lillios.

MS. WELLS: Good afternoon,
Commissioners. So I asked this item to be
put on the agenda. You know, under Statute
23K Section 45 and under the Commission's
regulations 205 CMR 152, we have a what we
call the involuntary exclusion list. So
that's the list of folks -- not to be
different from the voluntary self-exclusion
where someone can put themselves on the
list. This is where the Commission has the
authority to put people on the list to ban
them from the casinos.

So now that we've begun the implementation process of that exclusion list, you know, a few questions have arisen, and it would be helpful to the IEB and the hearing officer just to have some clarification from the Commission as to the Commission's direction what we want to do with this authority that the Commission has under the statute. Different jurisdictions have taken different approaches to the

types of things that would trigger the placement of an individual on the State's involuntary exclusion list.

So you have the Nevada model, which is very restrictive in their authority and they only put a few people for extremely egregious offenses or some connection to organized crime, things like that versus, you know, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey model where there is more of an expansive approach to who the Commission has the authority to put on the list.

So given the broad authority under the statute, it would be helpful to frame the issue for today just with asking the Commission to give some thought as to whether you want Massachusetts to take more of a restrictive or more of an expansive view of, in particular, certain statutory language.

And what I'm particularly interested in is the statutory language talks about one of the criteria for being put on the list is there's a potential of injurious

threat to the interest of the Commonwealth in the gaming establishment. And also in the reg., it kind of mirrors that statute. The Commission modified that similar language a bit and said there exist the potential of injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth if the individual is permitted in a gaming establishment.

So that's where the IEB is just looking for a little guidance in that area given that this is a new process that we are in the beginning stages of implementing. We only have 21 people on the list at this point.

The Massachusetts Gaming

Commission's exclusion list is different

from a casino no trespass order. So the

casino does have the authority to issue a

no trespass order for an individual. It's

slightly different. The exclusion list is

a permanent band with an ability to

petition that for five years.

So that's a different -- usually the

casino may give a 30 day, 60 day. There may be more of a limited time on the no trespass order. And probably more significant would be the exclusion list is under the Massachusetts Gaming Commission's control whereas the no trespass order is under the casino's control. We don't control what the casino does with respect to their issuance of no trespass orders.

MS. LILLIOS: And, Karen, if I could just interrupt you on that particular point. Under the regulation that you did pass under the criterion of whether there is potential injurious threat to the Commonwealth's interest, one of the factors that you promulgated and you said that we may consider is whether a no trespass order has issued by the casino, and the casinos are required to notify us of no trespass orders, so we do consider those.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: When you say "consider," does that sway you in one way or the other or it's just additional information?

MS. LILLIOS: Standing alone the trespass order doesn't speak very much. It's really the underlying facts of why the no trespass order was issued. So all of these get a case specific analysis, but the no trespass order is one factor. But standing alone it doesn't say too much about what interests of the Commonwealth are potentially injurious.

MS. WELLS: So one particular -- did you have a question?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Will you continue making comparisons between the lists? Because, I think, there is another important distinction between the no trespassing and the exclusion -- on the list of excluded persons, if I remember correctly the exact name of the statute. The list of excluded persons is public.

MS. WELLS: Correct. So the Commission has made a determination to put that on the website.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because it's a public document.

MS. WELLS: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We are

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supposed to.

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MS. WELLS: Yes, right. So just to

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frame the issue a little bit. So one

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particular example that I'm curious about,

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and I think it would be helpful to clarify

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that larger issue of what's the

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Commission's position on this topic, you

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know, is individuals who leave children

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alone in cars where they go in to use the

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gaming facility.

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So under the statute -- the statute

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gives broad authority. So under the

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statute, the MGC would be authorized to

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consider placing those individuals on the

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involuntary exclusion list. Other states,

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some states do it. Nevada does not.

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There's a range. There is options for the Commission where they come down on that.

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But under the potential of injurious

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threat to the interest of the Commonwealth

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and the gaming establishment, it would be

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under the Commonwealth's interest in the

protection of minors. The statute does have multiple provisions directed at the safety of children. It would also fall under the reputational and what occurs on site at the facility under the jurisdiction and the MGC.

So this is just an interesting issue for discussion. The IEB's recommendation would be this is something that should be an option for the exclusion list. It has an important public safety concern.

Children are most vulnerable within the population.

It's notable the gaming environment frequently is designed to make patrons lose track of time. So you leave your kids in the car, go into the gaming establishment, you get caught up in the game the way it's designed in the establishment. There is a risk for the child, and the problem in this area could potentially be a great reputational harm to the MGC and to the casino industry.

So this is an example -- I'm curious

as to the Commission's feedback on that.

So it's an example of the bigger question of how restrictive or expansive do you want to read that injurious threat language? Is this issue important enough to you, as a Commission, that you'd want to use every tool available to try to keep this from happening or is there a different approach the Commission would want to take?

I think that, you know, for the exclusion list from looking at other jurisdictions and even just from common sense, we do want to -- you need to keep the list manageable so that you can understand who's on the list. And folks at the casinos who are trying to identify these people, if you have thousands of people on the list, you're not going to know necessarily who is on the list if someone comes in. So you have to have some -- you have to utilize some good judgment as to who is on the list and who is not on the list even if you have that broad authority.

You know, for an example, in the statute it talks about you have the authority if the person has been convicted of a criminal offense of any law of any state in the United States is punishable with more than six months in state prison, House of Correction or any comparable incarceration, et cetera.

So if we were to put everyone in Massachusetts who fell under that category under the exclusion list, it would be enwheeled. So there is that sort of common sense approach as to what makes sense to be on the list. But that injurious threat to the interest to the Commonwealth is an interesting concept and would be helpful to understand. By way of example, leaving your kids in the car and going into the gaming establishment gambling, I would suggest that would fall under that category. But I would like some feedback as to what the Commission's position is on that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I just

provide something for context here that I think is important and I'll -- first of all, in these types of matters, and Chairman Crosby does this often, he likes to have everybody present when we make these kind of comments. So I don't want us to necessarily decide. I think it's important to have a good discussion and perhaps tee up the discussion and come back to a future meeting when all of us are here to provide more input or more definitive input in this that, I think, is a very policy-driven question. Did you have a question on that?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had some thoughts on the matter, but I'll wait until you finish.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me also add, this doesn't come in a vacuum,
Director, right; you had a recent event?

MS. WELLS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And you have other ideas as to what to do relative to this regulation?

MS. WELLS: Well, we had a case and it took up on appeal. And between the hearing officer and the IEB, there was a little confusion about the granted authority on the reg. So based on what the bigger picture is what does the Commission want to do? And then based on what the Commission wants to do, we may recommend some tweaks to the reg. one way or the other so it's very clear one way or the other what the position is and what the authority is in order to put somebody on the list. So we just want to do what the Commission is directing us to do.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think, I learned through a conversation that this was from based on a decision, a recent decision from the hearing officer on this matter that I would, as one commission, would like to read. I would like to read that decision. I would like to read the transcript actually, because we also transcribe all of those hearings to better understand the situation.

I also -- I have some reactions that
I want to mention. In this policy question
that you pose, I think you outline very
good, you know, very important
considerations. I think there is an
additional one, and that is placing
somebody on the list of excluded people,
which is a public list we have on our
website.

I would argue some kind of risk, some kind of real damage to that person. I might argue that somebody might lose an occupational license if a professional agency or an employer or perspective employer searches the internet and lands in our website with what is currently in our website. And I would like to eventually just read in the record that what -- it's a lot of what is here in the criteria that, you know, without additional context, somebody may get the wrong impression.

For example, I was curious about this list. I went and searched the people that we have on our list, and there is a

Page 174

couple that you very quickly, very quickly know and can ascertain why they are on this list, because there is news -- because we actually already know some of the names or, because there has been a lot of news coverage about them. But there is others that you cannot tell. And if you just go by what's in the blurb, it might lead you to believe they are in the same company.

MS. WELLS: We did -- different states have different laws as to their information that can be public regarding criminal history. So we don't put sort of a summary of the facts on the website given the restrictions by deciduous, so Loretta --

MS. LILLIOS: And the decision to put the list on the website is a regulatory decision that initially -- the initial regulation was to include detailed information on the website, including photographs, summaries and so forth for as we got nearer to implementing the list for both legal and privacy reasons, the

regulation was amended for much more restricted information. But the posting on the website is not a statutory requirement. It's something --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's regulatory.

MS. LILLIOS: -- the Commission has decided by regulation to do.

ask on the topic you ask. I believe somebody leaves a minor in the car, which I think is pretty sad and really, really bad by any parent, anywhere, right, even if you're going to the supermarket. Is the idea of placing them on the exclusion list the notion that is it a problem-gambling type of question or a really poor judgment type of question? Because are we assuming that the only way they're going to come back is with their children and they are going to leave them in the car; is that sort of part of the thinking?

MS. WELLS: I think the sort of the overarching theory is that if you use such

bad judgment either because you have a gambling problem and you can't help yourself or you've just really got bad judgment that you would put your children at risk to go to that casino, that this casino is not the place for you.

And I understand there is some compassion for an individual that may have a gambling problem but weighing the interest of the child versus the adult to the analysis just from my perspective, and other people may have a different prospective, is that you put the interest of the child first and you use the tool that may be available to deter this conduct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We have other choices, right?

MS. WELLS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The licensees are required by statue to monitor the facility regularly, specifically for children, is that correct? And they, in fact, do it.

MS. WELLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is there signage relative to that effect that the facility is actually monitored?

MR. BAND: Just when you come on the casino floor, it says you can't have minors anywhere on the floor.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How about the facility; would that be another tool, for example, that we could use, you know, that this facility is monitored 24/7, because it is, please report unattended children to the following number? Is that something --

MS. WELLS: I would be open to any suggestions like that because, I think, that's so important, yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Maybe that's one more of the tools that you reference.

Do we administer a problem-gambling assessment tool when somebody leaves their kid in their car to make -- to try to make an assessment?

MS. WELLS: That I have not heard of.

MR. BAND: No, we don't.

of them that there's either four questions, the PGTS or it's 11 questions that DSM-5, I believe, that is very easily administered to tell somebody that you may have a problem. That's how all these tools end up, and one of the questions has to do with your relationships with family members.

MS. WELLS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You asked us two things. One was, do we think that you have the authority? And in reading this and listening to your assessment, I think we do. But the more important thing I heard from you was that these are individual cases and all of the information is taken into consideration before a decision is made.

For example, I think it makes a huge difference if the kid is three years old or 14 years old. Do you know what I'm saying? Weather conditions. There's a number of issues that would, to me, be very important

factors not just you're definitely going on the list if you have what is considered a minor in the vehicle. And to hear you say that all of those things, including a no trespass, is one of the items considered.

So to me the bigger issue here is that to me it's, yes, I like the idea of keeping the tool but I would like it used very wisely. And the fact that all of the -- all of the factors are taken into consideration makes a huge difference to me on whether or not we are using this correctly.

I like the idea of maybe including an assessment, but I also -- if it's a really significant case, I can't imagine that we'd want that person there knowing what they've just done and another factor would be time of course. So if all of the factors are taken into consideration and all of those determinations are made on a case by case basis, I have no problem using the tool but using it wisely.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I -- I'm

sorry, please go ahead.

recent ruling.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would agree with Colonel Cameron. I think what's interesting is that once an incident -- and I harken back to when in the early days of the commission, this was one of the most egregious acts that opponents of legalized gaming were pointing. Like this should be one of the biggest concerns we have. I

think it's I am interested in reading the

I think it's also interesting we will look at what the quota inventory of tools we have. There is -- I would hope there would be immediate trespass order issued against this individual. I mean, right off the bat, we have the ability to, you know, preclude this person from stepping on the grounds for a period of time. I'm not as familiar with kind of the child endangerment or reporting that has to also happen to the state division of Child and Family Services. It's nice to see there are kind of instant action steps that

MR. BAND: I think that happens, but the problem is is that trespass order is only good on one property where we will have three in the state. The exclusion

> COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right, okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So we're assuming they are going to come back in their car and leave their kids again.

MR. BAND: I can't say yes or no. But, unfortunately, in my tenure in this industry, I have seen it.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: little unclear, Karen, what the setting of this is. Is it -- I gather we've had this proceeding that there was a hearing.

MS. WELLS: Correct.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: On the basis of the experience of that hearing, is it your judgment that the text of the current regulation is insufficient to implement the policy?

MS. WELLS: I actually don't think

it is, but I think the hearing officer thinks it is. So given that there is that tension, I think, ultimately the Commission makes that call, not the IEB or necessarily the hearing officer. I think that the issue becomes in the language -- the regulation where it talks about 152032, it talks about the Commission may consider the following.

The question would be: Is it may only consider or is it you may consider these but you're not limited to these. So that is sort of the question as I understand it. I think Attorney Lillios can explain it a little bit better than I can. She handled the hearing.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that what the hearing officer decided?

MS. LILLIOS: He decided a number of things. But one thing he said in his opinion was that absent any other information from the Commission about what they really wanted, he was compelled to come to certain conclusions. So one thing

we would like to do for the future is have something in the record on, you know, through the discourse about what you want, and that will be exceedingly helpful.

In terms of the provision that Karen was talking about in the 152.03, the first part of that regulation, the 031, is designed to track the statutory factors.

Two of the factors are tracked verbatim from the statute or two of the criteria, I should say, are tracked verbatim. There is one additional criteria given in the regulation that if you're an associate, if the person is an associate of someone who does these bad things, you can also be considered for exclusion.

And as Karen mentioned, one of the criteria, the one we're talking about here, the one about the potential of injurious threat, the wording of that the Commission determined is a little bit different in the reg. than in the statute. And in the reg., the criterion is whether there is a potential of injurious threat to the

interest of the Commonwealth if the individual is permitted in the gaming establishment.

Then the next part of the reg., the Subsection 2 of the reg. says -- gives meaning to potential of injurious threat. Attempts to give direction to the IEB and the Commission of what do you mean by potential of injurious threat. And that reg. says in determining whether there's this potential, the Commission may consider the following, and then there are a list of factors.

Now, when the IEB put these individuals, and we've had three of them with unattended minor situations on this list, we were interpreting the word "may" in this part of the regulation consistently with the way that word interpreted in Massachusetts case law, which is a permissive rather than a command. Case law it's a word of discretion, and we read the list as a non-exhaustive list. The hearing officer did not agree with that.

So depending on where you want to go with the larger questions, we will have the transcript of this discussion, but also may probably want to improve the regulation in that regard.

reason to postpone this discussion.

Actually, continue this discussion given the absence of Chairman Crosby to let him weigh in. Something that, you know, will be very helpful is, you know, reading what you just described orally, Director, side by side with the regulation and the statute and have the benefit of his opinion, because it's Hearing Officer Murray. Were you done asking questions?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I saw a lot of nods around that this was the first cut, and then we'll come back at a later time and also a reference to our reviewing the transcript of the hearing.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. There is -- I mean, I read the criteria -- it all begins with the criteria is that the

person's presence, regardless of what they did, poses the injurious threat to the interest of the Commonwealth in the gaming establishment. It's not just at the interest of the Commonwealth, which has many interests, including the safety of children, but it's in the gaming establishment.

And that taken together with a lot of other language, in my view, it's clearly designed for people whose very presence puts into question the operation, the fairness of the games because they are known cheats, like there's specific language. So, I think, it's very relevant that we examine how further we want to take that.

I happen to think there is a lot more effective tools to deal with responsible gaming questions. Like the voluntary self-exclusion, which includes a number of different terms much in the way that a DUI does not mean you are an alcoholic. It could mean that you made a

really bad decision or have done several times. Leaving somebody unattended means that they may have done a really bad decision, but there is something further that may need to be explored.

And on that account, I'd love to do some research. You mentioned what other jurisdictions do in the context of responsible gaming and protection of minors. It's not just the regulatory side that I know you have. We have at our disposal and under contract, Dr. Jack Morrata, who does this annual survey of jurisdictions and the realm of responsible gaming. I would love to get his take as to how are these other protections to minors dealt with, including the casino floor, the parking lot and whatnot.

So maybe we can sort of leave it at that, unless there is other questions in this regard, and say that we will come back to this topic with some of that additional information and benefit of having read additional materials.

	Page 188			
1	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Fair.			
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think			
3	that's fair. I would just hope we don't			
4	want to wait too long.			
5	MS. WELLS: See, that's part of the			
6	issue is the guidance is helpful to me.			
7	Because as things happen, things come in, I			
8	need to make decisions about what to do and			
9	recognizing these peoples' lives.			
10	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: This			
11	shouldn't take too long. We could schedule			
12	it for the near future, right?			
13	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Next			
14	meeting.			
15	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, I agree.			
16	We would want that.			
17	MS. WELLS: Okay.			
18	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right. Is			
19	that it for that item? We've reached the			
20	time of are there any Commissioner updates?			
21	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No.			
22	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Move to			
23	adjourn.			
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion is			

	Page 189		
1	made. Any second?		
2	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.		
3	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All those in		
4	favor?		
5	COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.		
6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.		
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.		
8	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. We're		
9	adjourned.		
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11	(Meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.)		
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	Page 190		
1	APPEARANCES:		
2			
3	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:		
4	Catherine Blue, General Counsel		
5	Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director		
6	John Ziemba, Ombudsman		
7	Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications		
8	Coordinator		
9	Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and		
LO	Responsible Gaming		
L1	Karen Wells, Director, IEB		
L2	Derek Lennon, CFAO		
L3	Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel		
L4	Bruce Band, Deputy Director, IEB		
L5	Joseph Delaney, Project Manager		
L6	Justin Stempeck, Staff Attorney		
L7	Trupti Banda, Human Resource Manager		
L8	Agnes Beaulieu, Finance and Budget Office Manager		
L9	Loretta Lillios, Staff Attorney		
20	Floyd Barroga, Gaming Technology Manager		
21	Dean Cerullo, Massachusetts State Police		
22			
23			
24			

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		Page 191
1	GUEST SPEAKERS:	
2	Rachel Volberg, SEIGMA	
3	Elissa Mazar, SEIGMA	
4	Lisa McKinney	
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