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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am calling to order the 204 th meeting of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission at our offices at 101 Federal Street on November 22nd. Before we start anything else, I just want to point out that we have a remote participant today, Commissioner Macdonald.

One of the reasons that we can use to justify having remote participation is illness and Commissioner Macdonald has had some surgery and will be back with us soon. We have to have a physical quorum. But as long as we have a physical quorum, we can have the other members by phone if we want. I mentioned the name is Commissioner Lloyd Macdonald.

Can you hear each of us, Lloyd?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, I can. And I really appreciate the opportunity to be able to participate remotely, and I am not ill. I just have a very sore back.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. I realize I misspoke. Not illness, physical pain, disability.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Surgery.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Passing
disability.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I am on the mend.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, good. And if there's any issue -- we can hear you fine, and so can everybody else in the room. But if there is any issue with communication, speak up and we'll slow down and fix it.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Then maybe I will ask -- do you have the book there, the binder with you?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I do.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, then, Commissioner Macdonald, why don't we turn to you for the minutes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay. I move that we approve the minutes of the
public meeting of November 10, 2016 subject to corrections, some typographical errors and other nonmaterial matters.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Abstain.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? The ayes have it four to nothing. Commissioner Cameron is abstaining, because she was not in attendance.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Chair, we may have to do a vote by roll call for the benefit of Commissioner Macdonald.

MS. BLUE: Yes, we should.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I guess
that's right. So we are going to do a roll call vote even on the minutes just to be technical about it. Commissioner Macdonald, how do you vote?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I vote to approve.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Zuniga?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And Commissioner Crosby votes aye as well and Commissioner Cameron abstains. The motion passes four to nothing. Next item, item number three, administrative update, Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning, members of the commission. I don't have much other than to acknowledge the obvious that it's getting towards the end of the year. Implications are we are scheduling our end of the year staff get-together, and also some of our meetings will be spaced out. I believe our next commission meeting maybe be the first out in Springfield. Obviously we will post that appropriately.

And I also note that we are getting towards the end of the horseracing season. December 2 nd will be the last day of what I've heard has been a generally successful season. But given the fact that there was snow on my car the other day, I'd say maybe it's getting to be the time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. There has been some wonderful press coverage of it, which has been great as what has been happening with the harness racing subsequent to Plainridge taking over and subsequent to the Racehorse Development Fund. Okay, then we are to item four, Ombudsman Ziemba.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. My first item today is the Plainridge Park's third quarterly report for the months July to September of this year. Providing today's report is Lance George, Plainridge Park's general manager, Eli Huard, purchasing manager, and Lisa McKenney compliance manager. Let me turn it over to Lance. Thank you, Lance.

MR. GEORGE: Good morning, Commissioners.

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

MR. GEORGE: Let me jump right into it if that works. Employment, no material change in this area. We finished Q3 with 501 employees, full-time, part-time, mixed remains very consistent at 67 percent to 33 percent. Additional information on the composition of Plainridge's workforce will be seen on the next slide. With that, overall from a staffing standpoint, the property is in good shape. Turnover has quieted with job knowledge and proficiency and improving as the property has matured.

Diversity, continued good news as it relates to diversity and hiring. At the end of Q3, the property was at 16 percent, exceeding a goal of 10 percent. In addition, Massachusetts residents comprised 71 percent of the workforce. Though not
part of the goal, additional detail has been added. Male/female ratio is at 51/49 and the percentage of employees who are Veterans is at 2 percent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is the 16 percent, that's minorities? That's not women. That's just minorities.

MR. GEORGE: That is correct. That excludes women.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's just minorities. That's great. And on your work on the local residents, I know you guys are really pushing on this and it's great, and we really appreciate that.

MR. GEORGE: Thank you. Local to that end is defined by our surrounding communities is at 31 percent. Now that we have a year-and-a-half of real-world experience and a greater understanding of our employee base, we will look to clarify this best effort goal.

In response to some articles that I saw yesterday regarding local hiring, the property continues to work aggressively in
our surrounding communities through job fairs, advertising, hiring preferences, our work with community colleges continues and we take an inside out approach. We start with a small geographic circle and work outward only after we are unable to fill some positions if required.

We acknowledge that the local hiring goal is ambitious at 90 percent, no doubt about it, particularly in a region that has a very low unemployment rate. I was looking at some data this morning, and Plainville currently sits or did in September at 2.6 percent unemployment. And to put that in perspective, that means 144 people unemployed. So, you know, even in Plainridge at 2.6 percent, in all of the surrounding communities, unemployment sits below 4 percent, so that certainly adds to a bit of a challenge for us.

With that being said, our aim from the beginning has been to maximize employment opportunities for the region and for the Commonwealth, and we are pleased
that over 70 percent of our employees reside in Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I just want to reiterate what $I$ said. You know, you set a very ambitious goal, which is great, and we know that you're continuing to go after it. This 90 percent goal is a goal that will continue. We will be looking at this every quarter. This wasn't something you were supposed to hit at a particular moment in time but an objective.

And we really commend the fact that you're willing to set out an aggressive goal and use all the kinds of tactics you are to making it. And in the long run, that's going to make it even better for all the people in Massachusetts. That's great.

MR. GEORGE: Thank you. Revenue and taxes, year to year comparison of revenue and taxes paid by quarter. Year-to-date through 3 -quarters of 2016 , the property has provided over 52 million in taxes and an additional 5.7 million in fees paid to the horsemen. Net win per unit continues
to be very healthy coming in at $\$ 346$ for the quarter.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Wow. Where does that rank in Penn National?

MR. GEORGE: It's the highest. It's the highest in the country.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's the highest in the country.

MR. GEORGE: Correct. I think we talked about this before, but typically we started to make some decisions on your game count when the win per unit is around 200 , so at 346 that's very robust.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And this is one thing that, again, $I$ think it's useful for the public to appreciate because we all had these very extravagant original projections, which we didn't end up making. But we are in fact -- you are, in fact, doing extraordinarily well. You're doing -- apparently from what you said, your revenue per machine is the highest in the country.

MR. GEORGE: Highest in the country.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So it's going incredibly well at Plainridge, which is an impression we would like to correct out there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I speak to that briefly? I think $I$ for one am only beginning to appreciate the effect that the cap on the number of machines has on Plainridge, because the market is obviously telling us that there could be more machines. You are capped at the number of machines in gaming positions, and that is an important factor that I've been at least thinking about and paying close attention.

MR. GEORGE: It requires a bit of creativity sometimes trying to drive business on off-peak hours and avoid Friday and Saturday nights when occupancy can certainly be an issue for us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So Friday and Saturday nights you're essentially full.

MR. GEORGE: Once you get over 90 percent, you're essentially full. And that happens to us on Friday evenings and

Saturday evenings.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Well, that's a really important story, so I'm glad to get that out. To our reporter friends, Mike just walked in the door, welcome.

MR. GEORGE: Spending and procurement, spend by state, 71 percent of the eligible spent for $Q 3$ was spent in Massachusetts, up slightly from 66 percent in Q2. The remainder is split amongst several other states. We are happy to say that in addition to the 52 million in direct tax revenue, the property is able to pump an additional one million into the Massachusetts economy through procurement on a quarterly basis.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Lance, on that spend by state, and we've had this conversation with Eli, I think what's interesting to note is that even some of this the check is being cut to an out-of-state entity, there's a good chance it still relates to business that you're
doing with the local branch that might be up the road.

So the check might be cut to a company in Illinois, but it's benefiting the local supplier who might be based in western Mass. whether it's under a national contractor or what have you. Some more weight maybe to Massachusetts there that isn't necessarily reflected by where the checks cut.

MR. GEORGE: Correct. Local spent, digging deeper into the property's procurement for Q3 we provided a breakdown of local spending. As a reminder, our host and surrounding communities are Plainville, Wrentham, Foxborough, Mansfield, Attleboro, and North Attleboro. Over 50 percent of our local spent occurred with businesses in North Attleboro followed by Plainville of 23 percent and Mansfield at 19 percent at Q3.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is it about North Attleboro just out of curiosity; is there some particular big procurement?

MR. GEORGE: I will refer to our purchasing folks.

MR. HUARD: Hello, Commissioners. So in North Attleboro, we actually have two printing companies that we are working with. One is Altimark (phonetic) who is an owned business, also a minority owned business as well as an art craft company. They have been in progress for us for printing invitations and other printing around the property.

MR. GEORGE: Vender diversity spent, solid results in the area of vender diversity. Total spent was 25 percent for Q3. With that said, the property continues to pursue opportunities in each area across the board. The property is at target or modestly below in one area. That is particularly the case when those companies awaiting verification are included. No significant red flags to report, and their continued assistance by Commissioner Stebbins and Director Griffin are certainly appreciated.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great, good job.
MR. GEORGE: Additional detail on this next slide, $I$ believe Eli met with Commissioner Stebbins and Director Griffin who requested a bit more detail here, the number of venders that comprise the spent. In total you can see that between VBE, MBE and WBE, the number of unique venders is 21. This slide allows you to see how those numbers breakdown between the three different categories with the greatest number of venders coming from the WBE category at 13.

A little small up there but compliance with regulations, great work by the team and the prevention of underage gaming, very clean quarter across the board. We have continued to be pleased with the results. But at the same time, the ongoing risk is always at the top of mind. I did want to add a little bit of color and context.

When I went through these numbers, they seemed very small when you look at 52
and 44 and 26. So at the risk of getting buried in the details, I will add this. On an average month, we ID check between 8,500 and 10,000 IDs. And, so, the information that is presented is specific to underage guests.

What wouldn't be included in these numbers is minors under the age of 18 , an invalid ID, an expired ID or no ID at all. So that's why these numbers look a little bit small. When you start to add those other numbers in, which we're more than happy to do, those numbers are going to grow expedientially, so I did want to add that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what is this? This is what kind of --

MR. GEORGE: This would be an individual between the ages of 18 and 21 who provides an ID that shows them to be between 18 and 21. So it is very specific, and we have several reason codes why people are turned away but I did want to add that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think -- I would
think it would probably be a better recording tool to have that broader number, because that is kind of misleading.

MR. GEORGE: Yes. I think that's why I'm bringing it up, so next time around.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: This was specifically asking for you to break it up this way.

MR. GEORGE: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And it's misleading.

MR. GEORGE: It is. But rather than inflate this number by 10X and you're going to say what's going on from Q2, I didn't want to add that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would say for future reference why don't we go back. Thank you.

MR. GEORGE: Fair enough.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And those zeros are all with relation to just those numbers that are there.

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MR. GEORGE: They are. However, you can extrapolate from there. We have a very clean quarter across the board. Zeros across the board.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Excellent. I have heard that and that's --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Zeros across the board?

MR. GEORGE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's really great work by your team.

MR. GEORGE: Thank you. Lottery sales, quick update, our quarterly results came in at $\$ 738,000$ in lottery sales, an increase of over 25 percent. Sales continue to be strong with the property, and the lottery joining forces periodically for ticket giveaways.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Huge, big. Any promotions? That's a huge percentage.

MR. GEORGE: We did have promotions.
However, our contribution and our purchase only comes in at 20,000. So that still leaves a sizable increase on a year every
year basis.
Local community, Plainridge continues to support our community donating and giving back to several charitable and civic organizations throughout the quarter. We've partnered with Relay For Life, which is a Penn partner nationwide. Closer to home we were able to contribute to several organizations, a few of which are listed below. The Arthritis Foundation, Guide Dogs of America, the Plainville Athletic League. In addition to those relationships, we continue to partner with NESN, Comcast Sports. And as I mentioned in the previous slide, the lottery.

Q3, marketing initiatives, we've highlighted a few partnerships that unfolded in Q3. We enjoyed another year of sponsoring the Xfinity series, which wrapped up in Q3. In addition to that, we take patrons in each concert to meet and greets. In Q3 that would have been Brad Paisley. We partner with Bass Pro Shops and a local car dealership for large floor
wide giveaways.
And on the more intimate end of the spectrum, we continue to enjoy our relationships with local venders, Luciano's for off property dinner, as well as with Yankee Spirits providing food from slacks when they host their winetasting. So big floor wide, small, intimate really runs the gamut on a quarterly basis.

Q4, the biggest change will be Dunkin Donuts. We have been talking about this for some time. This will actually happen on December 9th. The change out will start on this Friday, which I believe is the 23rd. So it will be down for two, maybe two and a half weeks, and then it will come back up as Dunkin Donuts on December 9th.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Dunkin Donuts is headquartered somewhere right around you, aren't they?

MR. GEORGE: Canton.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And this was due to popular demand, correct?

MR. GEORGE: Tough to deny Dunkin Donuts. Tough to deny. Had one on the way in this morning. Last week we said thank you to our Veterans serving up over 200 free lunches to all former and active members of the military. In addition, the property launched a rewards program for our racing customers in early November. And, finally, as a member of the Mass. Partnership for Responsible Gaming, we are a dropoff location for Toys For Tots. All patrons providing toys will receive a free slot play for their donations.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What's the New Year's Eve bullet point in this?

MR. GEORGE: It takes on a life of its own. Countdown, confetti cannons, balloon drops, dinners. It will be a festive evening. I'm certain of that.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you very much, Lance.

MR. GEORGE: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other
questions or issues for Lance or Plainridge? All right, John.

MR. ZIEMBA: Commissioners, the second item up for consideration today is the status of Springfield's 2016 Community Mitigation Fund grant. As you're aware earlier this year in the summer, the Commission authorized $\$ 150,000$ for a valet program to address issues on parking on Main Street in Springfield, right across from the MGM site.

After that determination, the Commission authorized $\$ 50,000$ for the first 90 days of the pilot. This $\$ 50,000$ represented a further investment over and above one quarter's worth of the $\$ 150,000$ previously authorized. We increased the amount at that time because of some potential additional expenses from moving the pilot from one that was primarily Caring Health based to what was determined by the Commission that we wanted to make sure that businesses and entities along that whole quarter on Main Street could be
served by the valet pilot.
The Springfield Parking Authority working with the City of Springfield issued a -- excuse me -- issued a request for proposals for the valet program. That bidding recently concluded in October. The successful bidder for the program was Valet Park of America.

After the bid was concluded, Springfield and the Springfield Parking Authority, they worked to get all the necessary approvals to move forward with the pilot with the grant. I am pleased to report that last Monday the Springfield City Council they approved the grant, the first $\$ 50,000$ of the grant in order to enable us to move forward with the valet program.

So today what I'm recommending is that the Commission increase the annual authorization for the program to $\$ 200,000$. And what this would do is it would reflect the full year's worth of the $\$ 50,000$ that was previously authorized, so $\$ 50,000$ for
the first quarter times four would give us that $\$ 200,000$ for the overall program.

We continue to split out the first 90 days versus the remainder of the program not from a funding perspective primarily but really from what is going to happen once the program is up and running. We are very pleased that the Springfield Parking Authority has determined that it would take on the responsibilities for administering this program compared to what was included in the original Springfield application.

There will be some significant more work for the parking authority to administer the program, to work with the vender to make sure that they interact with all the local businesses, to reflect about what is happening to try to make changes, to make adjustments and hopefully to make this a very successful program during that first 90 days, and then we'll continue to reevaluate what's happening in the first 90 days.

We'll check figures. We'll check
utilization by both Caring Health Center patients and non-Caring Health persons who want to take advantage of the valet program. So that first 90 days is important from a programmatic standpoint but we think that, in general, the Commission previously had authorized a yearly program, but today we are asking for an increase in that yearly program reflecting the increase to 50,000 that it did previously.

I also wanted to recommend that the Commission should authorize administrative costs to be part of the -- part of the program. Previously we did not contemplate that administrative costs would be part of the valet program, and that those be the responsibility of another party.

But as we have seen overtime, there are various substantial costs that Springfield, Springfield Parking Authority are undertaking and a lot of those have to deal with how the Commission made a determination that we wanted to expand the
program due to fairness, concerns and other concerns to the entire portion of Main Street opposite of MGM.

I note that Chief Financial Officer Lennon and I have both gone back with the Springfield Parking Authority to ask them about the administrative dollars that they are requesting, and I'm very pleased to report that they have indicated that the numbers that they provided they don't anticipate needing that much in administration both in the first quarter and certainly in subsequent quarters they think that the numbers will go down significantly.

A lot of the first -- the recommendation for that first quarter is due to one-time costs such as procurement costs, issuing the RP, which was always a big concern of ours as you remember earlier this year. When we took a look at the $\$ 50,000$, we were very concerned about delays that could occur just because of -just because the requirements were
procurements, but thankfully the parking authority has gone through that procurement. They've had a successful procurement, and now we're ready to proceed.

So with that, I'm here to answer any questions you may have regarding that part of the presentation on Springfield's grant.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: John, I have a question. The administrative costs, this is, if $I$ understand this piece correctly, because we enhanced the program and it's not something that Springfield came up with on their own, we think it's appropriate to cover those costs?

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right. So in our initial guidelines, we did not anticipate but we did not prohibit. We did not anticipate paying municipalities for any of their administrative costs of the grant. Specifically in our guidelines last year, we called for an incline match for grants. And that was going to be part of the contribution for communities so that
they could demonstrate that they are participating in the mitigation request.

Springfield at that time in their application, they asked for approximately \$18,000 for administration for the entire year, but over time we worked back and forth with Springfield and whether or not it would be necessary for them to actually receive that. But then administrative shifted from the city itself to the parking authority.

We asked the parking authority if they would actually take over administration of the program. They seemed like the better suited participant in Springfield. And in recognition of that, that they weren't part of the original application and that they wouldn't be burdened by some administrative costs and that they are not the city themselves proper. They are a separate body, public and corporate and public -- politic, excuse me, and so, therefore, and I think in light of that $I$ can feel comfortable making a
recommendation that we can fund administration costs.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And what would the implications be for that on other applications, other grants?

MR. ZIEMBA: While we're considering what we're going to do for the 2017 program and one of the items up for consideration by the local community mitigation advisory committee, subcommittee and then the Commission once we reconvene in December is whether or not we should allow any administrative expenses on a going forward basis. I think that's still a really big question.

But one of the tricky items that we've experienced with these grants that are specific to that involve private entities, all be it as deserving as ones such as Caring Health Center, is that we have to be very cognizance of how we have communities participate in that endeavor. And so we are taking a look at match requirements up and down the line based on
specific grants, transportation grants and over and above for just the general in kind matches. So, I think, that's going to be part of the conversation on the 1st.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: One thing about -- I'm satisfied with your recommendation about this particular amount, you know, given what you just went through. But I am really reluctant about or skeptical about administrative costs in general. And I think the test, you articulated this before, should be a really a two-part test. Whether it's really an incremental cost, you know, one that, you know, is not absorbed by current employees let's say doing their general duties and this just being another of the duties towards municipal responsibilities and directly related to the -- as directly related as possible to the casino.

Because when we start thinking, you know, or getting requests outside of those two important tests, in my view that's the real, you know, the real area where we have
to be very skeptical, especially about administrative costs. You know, in the guidelines there's no reimbursement for procuring grants and grant requests, et cetera and I think that's very appropriate to be, you know, pushed out to the municipality in terms of incline contribution. But those two tests in my mind really operate going forward. MR. ZIEMBA: I think that's an excellent differentiation between what we received from the original Springfield request versus the parking authority. And what we're asking the parking authority to do on is take on basically, in essence, a completely new program, a new endeavor. A lot of what was included for the administrative costs under the original Springfield application was merely -- well, not merely. It's significant but the financial administration of the grant making sure that it's being spent properly, the auditing, et cetera, and all of those functions.

But what we are asking now is for the executive director to be very significantly involved in the program, and they are going to have an on-site person who can interact with all the local businesses.

We continue to stress with Springfield how important it is for the outreach to occur at that level by the parking authority directly trying to react to issues that develop. And so I think that is a little bit of a difference, but your point is well-taken.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You've also made it before, but I wanted to emphasize it as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I would just like to reinforce that $I$ would be really interested when you talk about it with your local advisory groups, and then bring it back so we can talk about it as well. I on the one hand totally get that. On the other hand, when $I$ was in the academic world applying for grants, I was
tremendously resentful of foundations, for example, that would pay no more than 10 percent overhead because overhead is a real cost, you know, so it's not a simple one. So I would like to have us talk about it some more when you get your feedback from the local group.

MR. ZIEMBA: Great.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other things, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just one point. John, I know you have it down in your recommendation that staff is going to report back on kind of the first -- the success or challenges of the first 90 day period. I hope that's not going to inhibit you from giving us more periodic updates as we go through the year.

MR. ZIEMBA: No, absolutely not, absolutely not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: John, would you backtrack a little bit. This has gone on so long that I'm not exactly sure which problem we were addressing and when it's
going to get fixed. So what's the end date on -- so there was all the construction going on. I know that's not going to go on forever. There was also all the pipeline work. So exactly which problem are we fixing and how long is this going to go on? MR. ZIEMBA: So I'm going to have Joe help me out with that one. But, specifically, what we're looking at is the period between now and when the garage is due to open. And the garage is due to open, we're hopeful that it could be open at the end of '17.

And during that period, there is some construction-related parking impacts in the area. You're exactly right, Mr. Chairman, that the predominance of what we were looking at over the summer was the utility work that was going on and that got completed, you know, in that month of September.

When we were looking at this in the summer, we were trying to see if there's anything that we can do to tackle the issue
as soon as we possibly can while some of that construction work is going to go on. There will be some additional work in the spring, not to the same extent of what we saw this past summer. Then they'll continue some roadwork into next year.

But, I think, what we're really looking at is just the construction period where there is some impacts on parking in the area. But we're hopeful that by December 2017 we will have some -- what the original purpose of some of the mitigation with MGM that they would allow the utilization of the garage for some of these local businesses.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. If I
remember correctly, that was the original problem was that all those parking lots disappeared because they were all in the site and they all were taken. And, yes, MGM is going to permit the people to use the parking lot during the day but that won't happen for another year-and-a-half. Then there became the problems that you
couldn't park there. You couldn't do drop-offs and pick-ups because of all the construction.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's exactly right. Joe.

MR. DELANEY: Yes. Just to
reiterate on a couple of points. The
parking garage, their contractural
completion date is January 31st of 2018.
Right now it looks like the project will probably be done by the end of December 2017, which is what we're hopeful for. Then that will be made available for local merchants and others to park there.

But I think that, yes, the bigger
issue is the loss of parking in the general vicinity. Many of those lots directly part of the casino were parking lots that people were able to utilize to go to Caring Health and to other businesses on Main Street and those are gone. And that's primarily what this is designed to alleviate.

But the other issues that we -- the utility work, there was a lot of utility
work on Main Street over the summer. A large water main was replaced. That work is done. Those parking spaces are back open. And we worked quite a bit with the City of Springfield, with MGM, with Tishman to try to see what could be done in that area to try to open up parking spaces.

And, you know, they have now opened up the parking spaces on Main Street on the MGM side of the property. The sidewalk is still blocked off with the construction barriers, but there's about 20 parking spaces that are now open on Main Street.

They do go through periodic closures, you know. For instance, if they need to do material deliveries and things, they'll barrel off those spaces that they need for that day. They'll open them at the close of business. So at various points in times, pieces are open or closed but it's better than it was certainly over the summertime.

And, I think, with respect to Caring Health, Davenport provided Caring with a
parking lot that they leased to them at a little bit below market rate costs that was primarily for their employees. But this is the parking lot that the valet will be using to drop the valet -- to people who use the valet will be parked in that
parking lot for Caring. And then the valet company has gotten 15 other parking spaces on their own to park the other vehicles in the neighborhood along Main Street that utilize the service. And we're going to see how that works out.

That's why we are doing this kind of
90 day pilot. If those 15 spaces are enough, great. If they're too many, they can give some of them back. If there are too few, they can lease more and we may have to sort of adjust the contract cost as we see how the whole thing works out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there a clear -- there's a hard stop when the lot opens and the garage opens; is the paperwork and the conversations -people -- this is going to be kind of a
nice little thing to get used to. We don't want to end up having to be defending why we're eliminating the valet service once the parking lot is open.

MR. ZIEMBA: Well, our grant is only for that year, for that one year period and it just so happens that $I$ think that the year works out. We'll see if there's any delays in the garage, if we have to revisit it extending it in the future. At least we have been in all of our verbal communications pretty clear that we are looking for just that period.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think it's important to make that very explicit in writing as well as orally just so it's there, because there might be pushback when the time comes. And the parking garage won't be as close as the lots used to be, and some people are in wheelchairs and all of a sudden we're going to be dealing with a whole new thing. We can rethink it if we want to, but we should have a pretty clear stake in the ground right now about when
this ends.
MR. ZIEMBA: I'll have to figure out exactly how we communicate that in writing. One thing is that the grant specifically went to the Springfield City Council, so they had the advantage of the grant when they did the approval for at least for that 90 days. So we'll have to figure out exactly how if the wording is not as concrete as we want it, how we would do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't mean legal, but $I$ mean it can just be an e-mail that says just to make sure the Commissioners brought it up today and we want to make sure that everybody understands that this is the intent of this program.

MR. ZIEMBA: Okay, that makes sense. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Have we talked about how and whether there will be efforts to make sure that there is not an adverse selection from people in this program, and that's an economic turn. Somebody who
might otherwise park somewhere else but sees this as a lower cost option or a more --

MR. ZIEMBA: There have not been a lot of discussions about that. I think we're going to have to rely primarily on the parking authority to see how this works during that first 90 days. It's certainly something we can talk to them about, but I think that there will be a lot of things we can learn such as we have -- predominantly it will be for the benefit of the Caring Health Center patients, because they have had the most demonstrated need. In a lot of our conversations with the local businesses, there has been less of a demonstrated need.

So one of the statistics in our grant is that we give Caring Health versus non-Caring Health in our statistics who's utilizing it, but we want to make sure that this is for patients and patrons, not employees.

And some of these details of how we
try to police things, what is a reasonable amount of effort to try to police things versus the benefit that you would get. I think these are things that we're going to rely on primarily for the parking authority.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else? Is that it?

MR. ZIEMBA: So, Commissioners, in addition to that, we still had two items -there are really three -- that remain from our first consideration of the grant. As a reminder, when the grant first came to us in July and then the first week of August, it was a $\$ 275,000$ request and that was broken down into the four areas, which is one for the valet program.

Others was -- another was for the increased cost of employee parking. The third item was 47,983 for consultant contractor costs and staffing costs relative to finding parking and for dealing with utility requests. And then the final item was the one I mentioned before, that
\$18,000 for administrative costs.
So, in essence, when we've just taken a look at administration costs as part of the valet parking program, that leaves the remaining two items that were before us previously. The staff was not in a position of recommending those at the previous time that we reviewed them. And I don't believe that we're in a position of providing any further recommendation for those two items. We still think that the valet program is a very important way of trying to meet those parking needs in the area.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So you're recommending the additional two items to continue to be excluded from the -MR. ZIEMBA: I guess the fair way to say it is that we do not come here with a recommendation that they be funded. There is some significant testimony that was included in the responses that we got. For example, MGM Springfield noted that one of the purposes of the whole MGM project is
the Foster Economic Development and economic development opportunities within the area. And that could end up having positive impacts upon the neighborhood.

The application that we got relative to parking referenced some of the pressures that just the opportunities from the MGM facility may have resulted in parking pressures. And given that that might be one of the opportunities from the MGM facility and that, as the Chairman just pointed out, there potentially could be not as logical an end to that one.

For example, if MGM continues to hopefully be successful and to thrive, there will continue to be some improvement in the area that might lead to -- economic improvement in the area that might lead to cost pressures. And, so, given that we didn't have a recommendation for the parking costs, we note that MGM continues to work with Caring Health Center.

They provided a number of spaces previously that brought us until this past
summer and they continue to work through their partners, Davenport, to try to provide alternatives for employee parking and we will continue to work with MGM as well to try to address those needs. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I entirely agree that if we go down that path of trying to compensate for increased costs that come from economic development, the door is very wide and we run out of really money for direct recommendation in my opinion. So I would really agree that we should not entertain that option. MR. ZIEMBA: And, again, this is an ongoing grant program. We can continue to revisit things in the future. But at least as it was constructed in 2016, that wasn't predominantly what we were contemplating. And we were contemplating that, if anything, would be a partnership between the City of Springfield, which obviously has a host community agreement that is available to meet some local needs and then the Community Mitigation Fund was meant as
an assist with any of those needs.
So between Springfield, MGM and the Commission, $I$ think we feel very comfortable recommending the valet program and the enhanced valet program of $\$ 200,000$ to try to address some of those parking needs.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. There's an incentive that we could cost if we started to pay for increased costs, for example, somebody could see that opportunity and decide to artificially increase the price knowing that there's abundance for it potentially for their patrons and that could be totally artificial, not even, you know, related to the actual potential market conditions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Never mind we're not going to get into the business of compensating for positive economic effects of property increases and rental increases, and that clearly was considered one of the objectives of these programs, not a negative consequence.

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COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Absolutely. I think MGM's comments are right on target.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Do we -- I guess we need a motion somebody?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission provides staff with the authorization to exceed the $\$ 50,000$ previously authorized for the first 90 days of the valet pilot program, and that such funding can cover reasonable administrative expenses.

I also move that the Commission authorize an increase for the annual cost of the valet program to 200,000 from the current 150,000 authorization, and the staff will be required to report back to the Commission on the effectiveness of the program within 90 days.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. John, do you want separate motions after this on the other two items?

MR. ZIEMBA: If they can be joined on the remaining two items or separate,
either way.
MS. BLUE: I think this separate
motion is fine, and then an additional motion on the remaining items is the best way to do it.

MR. ZIEMBA: A total of two, the one we just had?

MS. BLUE: A total of two, yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion on the motion on the table?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So just to clarify, this will start the program when and end it when at this point?

MR. ZIEMBA: We are hoping that by the first week of December that it will be up and running.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So December to the next year of December.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which to my point, it might cover the whole period prior to the garage opening.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? All in favor? We'll have a roll call vote. Commissioner Macdonald? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: In favor. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Zuniga?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
Cameron?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the Chair votes aye as well. The motion passes unanimously.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'll do the second motion, but $I$ also want to stop and now that we've given this final approval, I want to stop and thank both you and Joe for dogging a solution to this issue. I know, John, you were excited about it because I thank both of you for your due diligence for working with the city and finding partners who were willing to help us out
like the Springfield Parking Authority.
Mr. Chairman, I would move that the Commission vote to deny the original request amounts of $\$ 47,983$ that was presented to us in the original Community Mitigation Fund package. Is that the only amount?

MR. ZIEMBA: And then there was a 66, 050 .

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm sorry.
And then a $\$ 66,050$ request for increased parking costs.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? We
will have a role call vote. Commissioner Macdonald?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
Zuniga?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Cameron?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the Chair votes aye as well. The motion passes unanimously. John, do you have any word on their schedule?

MR. ZIEMBA: Everything that we've heard about, I'll ask Joe, is that it's proceeding very well. They could potentially be concluded as early as December of 2017.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which was their original hope is they might get done.

MR. DELANEY: Yes. I was at the meeting -- they have a biweekly meeting on this. It was about a month ago that I was there, and everything seemed to be on track for completion before the end of '17, substantial completion before the end of '17. They'll still have punch list items and looming and seeding and other things of that nature that will have to happen in the spring, but it should be fully operational.

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And right now that's the date that MassDOT is holding to. So it all looks good right now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good. It's almost eight months before the casino opens at this point. Great. Anything else? Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Item number five, Research and Responsible Gaming, Director Vander Linden.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And, Mr. Chairman, while we're switching up presenters, I just wanted to inform the Commission, I forget this, item number six was mistakenly included on the agenda item. That's our hearing regs. That's something that I'm still working with IEB and legal had a good meeting yesterday. But if there are those watching who are anticipating item number six, it will be put off for now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So item number six will be postponed.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Whenever you're ready.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning, Commissioners and Commissioner Macdonald.

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

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I have two agenda items for you this morning. The first are three reports that provide baseline real estate conditions, specifically in Springfield, Plainville and Everett. The purpose of these three reports is to provide a comprehensive picture of the local and regional real estate markets prior to the introduction of a gaming establishment.

These three reports will serve as companions to the host community economic profiles that were presented, I believe, it was earlier this year, and those provided baseline conditions on a variety of other
economic, demographic and fiscal indicators.

I am joined here with Dr. Rachel Volberg, as you know very well, as well as Dr. Henry Renski from the UMass Economic -I'm sorry, Henry, tell me again?

MR. RENSKI: Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Okay, fantastic. Henry was the lead on this specific project and, again, supported by our principal investigator Dr. Volberg. So with that, I'm going to turn it over to Dr. Renski.

MR. RENSKI: Hello everyone. Thank you for having me here today.

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

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
MR. RENSKI: Sorry, I'm used to just shouting at students, which is a very effective teaching style. Again, thank you for having me here today. Basically what I
am going to do today is just go over kind of the format on the baseline condition reports. There's three separate reports, and they all follow a similar format. And, again, here the idea isn't -- the idea is to really to establish the pre-casino baseline conditions. So this is really just reporting on kind of the starting point from after which we'll start measuring impacts against.

There's three reports. One for each of the three existing host cities, Everett, Plainville and Springfield. I'm going to be using some of the data from the Everett report as an example. But as you go through the reports, you'll see that they all follow a similar format. And the overall format of the report is really in two major sections, and there's numerous indicators within each. So part of it really addresses the residential real estate market, and the second major section addresses the commercial and industrial real estate market.

And as I'll try to demonstrate in this report, our analysis is conducted at multiple spatial scales. And so we do collect a lot of information at the level of the host community. A lot of the analysis is also compared to the broader immediate region, as well as the official surrounding communities, as well as an analysis that for some indicators is done according to distance from the casino site. And I'll discuss that a little bit more.

I've got two things going in two different hands. They are different parts of the brain. This is just to show you the sites in the regions again. And, so, when I talk about the immediate region, this is what you want to be thinking of and the immediate regions are county based as shown on this map.

And then we also do a lot of analysis really kind of looking at individual communities, the surrounding communities, which is this one. And, so, this just provides a frame of reference for
that.
So moving onto the kind of -- to the residential real estate sales. We use a lot of different sources of information, but one of the major sources that we use in the residential real estate analysis is the Massachusetts Department of Revenue LA3 database.

And this is a database that includes all -- a listing of all property sales in the state. And we focus on what they call the real verified property sales, so these are arm's length transactions so they wouldn't involve, you know, a transfer of property from one family member to another, for example.

And the data for this starts reliably in 2008, so that's kind of the starting period that we begin tracking things. And at the time that we completed these reports, the data was updated to the end of 2014. So there is a bit of a lag in the data, but it's the most comprehensive data source that we could find that really
covers the residential real estate market. And there's a lot of different types of residential sales and we focused on the three most prevalent, single-family, multifamily and condos. A lot of the other sales that are listed in there are really kind of infrequent and sparse to really conduct reliable analysis on.

So just some of the types of things that we look at in this section of the report, here we're just showing the kind of, you know, up to the end of 2014 the sales trends in Everett. The top graph that you see, that's just basically showing the trends in the number of residential property sales by each of those three types, and the bottom graph is showing kind of the medium dollar value of those sales of residential properties.

And you'll see in Everett that generally, you know, especially in recent years, you have an uptake both in sales especially in the condo market as well as an uptake in the selling price of
residential properties.
And for all of our analysis, we both conducted at the level of the host community, as $I$ was just showing you, but also we kind of benchmark these against what's going on in the immediate region and the state as a whole just to give a frame of reference.

And, so, the top graph is showing the comparison to home sales for just the single-family market. The report also has this for multifamily as well, and the bottom graph is the condominium sales compared against the immediate region in the state.

MS. VOLBERG: And this is just for Everett.

MR. RENSKI: And this is just for
Everett. Again, I am just using Everett as an example, you know, just to help you go through and understand what's actually in the report rather than focusing on a lot of findings since this is the baseline conditions.

This is similar data that we produced but here focused more on the sale price, which is more of the indicator that I think really shows you what's going on in the market, whether or not you see a rise in property values, for example, as reflected in the asking and selling price of property.

Now, Everett, you know, compared to the immediate region and the state as a whole is actually typically more affordable, especially when you consider the immediate region, which includes Boston and a number of other fairly hot markets.

But the prices in Everett have actually been rising at a somewhat faster rate in recent years, but not as fast as when you look at a lot of the individual neighboring communities. So remember, again, the immediate region is these big, you know, multicounty areas.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Dr. Renski, maybe you were going to get to this but I have a question relative to the last few
graphs. When you compared Everett to a larger denominator like the region or an even larger, which is the state, you see a lot more variability in Everett. Is that simply due because the denominator is smaller -- besides the last point you just made about variability, is there anything else to gain in terms of insight from variability in that particular city?

MR. RENSKI: Yes. I think you are exactly right. There's obviously, you know, far fewer sales of property, especially when you start breaking them down into whether they are single-family versus multifamily versus condos in an individual community. I mean, Everett -so you're going to find more volatility and that does create some degree of error, which might be just random error.

And, so, as we move on with the analysis and we start actually trying to measure impact the -- what I am showing you here is basically just descriptive, but there are some more what we call
inferential statistical analysis that we plan on doing moving forward that actually takes into consideration the amount of historic variability in the data and to provide some degree of statistical confidence in whether or not the changes that you're observing are actually due to real changes in trends versus those due to random chance.

I mean, that's an excellent point and it's just the nature of doing this analysis that you could get really oddly high or oddly low sales in any given year. So you really want to account both for the overall trend in the average, but also for the amount of variability that you have. Did that answer your question?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Historically. Yes, absolutely. Thank you.

MR. RENSKI: So moving right along. This map just basically shows an example of the kind of things that we can do because we do have this kind of pinpoint data on exactly where each of these sales took
place, which is going to facilitate some more of the distance-based analysis that I'll get to in a moment.

And so one of the things, even though this doesn't really tell you much about what's going on in around Everett per se and the casino site, it does kind of show the entire area that we're looking at for some of our analysis for what I consider the spatial analysis.

So this one basically just shows you the areas where you've seen a lot of sales between 2008 and 2014, so kind of the hot markets for sales I guess you could say. And this one is for single-family homes. In Everett multifamily homes are actually almost just as prevalent. So this shows you the same kind of sales hotspots for multifamily homes in the bigger region.

And having that detail of information allows us to do analysis that's even more refined than just looking at surrounding communities as a whole or looking at the immediate region as a whole
or comparing it to Massachusetts as a whole. Now, again, when we start doing the analysis at even smaller spatial scales, we even have to be more cognizance of how much historic variability there is in the data. But I just wanted to provide some examples.

So what I did is I calculated these measures at for sales that were within 2-miles of the casino site in Everett. Then again 2 to 5-miles, and then 5 to 7 -miles and then 7 to 10-miles, so kind of these increasing distance stance. And what I'm looking for is, especially in the baseline, the reason why I'm doing distance is that it gets really hard to disentangle impacts that might be due to the casino changing the market from just broader real estate trends. And that's in part why we benchmark to the broader region and to the state. But the other thing that we expect is that those impacts are going to be greatest the closer you are to the site.

So we wanted to break things down into more refined incremates. And in the
baseline period that we are showing today, we don't expect to see any relationship between distance from the site and kind of the trend in both the sales, the number of sales as well as the trend in the sale prices. And, generally, we don't see a trend, which is actually a good thing.

Because then what happens is after we start measuring impacts, if we start seeing a departure from that historic trend at smaller spatial scales, like within 2-miles or within 5 -miles and we don't see it further out, that gives us some additional confidence that what we're observing was actually due to that development.

And, again, I do this analysis focused on, you know, the number of sales and also on the value of the housing sales. And so this shows an equivalent map to what I had before but focused on prices. So these are where the average home prices are most expensive in the bigger region, historically. The first one was for
single-family. The second one is -- this one is for multifamily.

And doing the same analysis, the sales price is by distance. And, again, I don't see a lot of relationship in the baseline period between the distance from the casino site before anything was actually developed there before, you know, the sites in some of these cases were even selected and what has gone on historically. So you expect differences in the actual prices by how far they are, but the trend itself seems to be unrelated.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that true also for Springfield and Plainville?

MR. RENSKI: Generally, yes. There is a few -- there is a few things where, you know, we need to be cognizance of but overall that's what we see, yes.

So we also looked at the rental market, and I have to tell you the rental market is a bit of a challenge because we don't have quite as good a data source for tracking changes in the rental market. But
as you can imagine in places like Springfield and Everett, the rental market is huge.

The two data sources that we do have available are from the American Community Survey, which is, you know, from the US Census Bureau, so that's a standard public data product. And then we have information from the proprietary data service CoStar, which is the, you know, the data, you know, that goes up on apartments.com basically. It's apartments.com data.

And there's pros and cons to both of these data sources. I mean, the problem with the American Community Survey is that it's not very timely, especially for small areas, you know, they use a five-year rolling survey so you can't really use it to measure year-to-year trends. You can just use it to get a general overall profile of what's going on in the market.

The CoStar data on the other hand is very timely, but it's not representative in the way that the American Community Survey
is. It's not a statistical sample. It's basically data that people post, and it has biases. For instance, not all apartments that go up for rent are listed on apartments.com and it tends to be dominated by multiunit apartment complexes, which in some markets might be a little bit distortive. But we continue and we go ahead with those caveats in mind.

So this is just showing kind of what's going on overall from the American Community Survey in Everett using gross monthly rents, which include both kind of the paid rental price as well as the equivalent value of utilities when they're folded in and things like that. Because, you know, some apartments utilities included, some not. This is kind of the overall measure that incorporates both of those things.

And then kind of getting to the CoStar data, again, we can track this with CoStar very, very timely. You see that this data is quarterly all the way back to
2006. And the one thing in Everett -- we don't see this necessarily in the other regions but you see it in Everett is that the rents listed in CoStar are notably higher than the averages -- than the equivalent averages that are reported in the American Community Survey.

And then you also see in this particular graph, you see kind of this bump in Everett rents from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. And this coincides in the data with about 300 new units being listed plus a rise in the number of vacant units.

So we're not sure if that reflects like a new development that went up in Everett at that time. They put a lot of new units on the market or if it was a data correction by CoStar itself. Because it's propriety data. It's sodaic.

They are, you know, we query them on what's going on in these particular things and we check with the community itself to help understand some of these trends. But,
you know, again, I said that, you know, it's one of the downsides of using proprietary data.

And just we also conducted analysis of commercial and industrial business inventory along with the residential market. And, again, we are very dependent upon CoStar data for this. So I just wanted to give some examples of the types of things that we do.

Now, generally, when we're talking about building inventory, commercial and industrial building inventory, it doesn't really change all that much from quarter to quarter. You know, in Everett you see a slight decline in, you know, commercial and industrial inventory but nothing monumental.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, I actually had a question from before from the rental market, the one that you just clicked out of.

MR. RENSKI: We can go back. The CoStar?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, the CoStar. You mentioned that this bump may be due to more some units coming online. Is there further analysis that we could do? It just so happens that it coincides when the decision was made of awarding the license to Everett. And when I first read this, my own bias, I attributed it to perhaps the decision that may have had some effect.

MR. RENSKI: It could be and that's one of the things where my colleague, Tom Peake, that's helping me work on this speak at the Donahue Institute. He's actually, you know, a little bit more of the CoStar data person on our team because technically I don't have -- I'm not allowed to use it because of the nature of the proprietary license.

And, so, he has been checking up on these different bumps and jumps and then checking with the town and to see whether or not it's a real thing that they notice. And he also checks up with CoStar to see
whether or not it was really a data correction.

And given that it actually takes time to develop the properties and, you know, to basically put, you know, if it was a new building that was put online that was something that Tom, who could not be here today, would be able speak to. But that would take time.

So I would be surprised if this particular bump was due to that, if it was about the announcement. It could have been somebody that, you know, anticipated it. But I think that what you would find is a little bit of a lag between the announcement and when new things actually come up for rent, but that's something we will check into.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There's a big development up the street on lower Broadway that maybe explain this piece of checking locally on something that --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And you speak to 300 new units, right? And when you say
"new units," are you talking about just additional units or brand-new properties?

MR. RENSKI: They should be brand-new. But because CoStar is a local proprietary, those are the kind of things that we need to check into. Because they do have a listing of what they think is the total number of units listed in the market. And, so, when they have a change in that, the expectation is that they bumped up the number of units listed in the market.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would agree with Commissioner Zuniga that there are two that I'm aware of new projects which certainly when you have a brand-new property that those rents are going to be higher with amenities. But I agree, though, additional analysis would be helpful.

MR. RENSKI: Right. We'll follow-up with Tom on that. And he's sorry he couldn't make it today, by the way. So, back to where I was.

So I was talking about -- okay,

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commercial and industrial real estate. So the building stock itself doesn't really change all that much from period to period. But what a more sensitive indicator that we use is actually vacancy rates. And, again, these come from CoStar. And CoStar actually, I think, does a little bit of a better job than the commercial and industrial market than it does in the residential market personally.

We, you know -- but we wanted to have something on the residential market. And, so, we included their data even though we have a lot of caveats with it, to be quite honest. And these two charts just show you commercial and industrial vacancy rates.

You know, Everett has a very, very low vacancy rate compared to the immediate region both in commercial and industrial. But because the industrial stock is pretty small overall, the vacancy rates do tend to be volatile. You can see that from that lower chart right there. It's something
that we have to be cognizance about.
And then the lease rates obviously, so the price per square foot. And for lease rates, we break things down. We separate out office commercial and non-office commercial because they are really different markets and also industrial, which I'm not showing on this slide. And these slides just show kind of the overall kind of pre-history trend --pre-development trends and office commercial and non-office commercial.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What might account for the having of the non-office commericial from '07 to '14, more than having?

MR. RENSKI: I'm not really sure, you know. Like I said before, I worked primarily on the residential portion of this but I'll go back and check with Tom because I know that he did a lot of follow-up with the town.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's just kind of curiosity. It doesn't really matter. I am
kind of interested to know. That's really dramatic.

MR. RENSKI: These are all real dollars, and so they do account for inflation and things like that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That's a really counterintuitive drop.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It is. But where the prior point, you know, that may make just a very low denominator, it's a very small population.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: One building got destroyed.

MR. RENSKI: You do see an overall kind of fairly, you know, the office commercial is somewhat erratic, especially after 2011, which is not all that surprising. And those might be, you know, somebody moving in and somebody moving out to a particularly large office building or something like that.

The non-office commercial, you know, that's generally what $I$ look at. I try to get beyond like the jumps and bumps and I
kind of focus more on the overall trend because it's really, you know, you're going to have jumps and bumps after the developments.

And what you really want to see is, you know, not -- you kind of want a divorce like the overall trend of what's going on from the erratic nature of the data as best you can. Because it's really the change in the trend that we're going to be looking at going forward.

And, so, that's really kind of the primer on what we have done in these three reports. Again, just kind of using Everett as an example to showcase some of the data. You know, moving forward we're really shifting into measuring impacts, you know, using kind of the baseline as the foundation for understanding, you know, whether or not we are seeing legitimate departures and past trends.

And, you know, we look for what's going on in the host communities and we benchmark that to what's going in this
broader immediate region, because we don't really expect given how large these regions are. Now, while overall we are making an assumption that they are generally similar types of markets but we don't expect to see the developments to have such a large impact on the overall market that it's going to affect, you know, noticeably like a three county area, for example, or something like that. I mean, the real estate markets just don't expand that far as far as, like, being directly influenced.

So we look for past trends in the host communities and for the smaller spatial scales. We compare them to the reference areas. And then using kind of the refined data for the residential impacts, we see whether they change depending upon how far out we go from the community and do more statistical modeling going forward in addition to the descriptive analysis that I'm showing you here.

And, you know, we are constantly
looking for new and better sources of information. You know, the real estate database that $I$ use for residential sales is fantastic and it's an amazing asset that you don't find in most other states. But then again, you know, it takes the Department of Revenue some time to process that data.

So we're continuing to look into other data sources, you know. They tend to be very labor intensive types of data sources, because it's not really compiled for this type of analysis. And then I'm also working on some innovations in the way that I match the actual location of the sales, but I'm not going to go into that now because it's kind of academic and technical. The kind of stuff I like.

So is there any other questions that I can answer for you today? And I'm sorry that I wasn't able to go into a lot of detail on the commericial, the CoStar data part because it was the Division of Labor that was involved.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Other questions? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a question and a comment that may be related and I'll start with the comment, because it's something you just mentioned. Just understanding what may be going on at the community level from, you know, at the level of city planner or economic development director might be very valuable for this exercise.

You know, we have all those contacts and ongoing discussions and they would be very interested in providing as much intelligence of what they see, you know, even before things actually happen, whether it's with zoning or issues that the community has explored in the past and maybe the casino becomes a bit of a catalyst in that regard.

And on that note, my question was relative to the value of permits some --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Value of what?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The value of permits, a term that you use here and I was
wondering if you could explain here -- I saw something that's more stable than the sheer number of permits. Could you explain that and whether that's the kind of analysis that by necessity has to happen at the local level, which is --

MR. RENSKI: Yes. I didn't talk a lot about the building permit analysis that we did for this report in the slides. And part of the reason is that, you know, I'm a planner, right, so I do, you know, often use building permits at the community level as kind of an indicator of maybe not long-term development trends but kind of like a leading indicator of what's going to be happening in the community in the next few months and years ahead.

But part of the analysis was that we really wanted measures that we could then benchmark to larger areas like the state and the immediate region, for example, in this. And the building permit data is collected and distributed by the US Census Bureau. So they have what they call the

Census of Construction, which does a building permit count, but the data is not good.

So some communities don't report very well to the census bureau, and it's kind of spotty. So we include that analysis in the report but it's, again, one of these data sources where we have some caveats. But it's still -- we're still looking at it, because we think it's worth looking at. But, again, like $I$ report that data and I put a couple of asterisks on it and footnotes and endnotes.

So the value of the building permit though is what you were asking about?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
MR. RENSKI: Yeah, that would be the value that's reported to the community and, you know, kind of on average across the different permits. Was there something more specific that you wanted to say?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I guess what they report they estimate the construction will cost, which may end up very different.

MR. RENSKI: Yes, exactly. I mean, the person that's applying for the permit to the community puts in the estimated value of what they think the value of the permit is, right, and then that's their estimate.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the permit is often based on that estimate, right, what they need to pay for that permit could be based on that estimate, that value reported?

MR. RENSKI: The value that's reported by the town would be based upon by whoever is responsible for issuing the permit, not issuing, but applying for the permit. I mean, another -- a whole nother information source out there is, you know, assessor's data, which we don't really look at for this, you know. They do property assessments.

But, again, you have to be very careful with assessor's data. For one thing, it's kind of formulaic in most communities. It's not really market value
but it's rather, you know, how many bedrooms do you have, how many bathrooms do you have, how many square footage, you know, roughly what's the neighboring character and then kind of put it into a formula and then come up with an estimate, you know, and comparing that to similar types of properties that might have sold in the last amount of years.

Economists don't really like to use assessed value when they have good data on actual market sales. They think that market sales is a better indicator of the actual value, and then of course not all properties get reassessed all the time. It's very lumpy. So the community goes through a widespread evaluation then, you know, the assessed values can shoot up.

And that might not necessarily be indicative of anything having to do with any particular development. But there are other indicators of the real estate market out there, but we don't use assessed value in this but yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Two quick
questions. We've heard anecdotal information about some real estate speculation going on right now as these developments are in process. How does or does any of that kind of information finds its way into the baseline research or kind of, you know, the evaluation of what happens to property values kind of in the first few years?

MR. RENSKI: We haven't included any of that in the baseline conditions because, you know, really it was just -- the purpose of the report was mainly just to kind of establish using, you know, data sources that we thought were more indicative of kind of what's actually going on in the market.

But, you know, as part of our research in going forward, you know, there's going to be, I think, and this is something I have to kind of discuss with my friends and colleagues at the Donahue

Institute about how we are going to proceed going forward with the impacts, but we are engaging in conversations with the planners and the town officials.

We are being a little bit more focused on what's actually going on on the ground going forward both looking at the period like when the licenses were basically announced, right, as well as, you know, kind of anticipating the period after the casino actually goes online in a particular community with Plainridge being the early one obviously.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second question was National Association of Realtors put out a report, which has been doubted on several occasions in terms of a casino's impact on property values. I don't know if you're familiar with that report or at some point we'll kind of use it to compare your methodology versus what the NAR may have used kind of in the next phase of the research.

MR. RENSKI: Do you recall what the
date of that report was? Because I did -when we were developing the methodology for this, we reviewed a lot of other studies done in other areas and some of which were more not necessarily focused on any particular area. There were actually some that were -- so not really Massachusetts based. It was probably one of those reports.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: This was, I
think, based was an evaluation in
Springfield. It was probably done within the last two or three years.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: From
Springfield? I remember -- I thought you were talking about for a minute -- I remember something when we first conceived something, you know, in 2012 and I remember reading that and we can get that information.

MR. RENSKI: I believe I have that report.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We talked about depressing real estate values.

MS. VOLBERG: The spectrum Connecticut impact study?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't think it was spectrum. I think it was NRA, or maybe there was a co-participation of some sort. Anyway, we can get that information.

MR. RENSKI: I recall, yes, I recall that that was one of the studies that we reviewed. I mean, it was a while ago. So, you know, it's not like at the tip of my memory. Is that even an expression? But if there was something more updated done that I am not aware of, I would certainly be happy to look at that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: My assumption recollection is if they looked at -- they might looked at similar, you know, data sources as in what is recent transactions, value of permits, absorption, a lot of what you included may be there. But, I think, it's a very good point to, you know, go back and look at methodologies, compare and contrast.

MR. RENSKI: Yes. I mean, I can
talk about -- I didn't want to get into a lot of details about what do I anticipate kind of the statistical methodology that we're going to be using going forward because, again, it's more of a repression-based approach that takes in the volatility.

So what I'm anticipating going forward will be for actually measuring impacts, you know, continuing kind of this descriptive analysis that we're going forward. But I originally wrote a white paper for the Donahue Institute that profiled how in academic studies they've historically done kind of a more robust analysis to measure changes in property values around different types of developments. So planning like, for example, you see this methodology that I want to use done around a lot of, you know, like when a new transit stop opens and how do you evaluate the impacts of those types of other large scale developments.

So there are -- we can take lessons
from other types of developments and apply those methodologies here as well in addition to all the studies that we looked at that look specifically at casinos, you know.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And just to help me understand in clarifying the baseline data that you're collecting and using Everett as the example, in kind of looking at the baseline data for Boston, obviously I, as one Commissioner, is probably going to be more interested in the Charlestown values than maybe some of the neighborhoods further out from Everett. Is there a way that you're going to be able to breakdown into that specific kind of neighborhood data?

MR. RENSKI: Yes. We included a little bit of that in this report, especially in some of the tables that you'll see particularly for the residential market. Because I have such -- I mean, I basically know -- well, I don't know but I have information on every single sale and
the address at which the sale occurred. And so, yes, you can aggregate that into anything you want.

And I agree that one of the things that you'll see that we do in the baseline report is we do a comparison to some of the other individual communities, and we have all the trends for those individual communities. And so, you know, yes, you wouldn't want to compare Cambridge to Everett. You know, it's just a way different market. I don't even need to go into it.

But there are other communities in the broader area that probably are more indicative of the type of market that Everett is. You just want to be a little bit careful that the thing you're comparing it to isn't so close that it itself would also be affected by the development. Does that make sense?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's exactly what Commissioner Stebbins was looking at was, you know, what effect does the
development have on a place like Charlestown?

MR. RENSKI: I'm sorry, if I
misunderstood you. Yes, we can look at how it would have impacts on these other communities. What I think about is --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Controlled communities.

MR. RENSKI: Is the control, right. So there are other communities that are further away that have somewhat similar markets to Everett, and those might provide like good controls even though, you know -but yes, you know, if it was, you know, agreed to, you know, I take my orders from Rachel and the Donahue Institute. So if they are amenable to this work going forward, I can certainly do it, yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Macdonald, any questions or comments?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, I do have a question. This is Commissioner Macdonald. This is remotely, Dr. Renski, that it strikes me that the data in the
individual report as to the host community I viewed it's going to be very, very useful but -- not but. But I struggled with comparisons between the communities. I have two questions. First is, could you address yourself to summarizing a comparative between the three host communities on the basis of the data that you've secured in a broadbrush way as to how they are similar, how they are different with respect to the residential, commercial, the industrial, the industrial real estate market?

Second question is, on a going forward basis, what are you going to be looking at in particular, what aspects of these discrete markets are you going to be looking at in particular to determine the impact of the introduction of casino gaming in the respective communities?

MR. RENSKI: Thank you. And if I misunderstood your questions, you know, please stop me and clarify. So you asked about summarizing like a comparison across
the three host communities?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, in a broadbrush way. How are they -- how would you characterize the essential differences or the similarities between these three communities?

MR. RENSKI: They are very different. You know, we didn't do that as part of the report, $I$ guess. It wasn't ever anything where $I$ was asked to really kind of directly compare these. So based more upon, you know, kind of summarizing what's going on from having written these separate reports, Plainville is entirely different.

I mean, that's predominantly single-family, you know, a mix of rural and suburban in the immediate community, yes. That's a very different type of real estate market. I mean, the rental market is small. There is very few multi-housing units, you know, really when you're talking about Plainville.

Springfield and Everett, on the one
hand, you know, they are both a little bit more urban. So you see some similarities in terms of the housing stock and more, you know, commercial and industrial obviously in those types of communities. But let's face it, real estate in Springfield -- in the Springfield region where I live, it's not the hot market that the greater Boston market is and Everett is influenced by that, you know.

So Everett as being, you know, kind of the more affordable area within this like insanely hot real estate market in the greater Boston area, it's getting influenced in that and you can already start to see that influencing the values of residential properties in Everett whereas Springfield, you know, the market has been improving but not anywhere near what you see going on in Everett.

And the market has been improving because, you know, I mean, from when we started measuring data, we were really talking about a real estate low point that
was almost historic. I'm not sure if there was something more specific you wanted me to address, but they're very different markets and very different dynamics going on in each of the three just to really summarize.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: On a going forward basis, what do you consider to be your particular focus with regards to the data as a piece of the community individually and across the communities?

MR. RENSKI: Well, so going forward, you know, I think that there's more that we can do that really kind of examines maybe a little bit more under the microscope of particular developments that are going on in these communities, and I'll discuss this with my colleagues at the Donahue Institute after we return, you know, what we think the Commission wants to see in these reports going forward and the impacts. And I've heard that several times now that that should be more -- something that's more incorporated into the actual reports of the
impacts.
When I think about more from kind of an econometric or a statistical perspective of what I'm going to do moving forward, the challenge is really separating out the impact, the discrete impact of the development from all the noise in the market. And that noise includes, you know, the general trend of what's going on in real estate since 2008 as the market has improved and as the Boston market has really -- the greater Boston market has really just accelerated. That the focus for me is trying to develop metrics that are sensitive that can really separate out, you know, the impact of the casino from everything else that's going on in the area.

And in a place like Springfield, that might not be quite as difficult. Because, again, you know, the market hasn't been booming. It's getting better. But, you know, a departure from the trend in Springfield or in Plainville for that
matter will be a little bit more apparent even just looking at basic descriptive data. For Everett it might be a little more difficult.

So, again, using these comparisons to other communities, using comparisons at different spatial distances, comparing what happened before the announcement to what happened after, looking at departures in those trends and whether or not you see similar departures in trends in your comparison areas. Those are the things that you have to do to try separate out true impact from broader trend, and that's really where a lot my concern lies. I hope that answered your questions.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, it did.

MR. RENSKI: Okay, thank you then. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How often do we expect to see these reports, Rachel? In what intervals do we -- are we just going to augment all the data sets every year or do a different report every couple of years
or what; do we have an idea?
MS. VOLBERG: That's actually a conversation that we started to have both within the research team and Mark and I, I hope later today once we are done presenting here, we're hoping to have a conversation about sort of what kind of a reporting schedule we can begin to flush out going forward.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. That will be interesting to hear what you're thinking about. Any other comments? This is, you know, particularly at least if you're a public policy this stuff is incredible. I hope people who are watching appreciate the comprehensiveness of the baseline database that we've collected with your all help. We basically have baseline conditions of everything that might be affected by the introduction of the casinos and will then be able to track year over year, year over year what happens to all those economic and social barriers so that finally somebody will be able to say with
authority this is what happens for good or ill when you introduce casinos to a new jurisdiction.

It's just an extraordinary opportunity. I don't even know if I'll be around in 20 or 25 years, but that's going to be an incredible study to say after you've introduced casinos to a new jurisdiction, you know, 20 years later what is the net impact? And to be able to say that with authority is just an incredible public policy asset, and will inform our work and the legislature's work but jurisdictions all across the county.

MR. RENSKI: I agree. I have a lot of colleagues that I study economic development that do, you know, studies related to casino-related economic development in different states. And when I tell them about, you know, what has been said up here in Massachusetts in the foresight that was had and really establishing kind of these benchmarks and measuring impacts this way, they're really
kind of blown away by it, so $I$ concur.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's really,
really a unique opportunity. Thank you. It's very exciting.

MS. VOLBERG: So if I can just put the final touch on this. All three of these reports are going live on our SEIGMA website in about half an hour. So the public is invited to visit UMass.EDU/SEIGMA, go to our publication's tab and click on reports and you'll see these three real estate reports are going to be posted at 12.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they will be linked presumedly, Elaine, from our side as well, right?

THE FLOOR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So they are wildly available as all our stuff is ASAP. Before the next item, let's take a quick break and we'll be back.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you very much. Great work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thanks a lot.

Please tell your colleagues it's really exciting work.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are ready to reconvene public meeting 204. Back to Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. In just a second, I'll turn it over to Rachel and she'll give you a brief overview of the change of the methodology in the weighting of the SEIGMA survey that got changed in the survey sample. It's going to end up in resulting in an updated baseline general population survey. That survey, as you recall, was originally released in May of 2015, so just over a year ago or almost a year-and-a-half.

What I wanted to just highlight and before that is our rigorous peer-review process that ultimately ended up in the change that Rachel will discuss. We
through Section 71 have probably the most robust gaming research agenda in the country. Actually without a doubt, the country and possibly arguably the world.

We are taking a look at the, as Chairman Crosby often states, that at every plausible, social and economic measure that we possibly can to better understand what are the impacts of expanded gaming in Massachusetts and to take it a step further and then what do we do about that, how do we harness those strengths and how do we address any consequences.

We have an amazing advantage of having some of the world-class researchers that are in this area. Taking specifically Dr. Volberg and her colleague that lead the SEIGMA in all these studies. But with that, we also have a great responsibility to a peer-review process. Any quality of research project, any research agenda should really have a component to it that has a review process to it.

Our peer-review process is largely
carried out from our Gaming Research Advisory Committee and more specifically a subcommittee of that group that looks specifically at the research design and analysis. And much like we have world-class researchers that live in this area that are conducting the research, we have an amazing group that serve as our Gaming Research Advisory Committee.

We have one -- for any given
research deliverable we have, we have an incredibly diverse research agenda. We want to make sure that we line up a peer-review process that can truly form the research project that we are working on. For most of our social measures, we have -we use this art graph in research and analysis subcommittee graph.

Those individuals, just to call them out very briefly, Phil Capel with the Mass. Council on Compulsive Gambling, Bruce Cohen who is retired from the Mass. Department of Pubic Health and in his career led much of the research studies that were being
coordinated by Mass. Department of Public Health. We have Nathan Smith with the National Center for Responsible Gaming. We have Joel Wiseman who works for UMass Boston and Partners. We have Anthony Roman who for most of his career worked for the US Census Bureau and the Center for Survey Research at UMass Boston and Tom Land who is currently the director of data management and outcome assessment in DPH. All bring a different skill set, a different focus but ultimately, I think, serve to advance our research agenda and the reason that that research agenda is there.

This group was formed back in 2013, the summer of 2013. And in December of 2014, we continue to evolve it to --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is which group, RDASC, Research Design and Analysis Subcommittee?

THE WITNESS: RDASC, yes. That group provided feedback to after reviewing the SEIGMA baseline survey went back and
had some additional feedback to the baseline population survey. That was discussed with Dr. Volberg and her colleagues. And there was an agreement there was a better way, a better method of weighting that really should be integrated into this baseline population survey that ends up impacting a number of the -- it impacts the study and its findings.

And, I think, that it also then speaks to the strength of our UMass, the SEIGMA team and their ability to take a step back and recognize that methodology -there are different methodologies and that there is a better way of doing it, then let's employ that method regardless of where we stand now. And so I'm going to turn it over --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Before you do that, I just want to reinforce a couple of things that you said. One is we are deeply committed to this research being as rigorous as we possibly can make it, and a peer-review process is a critical part of
that. And as you described, you put together a multistep peer-review process, which is great, but it's not the easiest thing in the world to be the research team and have a group of people sitting over your shoulder doublechecking all your work and questioning your methodologies and so on and so forth.

And as you have indicated, I think it's a credit to Rachel and her team. This decision that you're going to be talking about now is a big one and that our research team was willing, as you said, to take a deep breath and listen to our peer-review team and suggest a modified methodology is really significant and much respected and appreciated on our part.

The second thing is that as a further dimension of this sort of peer-review process, all of our data, all of our research, all of our original data we'll be putting -- will be available online and we will be inviting researchers of all time -- of all kinds to access our
data and do their own research, do their own analysis of the research and so forth and just a continuation of this process. A lot of it is online already. All of it will be -- everything we do will be online and accessible for use by others as we proceed here.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, thank you.
So, Rachel, do you want to talk a little bit about the re-weighting of the baseline population survey and what the implications of that are?

MS. VOLBERG: Sure. I am nervous about this with these new microphone instructions. Am I close enough? Am I far away? Is there feedback?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You're great.
MS. VOLBERG: So, as you'll recall, the baseline population -- the baseline general population survey was fielded in 2013, September of 2013 and data were collected through 2014.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's fine.
MS. VOLBERG: And provided to our
team by NORC with statistical weights that they had developed to align the survey sample with the characteristics of the general population or the adult population of Massachusetts. Those weights accounted for a variety of features of the survey itself, including the sampling frame, the screening rates, completion rates and we used four variables to align the sample to a population. Those were region, age, gender and race ethnicity.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So in other words, if your sample had two few people from one region so that it was not representative of the actual population, you would increase the weight of those people we did have from that sample so that it did match the population.

MS. VOLBERG: It actually went the other way, Steve. We oversampled in western Massachusetts. For example, we got 25 percent of our sample from western Massachusetts, although the population of western Massachusetts is only 12 percent of
the total, because we wanted to make sure we had enough people in the sample from western Massachusetts to do future analysis. So when we weighted the sample by region, we actually made the people that we surveyed in western Massachusetts about half of the value of what they were in the actual sampling. But, yes, that's the idea.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That kind of tradeoff, right. So that the sample is actually representative of the real population.

MS. VOLBERG: Right. So those were the weights that we used in analyzing the descriptive analysis of the data that we presented to you back in June of 2015, and that's the report that is currently posted on our website.

Mark has already talked to you about your decision to establish a peer-review process, so I won't walk you through that particular paragraph of the memo. But starting in December of 2014 , we met
regularly with the RDASC and with folks on the Commission as well to review the results of the baseline survey and to sort of make sure that we weren't -- that we were sort of going down the right road in terms of creating a report on the data.

In the review process, there were a number of questions that were raised by the RDASC members specifically concerned with the difficulty that we had had recruiting people into the sample with lower education. That is a very typical challenge that all survey researchers have to deal with. It's just harder to get people with lower education to participate in surveys.

And, so, the RDASC members recommended that education be added to the weighting strategy so that that particular under sampling could be corrected. They also suggested that instead of using the method that we had been -- that we had adopted post-stratification, they recommended that we look at the use of
raking. Now, I'm not going to dive you into the weeds --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Please don't.
MS. VOLBERG: -- on
post-stratification versus raking. I'll
simply say that there is a lot of development and evolution that is going in biostatistics particularly around what are the best methods to use for weighting. And so we had gone with a method that NORC recommended. But when we went back to them after getting the suggestion from the RDASC and said, "Well, how about this raking thing?" They were like, yes, that would be a perfectly viable approach, too. And, so, we talked about it amongst ourselves. We got further feedback from RDASC, and we decided that that indeed would be an improvement on the weights that we have.

So we agreed to develop a new set of weights, which, A, included education; and, B, used raking rather than post-stratification. And we agreed with RDASC that the new weights would be
included in the public use file or the public use version of the survey data that is going to be available to other investigators.

We started the construction of the new weights in June basically of 2015 shortly after we presented the report to you folks, and it took about a year to complete. The weights were modified in a number of ways, which I described in this memo here. Again, a little bit in the weeds so we will try not to go there.

And there is a table in this memo that shows the demographics of the baseline survey sample using the two different weighting schemes and showing very clearly that the rake weights provided closer match with the Massachusetts population with the education compared to the post-stratification weight.

So in terms of the effect that these new weights have on the data, we actually are now take -- we have taken the rake weights, the new weights, and we actually
have rerun all of the tables and figures in our 300-page baseline report and we are -so we are repopulating the entire report with these updated results.

That report -- that updated report will replace the original report when it's ready on our website. And what we have done is we've looked very carefully at what those results are, what the differences are in the weight versus the post-stratification weights.

There are minor differences throughout but none of them are large enough to affect planning for problem gambling prevention and treatment initiatives in Massachusetts, which is why we're taking our time to repopulate the report, make sure that all of the text matches all of the new tables and get it ready for prime-time.

The most prominent changes are to the problem gambling and at risk gambling rates. The new rate for at risk gambling is 8.4 percent, and the new problem
gambling rate is 2.0 percent.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So these are the percent of the Massachusetts adult population that is either at risk, which is 8.4 percent or deemed to be already problem gamblers prior to the introduction of the casinos, and that would be 2 percent.

MS. VOLBERG: Right. And that
compares to 7.5 percent at risk gambling using the post-stratification weights and to 1.7 percent problem gambling using the post-stratification weights. So what I provided in this memo is additional information about the confidence intervals. Because even though the numbers have changed, the more critical issue from an analytic perspective is whether the change has been a statistically significant change. And in both cases, there's a substantial overlap in the confidence intervals indicating while the changes are apparent they are not actually statistically a significant change from what they were before.

So they're relatively minor. It's three-tenths of one percent increase in the problem gambling rate from what we originally published, and it's about a point 9 percent increase in the at risk rate.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But that last one is significant. Because if we are talking about one percent and now it goes to two percent.

MS. VOLBERG: No, I'm sorry.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 1.7.
MS. VOLBERG: It goes from 1.7 to 2.0 , so that's three-tenths --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And 7.5 to 8.4. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But what's important in that number is to take into account the confidence level, the 95 percent confidence interval between both numbers.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I get you. I get it. But I think to the outside world, you know, when you hear poll numbers, all you here is the poll numbers. You don't hear
confidence levels and what margins are there and so forth. So to the uninitiated, such as myself, to say that we judge that the at risk population of adults, people who are at risk of problems in their gambling, has gone from 7.5 to 8.4. That seems to me like it's a significant change. 1.7 problem gamblers to two is less so.

But it is what it is. I don't want to -- let's not debate whether it's significant or not. The public is going to hear these numbers, which is basically what we hear too. So it is what it is. These are the facts as best we can understand them. The better -- the best methodology that we can possibly come up with interprets our research. This was a 10,000 person sample. It's a huge sample. So we can have a fairly high degree of confidence that these numbers are pretty reliable, and they are what they are.

And they are having an at risk population of about eight-and-a-half and a problem gambling population of about two is
right within the national norms. That's pretty much what every jurisdiction has give or take. So, anyway, it is what it is. It's important that we've got our best estimate out there, and that was the point of this conversation.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So it is within the national norms. MS. VOLBERG: Yes. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You'll hear the industry always talks about one percent. So it really is closer to two percent is --

MS. VOLBERG: Yes. And the industry folks generally prefer to talk about the most severe end of the problem gambling continuance. So when they talk about one percent, they're talking usually about people who would be classified as pathological or severely disordered gamblers.

Problem gambling in our study includes sort of a somewhat less severe group as well. But clearly people who, you
know, through the answers to our questions clearly have experienced some loss of control over their gambling involvement and have experienced harm as well in a variety of different ways.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And obviously we care about what happens to real estate values, as we just heard, but probably the sine qua non question is: What happens for problem gamblers? The other issue, Commissioner, that we frequently where these numbers gets thrown around in precision, sometimes people say percent of the population. Some people say -sometimes people say percent of adults and sometimes people say percent of gamblers. And they are obviously tremendously different. This is present of adults.

If you extrapolate these to percent of gamblers, casino gamblers, only about more or less a third of the people gamble in casinos. All of the problem gamblers, you know, many of the problem gamblers appear in that group. So the percentage of
people who gamble who have problems are higher obviously than the whole adult population.

But, anyway, it's really important to get our definitions clear. In this case it's of the whole adult population, and that matches more or less with national norms.

MS. VOLBERG: Right. And the sample now with these new weights or these different weights matches the population of Massachusetts better because of that adjustment to education that these changes in the problem gambling and at risk rates occur.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And similar to what was said before and we said oftentimes, I think, the real or a big part of the incites of game overtime is how these numbers change overtime. We're still -- so far we've still been talking about the baseline and methods, statistical methods are very important, nuanced in many ways but something that we and other
policymakers will really need to explore and understand is the progression and evolution or de-evolution of these figures. That's the exciting part.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Any other discussion on this? Commissioner Macdonald, did you have anything?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No, I didn't.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, just to emphasize, also both that the work from our research team in doing the summary here doesn't do justice to how much work goes into thinking about this, running regressions and multiple regressions and all the rest of it. And $I$ will just say also this for the RDASC their tremendous qualifications very engaged. And my read is because they understand and appreciate the meaningfulness of this study.

They are generally -- they are
volunteering their time in many ways many of them. But they are really appreciated
and the discussions are really worthwhile, and I think it's also a testament to what we are doing here with your able help, Dr. Volberg. Thank you.

MS. VOLBERG: It's a very unique study, and I'm always intrigued at the end of the day to always realize that my day went a completely different direction than I thought it was going to go.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome to our world. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We're skipping item number six. We're going to the Commissioner updates, which is I think our last item.

MS. REILLY: Let's break for one second. Lloyd has to switch phones. He's losing battery.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure. Let's take a brief break and recess while you get everybody's feed back up again.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening commission meeting number 204. I just want to doublecheck that Commissioner Macdonald, can you hear us?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, I can hear you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we can hear you fine as well, thank you. All right. So we are onto the Commissioner items. The first one is Commissioner Zuniga on the annual report.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and just a brief update. Fresh off the press is included in the packet, the 2016 annual report. It follows a lot of the format that we've had in the past. We will include it in our postings. It's here submitted to the legislature and the constitutional offices.

And I don't want to get into, unless Commissioners want to, into any of the details. I've spoken to some of them in the past. We have a new section on recommendations to the legislature on
policy considerations for legislative changes. There is a lot about of course what took part this last year, the milestones relative to the one year operations of Plainridge, our decision of Region C and anticipated milestones for 2017.

And just with that, I want to thank a lot of people who collaborated on these. I was simply the convener and somewhat the editor but certainly all directors have a piece of this report. They track all the data that comes within this whether it's finance or diversity numbers, racing, et cetera.

In this last few days, especially Elaine and Michael Sangalang and Mary Thurlow as editors and QAQC of this effort. It's great to see it with pictures that are totally relevant. They are not taken from the construction -- the construction personnel here are actual people at the sites that come to the board in one of these pictures is actually at MGM recently.

So it's submitted here for the review on comment if any one of the Commissioners have any, but we'll be forwarding them as we're required to do to the legislature and constitutional offices.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments? I just want to say as a former $A$ and $F$ secretary I used to get annual reports like this all the time. You get so many, and they are impossible to read and they are impossible to read anyway most of the time. But this is just really well presented. It's not text heavy. You've really cut to the chase. The design is terrific. I think it's a really great job. I'm proud of it. Thank you, you and everybody else, Michael and Elaine, and everybody else that's had a hand in it. This is great.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would
concur. It's very easy to read, graphics are excellent, really well-done.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. It's a big team effort.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Okay. We
are moving into item number two, little $2 I$ I guess it is and that is our executive director performance evaluation. Everybody whose followed us knows that we are in a peculiar position of having to review our executive director who was hired by the Commission. The only person on our staff who is hired by the Commission. All of the others are hired by the executive director, and the executive director does the performance reviews for all of his direct reports. But the Commission has to do the performance review for Executive Director Bedrosian.

We had a public conversation about how to do this. We each decided that we would meet with or talk with commissioner -- Executive Director Bedrosian one-on-one. We would give our comments to the general counsel, Catherine Blue. She would assemble the comments and then give us and also make public that compilation of comments and observations, and we would then discuss that publically
and come to a final assessment, give a rating evaluation and recommendations for compensation adjustments, if any, after a general performance review.

In this case, it would be more difficult if we were having real trouble with our executive director. I'm not sure how we would handle that. But to lead things off, $I$ think it's safe to say we aren't. We in fact have had -- how long have you been with us now?

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think it was January 5th of this year.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So like 11 months.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Correct. It only seems longer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Ten-and-a-half
months. And my short version is you made a great transition. Fortunately, you knew a fair amount about what we were doing because of your work in the attorney generals office. Attorney General --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Coakley.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Coakley took me
aside after we hired you and said, "You made a great decision." And I think she is right. Anybody want to make comments? The report will be available on our website if it isn't already, and it's the standard form that we use for all of our performance evaluations. Does anybody want to kick off?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would like
to do that. It was interesting because we did our work, our evaluation work separately and, you know, just saw each others' comments for the first time. And what was of interest to me is we all -there was a real consensus here about the exceptional job. And I'll use that word because that's really what these comments reflect, an exceptional job at taking the helm and leading this organization.

You know, just a couple of things.
The really effective communication is apparent and very, very helpful to this organization. Because we are in this unique position, right, Commissioners, and
staff with separate roles. The consensus building I find particularly an excellent way to manage and that adds -- that directly leads to improve morale and it's just really working with people, listening to everyone, understanding where they are coming from, you know, clearly making a decision but after there's a consensus building activity and lots of communication on direction.

So just a couple of things I thought were important to point out. The judgment is superb in my opinion. Just getting to know all of the things we're doing. Getting to understand and that, again, gets back to talking to everybody, you know, boots on the ground, roll up your sleeves, asking for help, which I think some leaders have trouble doing frankly.

So, but it was just nice to see that we were all -- we did have some consensus on the job that has been done to date. So just a well-done process. I want to thank our general counsel for taking all of that
data and putting it into one format. I think you did a very good job doing that as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Others?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I can, you know, pretty much to reiterate what has been said, I don't want to necessarily repeat a lot of what has been said but --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We also don't want it to go to his head either.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The reality is that your background, your knowledge of prior, the work really on all kinds of policy and gaming policy-related issues have really allowed you to hit the ground running and that has been very positive for us, for you and for the rest of the staff, which we value tremendously.

I think there is -- I'll maybe just talk a little bit about what is ahead, and we all know that there is a big test for all of us. You happen to be, you know, driving the bus, if you will, but on opening of this next properties, a lot of
expectation, a lot of details that happen relative to the operations, judgment calls in the middle of the night sometimes, et cetera, a new process on our licensing management system that where there is a lot of indications that there's great efficiencies to be realized there, but they still have to be realized.

So great -- with these great background of having hit the ground running, I think we are really positioned in a very exciting way to tackle what's ahead of us in terms of whatever multiple number of licensing decisions that we're going to have to be making, whatever number of exceptions or waivers, whatever the case may be relative to operations, and I think that's exciting. But it's important to recognize the challenge.

So I encourage us to continue to be thinking about efficiencies. From my perspective, your approach to budgeting and spending is terrific in which -- and that means having to really make a judgment call
in terms of being a balanced approach. We have the freedom of assessing our licensees, which is tremendous, but that freedom has to be taken very judiciously and I think your approach has every indication that we do and I think that's also very encouraging.

So those were my comments, and I think you're a great, tremendous asset to this organization and we value that very much.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. I would say what's already been said. We talked in the last two meetings about some issues being slow moving ocean liners that are going to take a while to get back on track. And I think from the very first day that Director Bedrosian came on board, that ship made a quick u-turn and kind of went full speed in a new direction, which I know is, you know, improved the morale of our team.

Another significant way in which he
has set an impact on the Commission has just been from what $I$ characterize as very thoughtful but diligent and expedient effort to resolve questions and issues as they come up. And, you know, working among the five of us to quickly bring us all up to speed, to engage the right members of the staff, solicit input and try to balance all that input, it's been refreshing. And, again, you know, this is a great initial performance report and couldn't be happier with how he has jumped into the job and, again, kind of quickly turned things around for us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Macdonald, did you have anything to add? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes, briefly. First of all, the note that $I$ barely have anymore experience with the Commission than Executive Director Bedrosian has, I think about 60 days and so I come to the task of evaluation with a former and limited base of knowledge than my fellow Commissioners.

But I was struck at the time of his interview with us, which was at a public hearing, that he identified what he saw as the greatest challenge to not only be effective in managing through the organization and all of the different directors and employees within the organization as a whole but also to manage effectively up mainly in his interactions with us as his punitive superiors and with each of us being full-time Commissioners.

Frankly, I felt when I first
reviewed the statute, the commission statute that this was something was almost -- a job that was almost impossible to do, and I was impressed that Mr. Bedrosian identified what $I$ saw as one of the inherent of -- the most significant inherent challenges. And what I have been most impressed by with his performance is on the skill with which he has managed equally effectively to managing down and managing up.

I speak from personal experience.

I've had several instances in which I have been very politely taken to the woodshed by our executive director who in the nicest way said that he thought that I might put some more thought on to a particular subject that I had given expression to.

He did it in a way that was, as I said, as diplomatic but very constructive and allowed me to go forward and my capacity as a Commissioner I think I'm better off. For the individual aspects of the job that we were asked to address ourselves to, his job knowledge, skills, work practices, the quality of work and had to do the initiative, on all of those dimensions I think that Mr. Bedrosian has done an exceptional, exceptional job and I gave expression to that in my individual evaluation.

And, finally, I may note that the summary that our general counsel did of the individual evaluations I thought was right on point and accurate, certainly accurately reflected my, you know, my views and I saw
no tension between that summary and what my personal experience has been and my review of others' evaluations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great, thank you. I would just add one thing and just expanding a little bit on what Commissioner Macdonald said. In his self-assessment, ED Bedrosian said that he had two jobs -- two aspects to his job. One was the day-to-day management of the operation and the other was learning about gaming.

And to Commissioner Macdonald's point, I suggested that I thought there was a third, which is to act as the interface between the commission and the staff, not only from the personal relations, as Commissioner Macdonald talked about, but on the very, very critical point of protecting the Commission's role as policymakers.

There is, as he and $I$ and we all discussed one sort or another, there is an inherent tendency for staffs to take over particularly in a situation like ours where the Commissioners because of the Open

Meeting Law are not able to be involved as a group in many discussions, although something about that later.

And given that the legislature invests in such extraordinary authority and comprehensive authority in the Commission, it is important that policy decisions be made by the Commission and even that the vetting of issues as to which ones are policy and which ones are not be something that the Commission plays a central roll in.

I think this is something that ED Bedrosian has been very attentive to from the very beginning. I think he viscerally understands it, puts him in an awkward situation sometimes. But I thought it was important in the review to simply reinforce that point as a constructive, critical variable of the job going forward given the sort of inherent propensities for the way things evolved particularly in an agency constructed like ours.

Okay, so the net of all that is a
hearty pat on the back. In our review system, we have a rating that runs from one, unacceptable to two, improvement needed to three, meets expectations to four, exceeds expectations to five, exceptional. And I think in order to be consistent with our reviews of other personnel, we ought to pick one of those numbers if we can come to a consensus. I'm going to just for the sake of discussion suggest that exceeds expectations would be the right place. Substantially because I think our expectations are high. We expect somebody here to do a very, very good job and to meet these criteria. That's an expectation.

And maybe it's a little too early in the term, in the tenure, to be in the exceptional category but there certainly was a broad consensus, I think, that on most of these categories ED Bedrosian certainly exceeds expectations. But I throw that out as a suggestion, and I'm
open to conversation.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, I would agree with that. There are a number of -a couple of areas where there is a couple of given the comments ratings of exceptional, but I think $I$ concur with the general notion that we have to factor in our high expectations and the reality that this is -- there is a lot of things to come in a full year of review just coming ahead, so I generally concur with the notion.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think that I had an understanding that at this level it wasn't necessary to fill in those blanks.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not all of them. I was just doing the summary. General Counsel Blue suggested --

MS. BLUE: It would be appropriate would be to come to an overall rating, and it's not necessarily a number. I think the words are really more important than the number. So you want to arrive at how you feel the executive director fits into that
overall structure. But, no, you weren't responsible for picking numbers for each one.

MR. BEDROSIAN: But let me just say this. That a number of the employees here had to go through it. So if you have to pick a number, that is totally appropriate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We tried to keep this as comparable as we could.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well,
typically how I do this is I look at every category and then come up with a rating that fits that. So I do agree with Commissioner Zuniga that many of the categories were exceptional. Initiative I would say, attitude, for example, quality of work, you know, work practices. I do think that there is a learning curve, so knowledge and skills would be, I think, he exceeds expectation as one area.

But many of the others I frankly think were in the exceptional, and I think the comments reflect that. So it really doesn't matter, you know, I guess what --
it's just important to point out that if you look at those categories I think many of them were in the exceptional and, like I say, a couple of the others exceeds expectations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I generally
certainly felt his overall performance exceeded my initial expectations. Of course, we'll caution ourselves if you look at that rating standard, the manager should find ways to cultivate the employee's talent, so that's on us. You know, I think overall he exceeded my expectations.

You know, as we look at setting his developmental goals for next year, some of those comments I think that were used were pretty broad-based. And I would hope that kind of in the coming months we can kind of begin to drill down on some of those development planning comments that we set for him. For an example, you know, number nine, focus on the opening of the two Category 1 gaming establishments.

He has already at least shared with me some of the things he has in mind in terms of making sure -- I know MGM is up first -- for having a smooth opening for that. So, I look at the development planning piece as something we continue to engage in with to kind of put some meat to the bones on some of the suggestions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Macdonald, anything to add?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: As I've said, he certainly exceeded my expectations. Because of my relative remedy of my service on the Commission, I feel somewhat going beyond that but exceeding expectations is where $I$ would come down.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So I think we have clearly a very, very favorable review with a lot of exceptional performance and a broadbrush of exceeding our expectations. No -- and this was important -- nobody picked out any problem to be addressed. And there's things to focus on and things
to keep growing in and areas to grow in and so forth but no problems, which is pretty amazing all things considered. For lots of reasons, this is not the easiest agency in the world to run.

So that gives you a sense. And I think, again, I will throw out relative to compensation, Executive Director Bedrosian and the $H R$ and legal people are in the process in thinking through exactly how we are going to handle compensation for our other employees whether there will be raises or whether not. We are trying to keep an eye out, even though we are not paid for out of tax revenue, we're trying to keep an eye out for the context of the other state employees, how that's effective, how we relate to that.

So I would suggest that based on this performance review that we ask the staff to treat Executive Director Bedrosian in his compensation review in a way which is compatible with whatever you do for the others, however you decide to handle that
that you put Executive Director Bedrosian in the same context. I can talk with whoever needs to be to dot the I's and cross the T's on that. Does that sound -COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it sounds right on point. I completely agree.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes. And I would just suggest one thing just to make sure we are not walking into any legal landmines here because there could be a conflict of interest for me if I then make compensation decisions who are my directors based on the fact that it will be the same that General Counsel Blue knows where we are generally before then. I'm just asking that you and General Counsel Blue obviously whatever communication goes around me.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, good. I agree with that. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that venue, if you had a conflict, you have to disclose it to your appointing authorities.

MR. BEDROSIAN: There you go. If I
can just make one or two comments on the evaluation. First, I consider myself privileged to have the job. Any success that I've demonstrated in the last 9 or 10 or 11 months, I would really say is due to the leadership the Commission, the direction the Commission has given me and great staff who execute very well, really come into meetings with me with a broadbrush of ideas and solutions and not just look at me with a blank stare. I'm very fortunate.

Commissioner Macdonald, I don't know
if I will take conflict with saying I've taken you to the woodshed but I would say that all of the Commissioners are open and receptive to hearing, I don't want to say criticism, but polite, constructive dialogue. And it's a two-way street, and I value that very much.

And, finally, last thing I want to say is when you made -- this is maybe an inappropriate term -- but when you bet on me, you had a choice. And the other person
was incredibly qualified. I just want to say since that process, I have reached out to Mr. Laboy, who is still with the Maryland gaming commission. That is not the title of it. I forget what it is. But he has been incredibly helpful. They have been incredibly helpful to our staff as they are actually opening in a couple of weeks a new facility down there that I think will guide a lot of what we do.

So I just want to say, you know, it was an honor to be chosen specifically with that type of challenge, but Mr. Laboy has really been a standup person and continuing to help us. So I want to thank him for that and thank the Commission for the review process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good, well-spoken. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, well-done.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. There are two more items on our agenda today. They are largely my suggestions. The first one is the agenda planning meetings. Let me
sort of walk through this.
When the Commission first got together, you've heard us talk about this now for years, particularly in the very early days when we just had five commissioners and very few staff, it was very awkward for us to operate under the Opening Meeting Law not with respect to the big issues like who is going to get the licenses and what are the regs going to say and so forth, but all the kind of administrative stuff. Initially where would our office space be, what kinds of cell phones were we going to get, what color were our rugs going to be, how many assistants did we have, all those were topics that were covered under the Open Meeting Law. It made it a difficult way for us to operate, but we adapted to it as best we could.

We have made a point from the very beginning reinforced by the dozens of lawyers it seems that we have in our either on our commission or in our staff to adhere
to both the letter and the spirit of the Open Meeting Law rigorously, and I don't think there has ever been an intonation that any significant issue that there's been a breach there.

However, in the early years, we did think that we could do two things as a Commission together that would give us a chance to kind of be in touch with one another but not be in violation of the Open Meeting Law.

One was a lunch that we had
frequently on Wednesdays where we mostly just talk about stuff that we had each been doing. So like if we had been on a business trip, we would come back and report on the business trip. The rest of the conversation was mostly about things like the Red Sox and the weather.

The second medium that we used to kind of keep us together and a little bit informed as a group as to what was going on and the more substantive of the two was the agenda planning meetings. In our early
days, our first couple of years, we had a public meeting every week. So we had an agenda setting meeting the Wednesday before or two Wednesdays before each of these Thursday meetings, and then later on we switched to every two weeks. So we had an agenda setting meeting every two weeks.

Because of the way the Open Meeting Law read, I believed, and the rest of us did as well, that the Commissioners as a group could attend the agenda setting meetings where all we do is run through an agenda that looks just like this for the next meeting along with a list of items that either are on the agenda or maybe coming up on the agenda and talk about whether they are ready to go onto the agenda.

It gave the Commissioners really the only opportunity to have any kind of group interaction and to sort of in a general way keep track of what was going on as a group. It turned out that, unbeknownst to us, the attorney general felt that those were both
violations of the public meeting law. Her letter to us was very constructive, very supportive. She clearly understood that we go out of our way to adhere to both the spirit and the letter. Nevertheless, they felt that these two meetings -- these two transactions were inappropriate. So we stopped both of them immediately.

The lunches have been gone ever since. The agenda setting meetings still continue but with either just me as the chair there or frequently one other commissioner will sit in. We kind of rotated the other commissioners.

The consequence of this has been that the Commissioners as a personal matter feel sort of atomized because we just can't get together and talk about stuff. And we also kind of feel like we're really just out of touch with the group moving forward and the group sort of pulling together of the organization, the administration of the organization. And that has been something that's part of why I made the point that I
did to ED Bedrosian about the need to kind of protect the relationships between the staff and the commission.

But we've all felt it, and it's even hard for us to talk about. We can't get together and talk about it without violating the Opening Meeting Law. So I would like to make a suggestion and that is at least for a while we make our agenda setting meetings, which would be every other Wednesday for the two subsequent Thursdays, a public meeting.

They will do just what we have always done, which is run through the agenda, say are the things ready and run through the list of items that are on the agenda, that are coming up on the agenda at some point in the future. Get those issues keyed up. There will never be any votes. There will never be any deliberation on anything that is remotely substantive, but there will be a public meeting. The public will be invited.

We will not go to the expense of
streaming our agenda setting meetings or archiving our agenda setting minutes but we will have minutes taken of those meetings, which will be posted. And as I said, anybody is welcome to come to those meetings if they are interested.

That may give us a chance to at least get back to some sense at least every once every two weeks in kind of a group sense of where we're at. And in the event that we happen to talk about something that's substantive, it will be in a public notice, public meeting with an agenda published two days in advance and so forth and with minutes kept.

I don't know whether that will turn out to be a good thing or a bad thing on the net. There may be unattended consequences for some reason that are not good. But my suggestion is that we give it a try for a while and see how it goes, but I throw it out there for the other Commissioners to react to it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'd like to
react first by saying that $I$ think this is entirely within your statutory discretion because one of the big differences between you and the rest of us, Mr. Chairman, is that you call for the meetings and you set the agenda. So having said that, you know, you are the first one who always says that in our mission we try to be participatory, and perhaps you are by that very nature doing it right now.

And in doing so, I agree with everything you say. I say we give it a try. I think it's worthwhile. There is nothing to change in those meetings in my view really exactly the same as we do, run through the agenda, run through the topics that may be coming. It will provide the rest of us that miss those meetings. A lot of context that I think I value, and we could always see how it goes.

And, more importantly, the public if they are interested, they can come, observe. They don't take long, 30 minutes or so and verify that they are purely
agenda setting meetings and these would in my mind be an extra step that we can make towards transparency, which is something I happen to value tremendously. So I agree with giving it a try, and I think I look forward to it.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I also agree with giving it a try. It's, you know, I think since it was ruled that we couldn't operate the meetings as we had that it's required -- it's required me to kind of mix up, you know, the way $I$ kind of continue to interact with staff in advance of a meeting. But I think there's efficiencies to this process that we will realize it certainly will give me a better understanding of maybe not what's on the next agenda but kind of some future issues that we're putting on the plate.

So I'm anxious also to give this new format a try. Just one of the things I just want to be cautious about is, and we can review it, would be I don't want to necessarily use this new format and have a
great dialogue that we had with staff get constrained just to the public nature of the meeting. I'm willing to give it a try. I think it's a great opportunity to have us all back at the table, and we'll see how it goes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I probably
have more reservations than the rest of you, frankly, because I do see it as additional work for staff and I do see it as -- I understand the need to be transparent is really important. We demonstrate that every time we have a meeting here.

But some of the information is I would call it intelligence in nature, and I think that we will not have those same -there will be some unintended consequences of a free-flowing conversation and that's just the nature of, you know, not wanting to embarrass anybody, whether it be, you know, something happening in one of the locations. You're just not going to be as free to talk about that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's things like why we might have to postpone a meeting because something happens and you don't want to get into the --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have more reservations about a planning meeting being public, but I see that my colleagues are very much in favor of it, so certainly we will try it and I would just hope that it doesn't create too much additional work for staff, and I know that we can work to make sure that that doesn't happen.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Macdonald?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think it's worth a try. I share some of Commissioner Cameron's reservations, but I would approach it with those in the back of our minds and to see sensibly whether that which we're gaining is outweighed by what we're losing. But I think it's definitely worth a try.

The early weeks of my being on the Commission, the agenda setting meetings
were ones in which all the Commissioners attended. They were not a public meeting. I found them to be extremely helpful as a way of not only getting to know the business of the commission but also getting to know the fellow members of our organization.

I've missed that and the occasional time of attending the meetings with, you know, one other person hasn't had the same kind of substance that the earlier practice had. So, I think it's a worth a try, and we can always terminate it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, okay. I don't think we need to vote on this. We will just start this. We will post -- we will start this with an agenda setting meeting in the next two or three, four weeks, whatever. And whenever we get started, we will post it on our agenda and that will be that. We'll give it a shot.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So if I could just say one thing. I understand --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll post it on
our website and all the other places we post our material.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So understanding the need for the Commission to be able to interact and talk the way it did, which would be incredibly helpful here, I would just say I'd ask you just to keep in mind the tempo of the meetings. Now we will have a public meeting a week. I understand it won't require this. This is a lot of work, but there is still a lot of work in it, so just keep that in mind. But I know my job as the executive director, we're going to try to make this work and see how it goes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I'm certainly mindful of how much work goes into this and expense, by the way. That's why I think we will not spend the money or the staff time to take an agenda setting meeting and cover it the same way, although they will be wide open to anybody who wants to. Okay, the
second item on the agenda is, again, just sort of --

MR. BEDROSIAN: By the way, just to be clear, we have -- internally we have one scheduled for tomorrow. Exactly, that will be -- thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The earliest it would be is two weeks from tomorrow. MR. BEDROSIAN: Exactly, thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The other one is simply an observation that the marijuana legalization act passed. That's a very big change in the cultural, social and possibly economic landscape. I thought we ought to put it on the agenda just to think about whether or not there are any implications for that for any of our operations.

We can talk about it a little bit
now. I think we should invite public
comment. I think we should ask our licensees to talk to us. Maybe it's another agenda item later on when they come in or at least submit to us whether they think this is something that we need to
address.
I think our licensing, our Investigations and Enforcement Bureau need to think this through, you know, what, if any, impacts does this have? I don't know what else. I just think -- it seemed like it was a big enough deal that we ought to at least talk about it briefly and see whether or not we thought it had any implications for anything we do.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think that there probably are a few impacts to our operation in thinking this through. You know, the law does not allow for consumption in a public place, so that would cover the casinos. I think where we could be really helpful is to the treasurer's office who have an incredibly short period of time in which to set up a regulatory framework and operation. And I think many of the things that we've done could be transferable.

I know Commissioner Zuniga has made the offer to be helpful. I know that some
of our licensing folks have spoken to folks over there about this new system that we're implementing a licensing management system. Although, I know they have a request for information. So, you know, they need to have a process obviously.

But I just think how we could be helpful is one area in which we've had some hard lessons learned, and I think we could really offer our assistance so that they have the opportunity to really put a very strong, robust regulatory process in place.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree. I made that offer, you know, they will likely follow-up on that. I did want to mention something. I read an article because the Nevada Gaming Control Board had a discussion recently about this topic and I think maybe in the venue of inviting public comment, we could follow-up with additional research of what's going on in other jurisdictions, talk to colleagues and see how they are responding.

My initial thought along those lines
is that at a first level our licensees have to abide by all kinds of regulations, laws, including the federal law at least for this topic it continues to be illegal. So whatever implications may be, we have to kind of like overlay the notion that, you know, the recent passage by referendum applies only to the state law and then think about how and whether that becomes operational as we do our licensing review of individuals, et cetera, going forward.

So, I think we should continue to think about it, do additional research, talk to colleagues and others in the legal community that might be able to offer comments or guidance. But it's important to consider that there may be an overlay here between the difference between illegal -- I'm sorry, state and federal law implications.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, I also just for point of interest, I talked to General Counsel Carl Sorsani for Penn and he said obviously they are starting to
digest this. But I also note separately that they own properties in all three jurisdictions that legalized recreational marijuana in this last election site. So obviously it has to be -- and not all the laws will be the same obviously, but it's something that he invited me to follow back up with him on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, that's great. I think we might ask for comment. Elaine, maybe we can put out a formal public period because there will probably be other people besides our licensees who might be interested in commenting too. The problem of course is we have got this referendum, but we have the understanding that the legislature may take this up and amend the referendum in some way or the other, so we're not really sure what we're dealing with. But as it stands, it's legal come the middle of next month.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Before there's any regulatory environment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, right. So
maybe, Ed, if you could reach out to the other jurisdictions and you and IEB could reach out to other jurisdictions, Colorado, Oregon, where it's already happening and see what, if anything, there is to be learned. We can make a public offer for comment on any aspect of this. And then over the next two to four and six and ongoing weeks, we will consider what actions, if any, we need to contemplate.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, this was alluded to previously but I will talk daily with the notion of comparing to other jurisdictions like Nevada. The good news is that our casinos are nonsmoking, and they will continue to be nonsmoking regardless of what materials you are smoking whereas other jurisdictions like Nevada may face the very real policy decision as to how -- including the licensees -- how and whether they will have areas that are free from smoking, free from smoking marijuana versus cigarettes. So left to understand those nuances that,
again, the good news is there will continue to be no smoking in the casinos in Massachusetts.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes. Of course, there are edibles and there are private parts with our Category $1 s$. There will be hotel rooms, you know. So there are implications.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's true. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right, okay. We are at the last section, which are any other Commissioners have any other reports or updates?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just
mentioned yesterday Director Griffin and I had a chance to go out to Springfield to kickoff the Community Partners Network. A very interesting, unique collaboration of building trades, neighborhood organizations, employment agencies, again, focused, spearheaded by Chalan Brown and team at MGM to focus on increasing opportunities for employment of women, minorities and Veterans.

And even though we were joined by a lot of folks in the neon $T$-shirts who took a break from the work site, their quick collaboration has already generated over 208 referrals from folks in the community, 31 new union members, 36 individuals deemed eligible for union participation and about another 111 folks that they were working with to get them appropriate training and credentials to put them in a position of access union employment and construction. So it's going to be an ongoing effort. It's not just simply for the MGM project, but hopefully we will have some residual benefits kind of up and down the value of the Springfield area, future construction projects, the future employment opportunities. It was a great group. The mayor was there, representative from the governor's office, a number of local elected officials. It's a very unique opportunity that they kicked off. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Anybody
else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I want to talk a little bit about the audit that was released yesterday. I was involved in reviewing the draft report responding the way we did I think to responses and spent, you know, a quite a bit of time in the past few months sort of thinking about the work they did and the report that ultimately was written. And I want to compare it to my time as an auditor at Ernest and Young.

When we were in a private sector, we started with all the work that we did and went into the audit and, perhaps there's a difference between private and public here. But if you read the report from the auditor, they spent very little time describing what they did and I want to emphasize just how thorough and how much time they spent reviewing the things that they did.

For the better part of nine months, there was at least two individuals here, stationed here and there were times when there were four looking at a number of
entries testing everything between reconciliation, public meetings, discussions, entrance into our accounting system and the operations of Plainridge Park Casino.

So, I think the work they did was very exhaustive, very thorough. They took a lot of time trying to understand -- of course this was the first part of a new agency. The context, the statute, the decisions that we made early on and I think that is not reflected into the audit report, but $I$ think it's very important to note for the record.

I do want to mention one thing from the recommendations, and this was earlier being reported from Plainridge -- one of the recommendations they did -- they made was for the Commission to verify some of the numbers that are reported to us. Specifically, I would know for sure that the 16 percent minority employment that they have is in fact the case. I just want to mention two points.

We by necessity make our own audit program. We develop and we have put a lot of time by staff, Director Bedrosian, Director Day before him and CFO Lennon into what we are going to audit. And the first areas that we focused on were the ones that we thought were most important, the cash protection, the reconciliation, our interface to our central monitoring system and the like. This is clearly an area that we can put into the audit program as a recommendation -- the auditor's recommendation and I think we should, and we should find time to do that.

We relied on the notion that they were both exceeding the goals on minority reporting, and that is usually data that is self-reported. What they get from the applicants, the people that license it's a checking off whether they are part of a racial minority or not. And I happen to think that that's a very robust data point.

It is true that, though, that we have not made an audit of those numbers.

But as I mentioned, I think we should in the future. Other than that, I think the report speaks for itself and I thank the auditor for its diligence.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I just would second that. I said publically a couple of times yesterday that we are still a new agency. We are monitoring hundreds of millions of dollars monthly. We are monitoring thousands and thousands of individual activities at slot machines daily and weekly. We are 24 hours, 365 days a year. We are implementing and maintaining and overseeing hundreds of pages of regulations, most of which we have just written.

So the more help we can get the better. And the degree that they were willing to take to go through our processes was totally constructive presence, and I'm delighted that they were able to do it. Is there anything -- oh, yes, I had one other.

Commissioner Macdonald, do you have anything to report on?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No, I don't.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The last thing I wanted to mention I mentioned this before but in collaboration with the Mass. Council on Problem Gambling, we have been working with other jurisdictions in New England, both the problem gambling commissions in each state and the regulators in each state on the possibility of setting up a regional voluntary self-exclusion list.

We have a self-exclusion list here in Massachusetts. Just with the small facility in Plainville, we have I think 165 or 70 people on that list. That extrapolates there will probably be 1,000 or more when we get operating. But if you're on our self-exclusion list, that is a person who volunteers to go on a list saying, "I do not want to be permitted to come into your casino and gamble because I know I have a problem." But if a person is on our list, they can drive 18-miles down the road and go into Rhode Island and go to
a casino in Rhode Island.
So we think it's worth considering the possibility that when people sign up for a self-exclusion list, they could sign up for a regional self-exclusion. We met last week with Rhode Island, Foxwoods and New Hampshire I think it was, all of whom agreed to collaborate on the list. We went through each of our list, each of our terms and conditions and found that we could probably quite readily agree on amending them with very few exceptions, and we're going to have a meeting.

We're going to add in Maine at least and maybe Mohegan Sun right in the new year and see if we can formalize a regional self-exclusion list, which will be the first time ever in the United States that there has been such a thing, a list across jurisdictions on voluntary self-exclusion.

I thought it was going to be much more difficult to try to standardize the terms and conditions of self-exclusion, but everybody really put their shoulder to the
wheel and, for example, we now have a six month, one year, three year, five year and lifetime option. We agreed to eliminate the six month option and the three year option in order that we could match the others. So there would be now a one year, a five year and a lifetime.

It turns out not very many people use our six month or three year anyway, but that was the kind of compromise that people were making in order to standardize the terms and conditions of the list. Okay, unless there's anything else, $I$ will have a motion to adjourn. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So moved. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor? Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The ayes have it unanimously. Oh, no, we have a roll call
vote. Commissioner Cameron?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
Macdonald?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
Stebbins?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner
Zuniga?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the Chair
votes aye unanimously. We are adjourned.
Thank you all very much.
(Meeting adjourned at 1:12 p.m.)

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Ed Bedrosian, Executive Director
John Ziemba, Ombudsman
Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications Coordinator

Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and Responsible Gaming

Joseph Delaney

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Lance George, General Manager of Plainridge Park Casino

Eli Huard, Purchasing Manager
Lisa McKenney, Compliance Manager
Rachel Volberg, Principal Researcher, SEIGMA
Henry Renski, Director of UMass Center

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

I, KRISTEN M. EDWARDS, COURT REPORTER, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

WITNESS MY HAND, this 29th day of November, 2016.

Kristen M. Edwards

