

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We are calling to order the public meeting No. 206 on Thursday, December 15, 2016 at the Mass Gaming offices. First item on the agenda, Commissioner Macdonald, is the approval of minutes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. We have two minutes that are subject to our approval --

MR. SANGALANG: Microphone, please, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: We have two minutes that are subject to our approval of November 22, 2016 and December 1, 2016. And I move first with respect to the minutes of November 22 nd, that we approve them subject to corrections for typographical areas -- errors and other nonmaterial matters.

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

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

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And secondly, with regard to the minutes of the December 1, 2016 meeting, I move that they approve subject to corrections for typographical errors and other nonmaterial matters.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. Next up is administrative update, Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning.
MR. BEDROSIAN: I don't have an update, other than to comment that this may be our last public meeting of the year. We may have our second agenda-setting public meeting, but I anticipate, absent an extraordinary need, this will be our last public meeting of the year. So that's all I have. I know --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You might want to reiterate your warnings about the weather.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Well, it may have struck. What they can't see online is we have one or two guests, if any today, so maybe the people are hunkering down so... obviously, we have some cold coming up in the next couple of days. But there are another couple of agenda items under my update that will be addressed by HR Director Banda and our other folks from our administration office.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So
HR Director Banda.
MS. BANDA: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning.
MS. BANDA: Good morning. Can you hear me okay?

THE COURT REPORTER: No.
MS. BANDA: Oh, no? Okay. Can you hear me okay?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.
MS. BANDA: Good morning,
Commissioners. How are you today?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good, thank you.
MS. BANDA: Great. Today, I'm here to provide you with eh diversity update. I came before you last year, in November so it's been a full year. We have a total of 85
employees in the Commission, and 65 in the gaming full-time area, and we have 20 seasonal employees within racing.

In 2016, we hired eight full-time hires and about 19 rehires for the season racing meet for 2016 . We had two new budgeted positions that we added in project oversight manager and a project manager. We've converted one contractor within the racing side, and we had six replacements due to turnover and various changes in staff.

Our goal is to align our diversity with -- between the Commonwealth, as well as the Greater Boston diversity statistics. So the Commonwealth is 19-percent diverse, and the greater Boston area is 34-percent diverse. And as you recall, our goal to be 25-percent diverse as an agency, as we do have staff across the Commonwealth and the Plainville area as well.

I'm pleased to report, since we -since 2014 we have increased our diversity by 8 percent. Including our seasonal racing employees, we are 22-percent diverse. Without
the seasonal employees, we're 26-percent diverse. So we're somewhere in between, and we're continuing to work on outreach and working with the director of workforce supplier and diversity for additional resources, networking opportunities. But, at this point, our budget forecast projects limited hires so we'll be strategic about our outreach as we have additional hires come up, maybe due to turnover, or due to the couple of positions that we do have open for later this year -- or later this fiscal year, excuse me. And that's, essentially, where we are today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the --
what is the women to men, just out of curiosity?

MS. BANDA: Oh, my apologies. We are 49 percent female. It's about 50/50 across the Commonwealth and 51 percent in the Greater Boston area.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And for the record, there is 65 gaming employees, which includes gaming agents stationed in Plainridge?

MS. BANDA: That is correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And remind me,
it includes state police --
MS. BANDA: It does not include state police.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It does not?
Okay.
MS. BANDA: No.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Neither in the central office nor at the casino?

MS. BANDA: That's correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MS. BANDA: Employees hired by the gaming commission. And one other point that Commissioner Stebbins asked me to note is we are 4.7 percent with military service. So we're looking to, you know, manage that, track that, continue to work with our veterans' groups, which is challenging, but we're continuing to put the outreach out there and note where we are so that we can see where we can go from here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Good. That's a pretty good job. Thank you.

MS. BANDA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good
improvement. Thank you.
MS. BEAULIEU: Good morning,
Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning.
MS. BEAULIEU: I'm here today to update you or our FY '16 supplier diversity benchmarks. You have in your packets a copy of the supplier diversity program benchmarks and the MGC total spend for FY '16. While the numbers for the small business and women-owned business have not changed, there is a change to the minority-owned and veteran-owned business benchmarks.

Last week, we met with staff from both the governor's office and operational services division supplier diversity. As a result of that meeting, we were informed by

OSD that we were entitled to receive credit for an additional $\$ 37,000$ for minority-owned businesses and \$2,100 for veteran-owned businesses. The additional credit is from indirect spending from statewide contracted vendors that we use, like WB Mason. As a result of the additional $\$ 37,000$, we reached and slightly surpassed our benchmark for the minority-owned businesses for FY '16.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which was?
MS. BEAULIEU: The benchmark was $\$ 610,000$, and it brought us to $\$ 622,000$.

MR. LENNON: And that was 7 percent of our discretionary budget.

MS. BEAULIEU: 7 percent.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 7 percent, right.
MR. LENNON: So this is an update.
Earlier, I think a month ago, we came before you and told you we didn't meet that benchmark. Well, upon further review by OSD, we actually did meet it. They're doing their final report right now.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So in our --
which I think is a great update. The number
in our packets here, the 585,000, or
96 percent, was the old number?
MS. BEAULIEU: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That is now
updated to 622,000, the figure that you just mentioned?

MS. BEAULIEU: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which now
exceeds it by 2 percent.
MS. BEAULIEU: Mm-hmm.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a great update.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you for working hard at this.

MS. BEAULIEU: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Agnes, did they have any conversations, as they're moving into full-on veteran business certification, kind of, beyond just the service disabled veteran certification?

MS. BEAULIEU: They did mention they're working hard to get -- to recruit more. As a result of our conversation, we had a vendor who used a veteran-owned business for
trucking to deliver materials to us, so we'll get credit for that. And I forwarded that had information on to OSD to add them to their list.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
Great.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the IE amount?

MR. LENNON: Charge backs. So state agencies charging us back costs for things they do on our behalf.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is also exempted from discretionary.

MR. LENNON: Correct. That gets pulled out of the discretionary. And just to follow-up on Commissioner Stebbins' question. There was actually an e-mail that came out -a bulletin that came out for OSD, yesterday or today, regarding the supplier diversity office and the efforts that OSD's putting forward in this, which was part of our meeting with them last week. So they're asking agencies to do exactly what you've been mandating we do. Take these benchmarks seriously, push vendors
to sign up. We got $X$ back to actually sign up as a minority-owned business. We're going to help the state as a hole meet targets because they're on a statewide contract. We work hard on the veterans' side, which they have said have been one of their struggles as well, which is my they're reaching out to Jill and licensing team. And they said that what you are requiring us to do is a -- they haven't seen it in a lot of -- in many other agencies across the executive branch, which they're actually mandated to do.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That is just the reporting, or the setting of the standards, or what?

MR. LENNON: The setting of the standards, the reporting, the attention to it from the top, the follow-up, the holding our fee to it. They said that's -- it's usually you do it at the beginning of the year and then no one reporting on it until they do their final report at the end of the year.

So the fact that we do this on a quarterly basis, the fact that we have a
strong tie to Jill's group and we're actually working during all of our procurements to try and meet these benchmarks, is a model that they'd like to replicate.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Agnes, just
a question of detail. With regard to the worksheet that's part of our package, under the service disabled veteran-owned business benchmark, over on the right-hand side there's a figure of 2,100. What does that mean? And then, I don't see a percentage there.

MS. BEAULIEU: That was the
additional 2,100 that OSD gave us as a result of our meeting with the indirect spending from the statewide contracts. Previously, we had no veteran -- we had no veteran numbers at all, so this was a slight increase, at least. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay. So the percent -- there's no percentage there. Am I safe in assuming that it's a very small percentage?

MS. BEAULIEU: Yes, yes. My mistake yeah.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is it always clear that we're capturing that data?

MS. BEAULIEU: It's not. It's hard to do.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay. So we could be dealing with veterans and not know we're dealing with veterans?

MS. BEAULIEU: Right.
MR. LENNON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay.
MR. LENNON: And that's one of the things OSD is doing. They're reaching out to all of their vendors asking them, do you meet any of these criteria; and if you do, will you sign up?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does veterans includes, like, Vietnam veterans? I mean --

MS. BEAULIEU: Any veterans.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any veterans, right?

MS. BEAULIEU: Any veteran.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Anybody who's going to either discharge information.

MR. LENNON: 51-percent ownership, I
think, is the requirement. At least have to have 51 percent ownership in the business.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: With active duty, because you would think it would be lots -you know, from the Vietnam war, the early Iraq wars.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's a -you know, Paul and Jill will talk about this. It's hard to get the veterans just to kind of self-identify.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, interesting. Okay. This is great. Thank you. Good job.

MS. BANDA: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lightbown is out this morning so Doug O'Donnell, very capably, as she pointed out, this is really Doug's stuff anyways, Doug is going to present this morning.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. O'DONNELL: Good morning.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Doug O'Donnell.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning,

Doug.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. O'DONNELL: Okay. So this morning, I have two items to present to you, which will both need the Commission's approval. First one being the request for reimbursement Suffolk Downs Capital Improvement Trust Fund.

There are nine projects on this specific reimbursement request totaling \$210,908.42. This is from the RFCs that -that have been submitted prior to this year, and I met with the architect out at Suffolk, oh, about a month ago, and we had gone over a number of considerations. And this is the first batch that he is submitting for the reimbursement so we need your approval on this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any questions, anybody? Commissioner Cameron?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No. I believe this is -- for us, now, after a couple of years, this is standard operating
procedure. All the required documents are here demonstrating that the money was spent appropriately. I recommend that we that we approve this request dated December 15, at the request for reimbursement by Suffolk Downs Capital Improvement Trust Fund.

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

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a
question, Doug. Just --
MR. O'DONNELL: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- for
background. Roughly, how many projects do we know of after these for 2015; do you have an order of magnitude or...

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. We -- well,
for dollar amount they have submitted, to
date, this $\$ 881,000$ of -- they have a little over a million dollars in the cap trust right now. So this is the first reimbursement that they will receive from that 880,000 that have been RFC, and then this little balance of 200,000 over that. But, again, this building -- this continuously builds.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Continually builds, right. But there's quite a bit of projects after this --

MR. O'DONNELL: Oh, yes. Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- 2014 projects.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yeah, as I had mentioned before, they had spent most of the money on the waste water -- on the waste water management project that they had. All of that money went to that so they are now starting to get caught up, because you can see this goes back to 2012. So we're getting caught up from projects dated back to 2012.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough. Thank you.

MR. O'DONNELL: The second item is
for the quarterly local aid distribution.
This is monies that is collected and based on the handles at .35 percent six month in arrears. So we are distributing the local aid monies for handles April, May and June of this year. Total amount for this quarterly payment would we $\$ 229,146.98$. And on the -- the second page you can see the computation, and it's broken down, down in the box below the distributions, which will show where the actual -- what cities and towns the actual monies are being disbursed to.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the local aid quarterly payment, $\$ 229.146 .98$, with the allocation as outlined in the packet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further
discussion? All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.

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

MR. O'DONNELL: Great. Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good job. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Next up is research responsibility gaming, Director Vander Linden, back from Iowa.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I am joined here with Christopher Bruce, a crime analyst that the Commission is using to evaluate crime impacts of expanded gaming in Massachusetts. Within the Expanded Gaming Act, Section 71, the research agenda, we are specifically directed to assess the relationship between
gambling and levels of crime. It sounds like an easy task, but it's actually quite difficult.

To be able to take a look at any specific area and draw a causation to say that by opening up this casino, or the presence of a casino is directly related to any specific type of crime is actually quite difficult. It's been tried a number of times in a number of different jurisdictions, and we've certainly taken a look at all of relevant studies in this area.

And as we were doing that, and as we were taking a look at those -- the existing body of evidence, we paid close attention to those limitations. And in the study that we are doing to meet the requirement within Section 71 , we want to take a deeper dive. We want to clearly take a look at what does the data say, but we also want to ask the deeper questions about whether or not this is the -that there's causation with the opening of a casino.

While, certainly, not a perfect
process, our efforts to do this are, I believe, impressive. And with that, I'm going to turn it over to Christopher Bruce to walk you through the 12 -month crime report, so one year after the opening of the Plainridge Park Casino.

And Christopher, before I turn it over to you, I just also wanted to point out we have Sergeant Tim Babbin and Burke Cain, who are kind of our feet on the ground at Plainridge Park Casino. If there are any questions specifically about -- from Christopher's study that we want their perspective on, they're here to join us as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: For the record, you said this project is impressive. I think it's actually totally unprecedented. Right? From your introduction, Mr. Bruce, it looks to me like nothing has ever been done before like this, with this degree of rigor, to try to understand what the impacts on crime actually are from a casino.

MR. BRUCE: That's probably true, at
least not in published form. I'm sure I have colleagues around the country, and agencies who have had casinos open that have done this kind of work for their own agencies, but not in any way that's it's been published or recoverable for our purposes. So to that end, yes, we're pioneering some new territory here. And the -- I guess, the sort of ironic thing about this is that we actually haven't been able to do some of the quantitative stuff that you typically find in articles and studies that have been done on casinos in the past because the data just hasn't been available yet. We don't have good statewide comparative data, for instance, on crime, for even a full year period just yet. So that type of quantitative study will have to wait a little bit. But what we're able to do here is go really in depth into the individual case reports that have been collected from the different agencies, and that's something that past studies, typically, haven't done.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: If I could
add to that. I think, also what makes it unique is the baseline upfront. I'm not aware of any other community that was able to have that baseline information before the casino was built.

And, secondly, the level of cooperation. And I've heard this from police executives in many other jurisdictions, getting chiefs to work together, along with the state police in a collaborative manner like this, willing to share their data, and share it with you, and share it with us, and knowing that it will be used for research purposes, I do think that is something we should all be proud of.

Christopher, that's certainly a credit to your ability to convince folks that the data will be used wisely. And that piece of it, I think -- you know, there have been studies with the one community in which there is a casino, but this is the surrounding communities' comparative study so it's much deeper research, and $I$ think will really give
us a much better picture.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And while we're on this, we also had a former New Jersey state police executive as one of the commissioners, who has played a real, major role as somebody who's on our commission, who really understands the language and the mentality. Commissioner Cameron's been a really crucial part of this too.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great team. MR. BRUCE: So I don't normally like to --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Could I
just ask a question beforehand of Mark? That this has to do with a catchment areas. In looking at Chris' report that -- and then, also, the map near the beginning of the slide depth, is there a reason that Foxborough is not included in this?

MR. BRUCE: Unfortunately, they simply declined to cooperate with the study. They -- I think that they got some ideas early on as to the -- what we would be doing with the data, or the privacy concerns, security
concerns with the data that $I$ was unable to allay. For the years following the time that we initially made contact, both $I$ and Commissioner Cameron reached out to them repeatedly, through a couple of chiefs now, and have asked them to participate, and have assured them that we're not collecting any personally-identifying information, and that they'd be part of the process and that they'd be allowed to comment on the report, and they simply have declined to be involved.

We are able to assess some of what happened in Foxborough because of the data they're reporting to the state as part of the NIBRS process. But, unfortunately, no, we weren't able to collect the detailed incident-level data that we got from the other five agencies.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But we're
hopeful. There is a brand-new chief that was just appointed in Foxborough. So we do have a call in and waiting for a meeting to be set up to explain the project. And, hopefully, the new chief will be receptive. So we're --
that's a work-in-progress.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That would be great.

I would also mention that Franklin was willing to participate and actually provided me data, but it wasn't -- the data wasn't any good. They -- it hadn't been updated quickly enough to make it as part of this study. So, hopefully, we'll be able to include them in the future as well.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.
MR. BRUCE: The remote here, the battery seems to be dead so I'll have to ask you to do the advancing.

I don't normally like to put this much text on a presentation slide, but I think there was some misinterpretation of my summary after I gave the six-month report so I wanted to get it all right up there in the front.

So, you know, Plainridge Park as a casino, as an entertainment venue, obviously, attracts a lot of people, and it has a certain amount of activity at the location itself, and we'll get into depth about what that activity
is, but it's commensurate, roughly, with any similarly-sized facility, retail, movie, theater, anything, you know, that might we built at that location. We don't see any unusually high numbers at the casino itself.

As for the surrounding community, we're not seeing much of an impact on crime and calls for service. Overall crime is down in the surrounding area. Violent crime is up slightly, but not for casino-related reasons. Property crime is down considerably, and calls for service, you know, vary depending on the call type.

Where we are seeing a potential
increase is in traffic-related issues surrounding the area. Obviously, when there's -- you know, thousands more cars come to an area, you're probably going to see an increase in traffic collisions, traffic complaints, things like disabled vehicles. Get a lot of extra people in the area so they're reporting more lost property. Citizens are reporting more suspicious activity. Things like that. So things that
are caused by just the influx of additional people in the community are part of the increase that we're seeing.

When it comes to crime, there's a couple of things I flagged as potentially related and one thing I flagged as likely related, and that has to do with credit-card fraud, which we're going to get into in detail in the coming report. Now --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I just interrupt you?

MR. BRUCE: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Your summary says the casino may have influenced an increase in credit-card fraud, ID theft and con games, but the text says it's only credit-card fraud that there might have been an impact.

MR. BRUCE: Well, I put a possible relationship to the other ones. So I tried to -- in the summary, I tried to combine that all into one word "may," but I divided it in the actual text of the report into things that might have a relationship and ones that I think probably do have a relationship.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. The main focus of the text was the credit-card fraud.

MR. BRUCE: Was the credit-card fraud. Yeah, because that's the one that seemed more likely so I went in as much detail as I could about that particular issue. Still not --

MR. SANGALANG: Still not going?
MR. BRUCE: No. The laser pointer's not working either so I think it's the battery.

So this is the area, obviously, that we're talking about. For some purposes, we were able to get some of the Foxborough data, but for the most part, it was just Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro and Mansfield. So we can move on from that because we already discussed the Foxborough issue.

So we collected data directly from the records management systems and the computer-aided dispatch systems of these five agencies. You can bring them all up. And merged them into a common database that those
two bullet points are masking an awful lot of work behind the scenes in translating everything into a common -- a format.

For the purposes of this report, I looked at the period of July 2015 to June 2016, so a full year after the opening of Plainridge Park. We looked at it against past -- I'm sorry, I don't know why I said June periods in the bullet point. The same periods from the previous five years and looked at any unusual changes.

Now, as you can imagine, any police department, any communities can have some major changes in any time period so, obviously, that doesn't, by itself, indicate a casino relationship. So any time I saw an unusual change, a crime that was uniquely higher than they had been in the past, we took a really close look at it, tried to identify what we could find about the people, the places, the properties that were involved, the MO. I collected actual police reports, when possible, and went into detail about those and did a full analysis of anything that had
increased. I sent a memo back to each individual agency about the increases that I saw, asked them for their opinions, their explanations and additional data that they could provide. So, you know, again, we tried to identify all increases as fully as possible. You can move on. Yeah, perfect. So in analyzing those increases, I looked -- in order to determine the probability of a casino relationship, I looked at a number of different factors, and this is sort of the rubric that I used so to speak, to determine if the casino relationship was likely. And, again, as we all pointed out, this is kind of new -- a new area of analysis, so I essentially had to make this up, this rubric. And I'm hoping -- I'd like to be able to put my name on it and have it, you know, used by other people in the future as a way to do the analysis, but it's, again, pioneering new territory here.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: If you read this -- if you read this and you don't see hypothetical right away, it could be alarming,
but this is totally hypothetical so...
MR. BRUCE: Yes. Those examples are all hypothetical. They weren't actual increases that we saw, but $I$ was trying to explain, you know, what was be an example of each of those signs, and would be the opposite example of each of those signs.

So we're looking at is there a logical relationship between the increase and a casino. Right? There is some types of crime -- a good example is a vandalism increase to Plainville during this period, but there's no even logical relationship between a casino and vandalism. And so, unless some other sign -- there was some other sign -there was some other side that probably wasn't a close relationship.

If more offenders and victims that are involved in these crimes are coming from outside the local area, that's a potential sign. If multiple agencies are reporting the same increase, that's a sign of a likely relationship. If we're seeing complementary different crimes going up at the same time.

A good example in this report is assault. We saw a major increase in simple assault during this period, but we saw a huge decrease in aggravated assault. So it doesn't really make sense that -- in fact, that's a really good sign that there's some coding changes going on among the agencies and those simple assaults are being trading for aggravated assaults. Because, normally, we would expect those two crimes to increase and decrease in concert, if there was, in fact, the reel increase or decrease. No, I'm sorry, I'm not quite done there.

If the victims or offenders
specifically said, I'm here to use the casino, I did this to get money for the casino, that would be a sign of an increase. We did not see that in any report. But, then again, we don't have a lot of postarrest interview of offenders to look at anyway so... and, finally, if there's a spatial relationship. So, for instance, if the traffic collisions are increasing directly around the casino, that would be a better sign than if they're
increasing in residential neighborhoods farther away.

So, basically, this is the rubric I used to determine if the increase that we saw was likely related to the casino or not. If there were -- if it was one of them I would know it probably wasn't. If four of them were present, I considered it a likely relationship. If two or three, then, it's a possible relationship.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Bruce, before you leave that, is there -- I suspect there's a level of qualitative analysis or judgment call that goes --

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- when
combining any one of these factors?
MR. BRUCE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Intuitively,
you know, one to me looks like -- you know, like a slam dunk, and others, you know, less -- less the case.

MR. BRUCE: No question. There's a level of qualitative analysis and analytical
judgment that had to go into this. This is not the type of activity, unfortunately, that you can use purely quantitative measures, you know, to say there's a definite relationship or there isn't, because so much else is happening in these communities the same time as the casino.

Even in comparison communities, which we identified, tried to do a quantitative analysis as well. But even in the comparison communities things are happening that you don't always know about that cause crime to increase or decrease. You can never be absolutely sure, you know, at a particular probability level. But, yeah, so it is very qualitative to some degree. Moving on.

Now, so limitations, we only had a six months of good crime data available for comparison communities. So I would like, in 2017, to do a much better job at the quantitative side looking at what happened in some comparison communities, as well as the state as a whole, versus the Plainridge Park
area. But the good crime data for any -- all of those communities really isn't available yet for a full year period. That's going to happen about mid 2017 before that's available. And I'm getting this directly from the EOPs, Cliff Goodman, who manages that data. We also don't have a full dataset on traffic collisions statewide, or even for the region. Some of these communities aren't storing their own traffic collision data in their own local systems. They're only submitting them to the state on paper. The state puts them in a database, but they don't close that database until 18 months or so after the year ends, so we're not going to have good traffic data for awhile. I'm working with some contacts there to, hopefully get it in advance of when they would normally provide it to the public.

But, anyway, a good traffic study, including question about whether there's any alcohol-related crash increase is going to have to wait until about mid 2017. So because of that, future reports will be able to better demonstrate the more quantitative aspects of
the relationship between the casino and crime and collisions.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Have you made a determination or a hypotheses as to what those comparison communities might be?

MR. BRUCE: Yes, I do. And I have them in the presentation later on, yep.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Chris, when
I read this portion of the report, it struck me that these limitations are quite significant.

MR. BRUCE: They're significant for the quantitative side of the analysis. So in anything that $I$ could publish in the Journal of Quantitative Criminology, or that would satisfy, you know, a traditional researcher, yes, that not having those complete datasets yet limits what we're able to prove under traditional research methods.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's unfortunate that this is an area in which police departments could be much better. Right?

MR. BRUCE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And at the state level collecting data, getting it in in a timely fashion. But it's one of those things where, if you have limited resources, having a dedicated person sit there and enter statistics to submit isn't always the use of a resource that's chosen to happen. So, yeah, this is an area that folks could get much better, and then realtime information is usable information but --

MR. BRUCE: And the reliability of that data, of course, varies a lot too. As we saw in three of the communities that were involved in this study, they -- in the middle of this study they made changes in how they were reporting crime. They assigned new personnel, basically, to the process of designating what crime had been committed in a variety of incidents, and that changed their statistics significantly in the case of North Attleboro.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think kind of a good-news story from this. Two of the communities in which -- that are part of
this study, have now -- they have hired crime analysts. I really believe they saw what Christopher was able to do and saw a great value in it, and were able to come up with the resources to hire someone. And that's good news, bad news here because the data was not in great shape, which -- and changing it from year to year after you hire a crime analyst. That was particularly true with the assaults.

The officers were not trained, necessarily, in how to enter properly, or it wasn't being recorded the same way. So once a crime analyst came on board and really used the standards appropriately, made it much easier, but it did look like there was a big jump in one area when there really wasn't. So I think that's a good story, though, that two of them now have crime analysts.

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely, yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Isn't gaming
revenue paying for some of these crime analysts?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We did for
Mansfield, as part of the community
mitigation, just on a one request.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Plainville too, probably got some of that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't know about Plainville.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MR. BRUCE: So there's a few
important things that previous research has told us about the casinos that became important as part of this study. And, of course, as we've talked about, most of it is just used part one crime statistics submitted to the FBI so they hadn't been able to go into this detail, and different studies have had different results.

Some have shown an increase in activity after the casino, some of shown a decrease, a lot of them have said that crime didn't go anywhere whatsoever. You can bring up all the bullet points, if you don't mind. But it's important to keep studying what's happening in multiple time periods after the casino opens.

So this is my one-year analysis,
but, obviously, we'd like to repeat this, you know, a year from now, when we have two years of data and we can see if things changed, if things took time to increase or decrease after the introduction of the casino, because that has been shown to happen in the past.

On the last bullet point there, you know, there are a lot of factors that cause crime to increase or decrease with any facility, including a casino. Geographic factors, the nature of the facility, the size of the facility and so forth.

So it's important to understand that what's happening in Plainville isn't necessarily a good template for what's likely to happen in, say, Springfield or Everett, when the geography is very different and the nature of the casino's going to be very different, and the services offered and the availability of public transportation. There's a lot of different factors that might produce different results in these other areas. One of the interesting things about this series of studies is we're going to get a
chance to look at a variety of different facility types in different geographic areas.

And, you know, the third point there is important. Even if activity does increase, it's hard to determine a causal relationship between gambling, specifically, and that increase in activity, versus anything else that might have gone into that location. You know, a movie theater, another retail establishment and so forth. And this is something that a lot of previous studies haven't even attempted to do, in terms of establishing a causal relationship between the gambling nature of casinos specifically and the increase in the area. And I'm not necessarily trying to do that either. I'm talking to a number of researchers and analysts about how you'd even do that sort of thing.

But so, for now, I would just say that, even if we do see an increase in crime, it isn't necessarily tied to the gambling -to gambling specifically. It could just be tied to the overall increase in activity in
the area, when you introduce any type of facility that way. Moving on.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Christopher, before you move ahead, you know, the limitations, your notes from previous research, one of the things that struck me, as I went through your report, was changes in coding information or coding crime. How often does that type of recordkeeping regulation change; and then, how do you go back, unless you're going to talk about it later on, how do you go back and kind of make those adjustments?

MR. BRUCE: I mean, ideally, it doesn't change that often. But, in reality, it changes every time a new person gets assigned to -- you know, to doing that sort of work by a police agency, unfortunately.

We had a couple of extremes in this case, where the agencies were clearly applying the wrong crime code to certain types of incidents for years, and then suddenly started doing it right in the middle of the study. That type of extreme doesn't happen that often
with police agencies. And I'm actually quite confident that, when we get into, say, the Everett and Springfield areas, where they've had analytic personnel at those agencies for a long time, in fact, in many cases the same people have been there for a decade or more, we're not going to see this type of major shifts in crime coding. We're not going to see the same reliability problems in crime coding in those areas that we saw in Plainville. It didn't apply to every crime. But, you know, we're talking about a subset of incidents that -- especially, in North Attleboro, they had been coded as, you know, all other offenses or something previously, and now they're suddenly applying the right code.

But for the major part one crimes, you know, robbery, burglary, theft, different types of theft, those have been fairly consistent. It's mostly in those hard -- some of the harder-to-quantify categories. That's not the right way to say it, but the iffier categories, ones that are harder to apply
definitions to that we saw the major changes. And if I didn't see that same change in other geographic areas, or there was just nothing else in the data to indicate a casino relationship, frankly, we chocked it up largely to coding changes and didn't assign it to Plainridge Park.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you.
MR. BRUCE: So first question I hear is, what's happening at Plainridge Park itself? And so, these are the statistics, some of the statistics. There's more in the full report supplied by the Gaming Enforcement Unit. And among those statistics, having looked at the -- some of the qualitative data, a number of trends have been identified. And I want to emphasize before -- and you can put theming all up to the screen, if you don't mind, the bullet points, these different trends, we're not talking about huge numbers in these trends. This is, roughly, in descending order of how many incidents occurred in each of those subtrends. And the thefts of gaming credits, we're looking at a
couple of dozen down to small children left alone in cars. There were three, I think, during this period. So, again, we're not talking about huge volumes, but there are patterns that we saw within the data. And we are seeing a number of thefts of the TITO tickets, people snatching them out of the machine, or surreptitiously ejecting them from the machine while the player isn't noticing and then turning them in for cash. We have some thefts of personal property, purses and wallets and so forth.

And I would mention, on those two incidents particularly, detection and identification of the offender is near 100 percent. They seem to be doing a fantastic job there of using their surveillance systems to identify who is involved in almost every incident that happens on the casino floor. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I would just like to emphasize that. That, actually, is an amazing number. I have never seen a number that high. It's more than just surveillance. It really is the level of
cooperation. And I've heard this.
Mr. Cain, in particular, I think can attest to the fact that between the Plainridge PD, we have the state police working very well together with the gaming agents, with security at the casino, and with surveillance at the casino. I've never seen that level of dedication and cooperation. And it's a tribute to -- we have several of the folks here today, and it's really refreshing to see. And that -- do not commit a crime at this casino because 100 percent of the time we're going to get you. So I just think that's an amazing number, frankly.

So you pointed it out. And I know cameras are a big assist, but you need some motivation, and you need to be able to talk to one another and really care about keeping this place safe and secure, and that's really evident with that number.

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I add
something to that? I think that's very eloquent. There's also a really good business
case for someone like me and others who, you know, at times question the -- you know, the cost that comes with these resources. You know, the double-shifting and -- for 24 hours, et cetera, you know, is really good for -- you know, to put in context.

MR. BRUCE: A few other trends that we picked up on. There were 10 -- around 10 incidents of drug use and distribution in the parking lots, a handful of obnoxious or intoxicated patrons on the casino floor, people drunk in the parking areas. In a couple of cases, that led to drunk driving when they decided to drive off and not pay attention to the police officers telling them to stay put, so they ended up getting arrested in those cases. And then we had those three incidents, with small children being left alone in cars while their parents were in casino.

So nothing really unexpected, I
think, from that size and type of facility. These are just things that the Gaming Enforcement Unit should be aware of, and I
know that they are, and come up with strategies to enforce.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Chris, before you leave that one, is -- obviously, the voucher, them gambling -- the receipts, you know, the TITO ticket, the voucher is something that's unique to the casino, but are these other things -- if the same number of people, same number of patrons were going into a small mall or -- that had alcohol and multiple things going on in parking lots, are these numbers comparable?

MR. BRUCE: They are, yeah. And that's why I say, throughout the report, the commensurate to what we would expect from --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even from site.
MR. BRUCE: -- from the area.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I knew that
externally, like traffic and so forth, it was comparable. But --

MR. BRUCE: Yeah. I worked for, you know, cities that have malls and, you know, movie theaters, other entertainment facilities, and these are very typical of the
types of crimes that you would see there. Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I want to
just -- and it may have involve Burke or Tim coming up, the last one, the small children left along cars is one we're, I think, particularly sensitive to, I'm just curious as to how we're detecting those incidents. You know, camera surveillance in the parking lot, you know, security going through the parking lot; how are we picking up on this, because those are, obviously, utmost concern, as every other is, but we get most concerns about those.

MR. CAIN: Oftentimes, we have a patrol vehicle -- Burke Cain, senior supervising agent. Oftentimes we have --

MR. BEDROSIAN: You have to speak up, Burke.

MR. CAIN: Security vehicle controlling the lot. They'll go through the garage, they'll be going around the perimeter of the building. I think Tim's guys, our guys, were out on the floor walking around
with security guards, of course, walking out.
A lot of times, on the casino floor the patrons will know some of the employees there, and they'll talk about that also.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You also have cameras in the parking lot?

MR. CAIN: Of course, yeah. And the surveillance is routinely doing --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're doing scans?

MR. CAIN: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the casino, as part of their internal controls, BPC also has --

MR. CAIN: Security submission
requires those things. Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Do you have anything to add, Sergeant?

MR. BABBIN: Sergeant Tim Babbin from the GEU. Surveillance, obviously being the biggest part of it, including reports from other casino patrons. I was there for two of the four unattended children and answered it. Mass has an interesting set of laws that
surround this. That is, reckless endangerment of a child is not arrestable, it's
summonsable. You could arrest someone for leaving their dog in the car, but not their child. An interesting sidenote of that whole thing but... the response, surveillance will pick up on it, or a patron will pick up on it, the report comes to us, we answer it directly.

The attendants will be in there right away to address the problem, track the adult, get the adult out of the casino. They're usually given a eviction notice, as well as the summons for criminal activity, if it's shown to be blatantly deliberate, which it hasn't come to that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good work.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, great work. Great teamwork and a hundred percent, I just -- that's an astronomical number.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I just
clarify one thing? It says, "detection 100
percent," how do you know you've detected 100 percent?

MR. BRUCE: I'm sorry, maybe I should have used a different term like --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Doesn't mean --
MR. BRUCE: Apprehension -- or identification of the offender is what I'm going with there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay. So when the crime is -- occurs, there's the identification, detection of the crime. I didn't want the public to --

MR. BRUCE: That's true, yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Detection of the offender.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Of the offender.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct.
Apprehension.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. BRUCE: Well, I'd like to
imagine not many victims left -- you know, let their tickets get stolen and not report it so it's got to be close. Right?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. BRUCE: Now, in terms of the effect on Plainville and the surrounding area,
obviously, the casino itself, the activity at the casino itself and what the Plainville Police Department has had to respond to there has had a significant -- not a -- has an increase in their statistics. So nothing in violent crime. Virtually, nothing is happening at the casino, in terms of violent crime. But the casino directly, and the report goes through this, it's subtracting what had happened before when it was just a racetrack. The facility itself has been responsible for a 10 percent increase in property crime, a 14 percent increase in total crime, and a 3 percent increase in calls for service for the Plainville Police Department.

Now, ahead of opening the casino they got a 36 percent increase in the number of sworn officers so their capability to respond to that is obviously, you know, quite good.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As part of their host community agreement, they got five new officers, or a 36-percent increase? MR. BRUCE: Right. Yeah, 14 to 19.

So the percentages that they're having to deal with just because of, literally, that address, has not increased to the level of the new people they received. And this table shows the top hotspots of the various contributing community, including Plainville's No. 2 hotspot, the Plainville Commons, which is a shopping center on the other side of the street from the -- from Plainridge Park. But as you can see, the numbers vary, depending on the type of location. But Plainridge Park's overall percentage of property, violent and total crimes, as well as calls for service, and its effect on Plainville is about the same or lower in some cases than the top hotspots of the surrounding communities. Again, this is why I say repeatedly, the activity that we're seeing at Plainridge Park is commensurate to what you'd expect with a similarly-sized facility.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Bruce, can you just, order of magnitude, looks clear that the Wrentham Outlets has the highest percentage --

MR. BRUCE: That's pretty much all there is in Wrentham.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Well, I guess, maybe you're answering the question already. What are, you know, whole numbers, I suppose, compared to the other communities?

MR. BRUCE: Yeah, I'd have to go back to my data for that. But in the case of property crimes, the Wrentham village is not insignificant, in terms of the number of shopliftings and different types of property crimes they see, we're talking about less than a hundred per year, in terms of property crimes, I think, and probably less than 10 per year in violent crimes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So all of their percentages for each community's relative to their own property?

MR. BRUCE: Yes. To their own -- to their own crime totals. Yes, exactly. And Wrentham, obviously, having the village outlets and then mostly just residences beyond that, most of their activity is concentrated at that top hotspot.

Okay. So throughout the area we saw some changes in crime up and down. And, again, as we looked at them quite extensively, there were quite a few that obviously just had nothing do with Plainridge Park. What seemed like an alarming increase, it wasn't high in terms of numbers, but in terms of percentages of kidnapping, turned out to be all boyfriend-, girlfriend-, spousal-related. Nothing to do with the relationship of the casino. We had a couple of prostitution incidents in an area that normally had no prostitutions, but looking at those incidents, they were local people staying at a Wrentham hotel. They weren't in an area to use the casino, it was just a fluke.

North Attleboro had a big increase in burglaries during -- especially, the second half of 2016. That was some -- a cause for concern initially because there could be a logical relationship between burglaries and a casino. But when it came down to it, analyzing those series, it turned out the burglars were from the local area, they were
heroin-addicted, and they didn't have any casino motive in their -- in their crimes. We were able to remove that.

And there are a couple of complications. That heroin thing is one of the complications that we see with these statistics. Agencies throughout, well, the country, really, are reporting some significant activity when it comes do opioid use, and, therefore, effects on crime. And a lot of the police chiefs keep telling us that they think that opioid use is increasing in their communities and is more likely to be related to some of the increases that we're seeing than Plainridge Park.

On traffic issues specifically, we saw lower gas prices throughout this period, which typically increases miles driven. And in the first half of 2016, particularly compared to the previous year, we had really good weather, and so we didn't see some of the spikes and traffic collisions that we saw in previous years during the winter. So all of these things create circumstances that tend to
-- that can overwhelm the contributions of Plainridge Park specifically on the statistics.

From the area, what I believe is likely related to the presence of the casino -- again, there's more specifics on these coming up, and you can say -- I suppose you can interpret my term likely as meaning more than 50 percent likely, or explains more than 50 percent of certain patterns that we're seeing there. If it was -- you know, if I was less sure than that, then, I called it possible. An increase in credit-card fraud in the area, I think, is likely related. And an increase in traffic-related calls for service, primarily in Plainville, somewhat in North Attleboro --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Can I stop you there, Mr. Bruce?

MR. BRUCE: Yeah, sure.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We have a slight disagreement on this one. And it's probably semantics, but I have trouble with the word likely with credit-card fraud because
the only reason -- let me say this, there is an increase, which causes -- you have to think about why there's an increase. But when we sat with all the chiefs and really went through this, not one of the chiefs had any information that it was related to a casino.

But I think Mr. Bruce -- and I understand this is a research technique, when you don't have another reason you can say it's likely. But there is no evidence, which I was looking for, that the credit-card fraud, it's 10 miles away in somebody's house and they're buying over the Internet, whatever the case may be, but because you can't identify another reason and there is a casino, the word likely is used.

But I did bring this to Mr. Bruce, the idea of using the word likely, and I understand it's a research technique that, when you don't have another cause, but I think it's important to point out that the chiefs all sat in a room and talked about this extensively, and could not say, in any way, say that this was related to the casinos, the
increase in credit-card fraud. But there is no other cause identified, and there is a casino.

MR. BRUCE: And I have some more material on the credit-card fraud, the increase specifically, coming up in a second. You're absolutely right, though. The chiefs themselves didn't think that there had been -that the casino was related to that increase. But my only response to that is, as an analyst it's my job to tell police chiefs things they don't necessarily know about the patterns that are happening within their data. And we're only talking about a few dozen incidents spread among five communities, so it wouldn't surprise me that, individually, they wouldn't have identified any particular patterns going on. But if you let me get --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, I just -before you go on, I just want do make a -sort of a point for the record. This goes to the heart of our research project here. One of our commissioner's, a very experienced person in the area of law enforcement, has a
disagreement with interpreting the data, but you're telling us what you think. You didn't change it because, you know. So we are asking our researchers to tell us what they think. If we have issues, we'll say so. But we want our researchers to tell us what they think the facts are as best you can, and you are, and I think that's a credit to you. And, by the way, a credit to us.

MR. BRUCE: And, obviously, I welcome, you know, challenges like that. I'm surprised there actually aren't more in the totality of this report. So I'll cover some more specifics in just a bit. But, anyway, the traffic and related call increased. And as I said, a lot more traffic in the communities, at least in that particular section of Plainville so it makes sense that we'd see some increases in traffic-related issues up and down Route 1 there.

Traffic collisions overall, they were up significantly in the second half of 2015. They declined in the first half of 2016, at least from the call-for-service data
that we got from these communities. But right around Plainridge Park, there's just a minor increase in collisions up and down Route 1 there that $I$ think is probably related to the fact that we have a new facility there.

Fraud, con games I'll talk about in a bit. This is one of those ones that was subjected to recategorization from some of the agencies, and so it's hard to tell whether the increase is real or not. There are a couple of subtrends happening within that category. I don't see a very obvious relationship to the casino but -- especially, since some of them are happening out of state, but the community should, at least, be aware of the trends even if they're not casino-related so I covered those in the report.

And three of the communities did report a drunk driving increase. I didn't spend a lot of time focusing on that, though, because police reports of drunk driving are a really bad way to determine how much drunk driving is actually happening. They're highly dependent upon how much enforcement they're
doing. And if they're aware that there might be a possible increase of drunk driving because of, say, the introduction of the casino, they're likely to do more enforcement, and therefore that causes their numbers to go up. The only way we'll be able to determine conclusively whether drunk driving actually increased is through the analysis of collision data, and they use alcohol as a causal factor for those collisions. And, again, that won't be able available til about mid 2017 that we'll have good collision data for the state and the area. So I don't want anybody to draw any conclusions about the drunk driving just based on the police statistics.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And when we asked the chiefs about this they confirmed that they had additional -- additional staffing out there looking for drunk drivers so -- which will cause the numbers to go up when you are concentrating on that effort. MR. BRUCE: So they are making more arrests for drunk driving, more stops for it, but that doesn't mean the drunk driving itself
has increased in the communities.
A lot of stuff the report covers is probably not related, and the report tells you why. I won't cover all of these in detail, we've already been going on for a little bit of a while here. But the assault one was a pretty -- what I wanted to make sure particularly. But looking at the data, it's almost all domestic assault, and we're seeing a decrease in aggravated assault the same time we're seeing an increase in simple assault. It's almost certainly because agencies are just coding things more accurately and not because there's actually an increase in assaults.

And it's important to note that certain things that people worry about that might happen. Robbery increases in the surrounding area because people want cash, thefts from vehicles, burglary. All of these things, we just didn't see at all so that's really good news. In fact, most of those crimes were down quite significantly. I had colleagues around the country that said watch
out for auto theft. You're going to get people that steal cars from other places to drive to the casino, and then they'll steal cars from around the casino to drive home. We didn't see anything like that in this data. Auto theft plummeted in these surrounding communities, quite opposite of what we might have expected.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Chris, this is a detail, but, you know, you said, did not happen at all, a significant decrease.

MR. BRUCE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Actually, that did not happen.

MR. BRUCE: Well, the significant decrease happened. Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What did not happen was an increase.

MR. BRUCE: Right. The increase didn't happen, yes. We didn't see any of these trends that we might have expected to increase.

Now, on the statistics I'm about to show you, I just threw this together for --
because some people expressed confusion in the past. But imagine you have these numbers, and they could be any numbers but for the previous years, and then you identify the average of those previous numbers. What we do is identify, among the past data, what the normal deviation is from that average. Right? So how far do we expect -- you know not -- very rarely is a crime reported exactly on its average. Usually, there's some deviation from it, and so we calculate what's a typical deviation on either side of that average. And if it's within that deviation, typically, we would say, all right, that crime is normal. You know, we don't -- it's not significantly up or significantly down, and that's the normal range.

On two standard deviations from that average is where we'd start to say, all right, things are a little bit unusual, you know, between one or two. You know, things are a little bit -- they're warm or cool, depending on which side that it's on. And then, if it's greater than two, when you get into the --
between two and three, you start to say, all right, something really is going on with this data, something's really hot or cold here.

Now, to determine whether or not -I took a really in-depth look at it. I used 1.75 standard deviations above the mean as my cutoff, which is a bit lower than the norm. Most analysts would go at -- would do it at two, but I wanted to make sure we took a hard look at anything that even might be related to casino relationships, so that's what --

So the $Z$ score that you're going to see on the upcoming slides is basically where the crime stands for 2015 to '16, a year after the casino opened compared to the average. How many standard deviations above the average or below the average is the period that we actually care about? And if it was 1.75 or more is when I did some further analysis. Some crimes are like this, they're very, very predictable from year to year, and so even small changes in numbers can lead to big changes in the $Z$ score and less be significant, and so they're worth studying.

Other crimes are like this, where the plus three and the minus three are off the slide because they fluctuate so much from year to year. And so, you need major changes, numeric changes to that crime for anything significant to happen.

The Z score accounts for the normal amount of fluctuation that you have in the crime, and, therefore, is a better measure of analysis than, say, percentage change, which I don't typically offer in this type of report because it's fairly meaningless. What's a high percentage change, 50 percent, 25 percent? I mean, there's no way to establish a statistical significance with a percentage change. I do offer percentages in comparison to each other, but not as a mechanism for determining if something was unusually high or low.

So the report has table after table of all the communities. Each community, I didn't try to offer them all in the PowerPoint slide here, but you can see, as I talked about, that increase in simple assault, the
decrease in aggravated assault, overall decreases in a lot of different property crimes, except for credit-card fraud, which is way above the norm, at least in terms of the Z score. And, numerically, we're talking about, about 50 incidents above the average. And, of course, not all of them, as we're going to see, I think, are related to the casino.

Total violent crime was a bit above average, within the threshold, though, and total property crime, again, was below average, but also within the threshold. So overall, things aren't -- the overall numbers aren't changing -- in terms of the broad categories, aren't changing a lot in the surround area.

Now, here's my thoughts and my evidence on credit-card fraud specifically. This is a month-to-month comparison of what happened postcasino with the average precasino, the five-year average precasino. And you can see the credit-card fraud starts to take off immediately after the opening of

Plainridge Park, and remains high all the way through, except the final month of the study, June 2016, when we finally see it dip below the average of the previous years. So there's a temporal relationship there with the opening of the Plainridge Park.

When we look at comparison communities, and I have what those are in just a minute, but we identified three groups of other communities that were similar to the Plainville area. And you can see the Plainville area -- this is just for the last six month of 2015 because that's all there was statewide data for. But the Plainville area, including Foxborough, we're tee seeing a 90-percent increase, roughly, in this category versus a decrease in the comparison communities, and only a slight increase statewide. So you've got the fact that nobody else seems to be reporting quite this dramatic an increase in credit-card fraud.

Now, so if credit-card fraud is
increasing in the area, there's a number of ways that that could be related to the
presence of the casino. One possibility is cards are being stolen at the casino and being used in the surrounding community as they leave. And that's a very common thing to -for a thief, to steal a credit card somewhere and then immediately try to use it in a gas station or someplace to make sure that it's good. That's not what's happening in this situation.

The gaming enforcement data does not show that there's a lot of credit cards being stolen there. And, spatially, there's no relationship, really, to the presence of Plainridge Park, and where we're seeing the credit cards being used, hardly any at gas stations, for instance, despite quite a few in the surrounding area.

So taking a closer look at the credit-card fraud, what we find -- and I probably should have offered these in reverse order because the last two categories are the ones that are -- you just can't even plausibly identify a casino relationship with them. We have Plainville area's residents' cards used
on line or out of state. Well, if it had anything to do with the casino, it wouldn't be geographically located like that so that -that we can dismiss.

Use of ATM cards. Again, these are Plainville-area residents' ATM cards being lost or stolen in a variety of circumstances and being used out of state and not in the local area, which, again, doesn't seem likely to be related to the casino. But the top one there, we have 42 percent of these credit-card fraud incidents, so we're looking at about -again, this is about -- that would translate to about 60 of the incidents that happened postcasino, 42 percent being stolen elsewhere.

So these are cards that have been stolen from anywhere -- other states, other communities in Massachusetts, or lost in those communities, being brought to the Plainville area, and being used to purchase liquor, food, cigarettes, gift cards and other retail -other things at retail establishments. No single hotspots. So it's not like they're just going to one store to use these cards.

These are happening throughout the area. Liquor stores, drugstores, fast food restaurants, and I don't even think there was one location that had more than two.

The reason I think it's -- there's a likely Plainridge Park relationship in this particular category, there's two possibilities here. One is that people coming to the area are using their money at Plainridge Park, and then wanting things like liquor and food and cigarettes, after having spent their money at the casino, they're using stolen credit cards to buy it because they don't have the cash for, they don't want to use their cash on that particular thing.

The other possibility is that, in order to fund -- and this is only a possibility, you understand, I'm saying the overall relationship between the casino and credit-card theft is likely, but this particular pattern, we don't have enough evidence on. But it is possible, because there are a number of gift card thefts going on here, and gift cards are, pretty much, as
useful as cash, if you can sell them. Right? Typically, we see gift cards being sold on line.

So if you go on eBay or craigslist, you'll find all kinds of offers to buy gift cards at 50 percent of the face value of the gift card. If that's what was happening, we wouldn't expect it to be geographically located around Plainridge Park. You'd expect it to happen near the offender's houses. But the other way you could sell gift cards is, literally, on the street. Driving up to people in parking lots, driving up and so forth saying, hey, you want to buy this hundred-dollar Kohl's card for 50 bucks?

And we don't have any particular evidence of this happening in the area yet, but I would -- what I would ask is that local communities be aware of this possibility and see if they can collect intelligence on that issue. If we can get any intel on gift cards being sold locally on the street, then, that strengthens the plausibility of a Plainridge Park relationship. That's the only specific
pattern that $I$ could identify within the data that has a plausible Plainridge Park relationship.

But the overall statistical
evidence, in terms of the increase in the area, the fact that we're not seeing the same increase in other areas, the fact that we're seeing an increase in out-of-town people being the offenders in these cases, leads -- led me to the conclusion that the increase in credit-card fraud, not the totality of the increase, but at least part of it had a likely relationship with Plainridge Park. I understand if you don't like that particular term but --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, I love evidence. And there is no -- other than the numbers themselves, there is no -- not even one case in which someone relates it to the casino.

MR. BRUCE: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I also think chiefs have a good idea of what's going on in their town. And several of them thought
it was even more likely that it could be related to the opioid addiction. So --

MR. BRUCE: But we would expect that to see complementary increases in other places, in that case.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I understand. But I think we could set up another -- I think this is important enough we could set up another meeting with the chiefs and maybe talk to them about being very well-aware of capturing data around this issue.

MR. BRUCE: Yes, no question.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And maybe some education for residents around this issue. So I agree that it's concerning. I'm just -- I'm hesitant to use the word likely without -- without some information that is casino-related.

MR. BRUCE: If we'd had, say, offender postarrest interviews saying, oh, yeah, you know, I stole that -- I used that credit card to get cash to use at the casino, I would have called it definite. You know, I wouldn't have called it likely.

The problem with that -- and I'd love to see that evidence, obviously. But a small minority of these cases were was the offender even identified? And then, typic -it's not terribly common for an agency then having made the arrest or summonsing the offender to conduct a postarrest interview to ask them about their motivations. I think that, maybe in this case and in the surrounding areas, and this goes for all the casino communities, they ought to be more aware of that and maybe take those extra steps, and perhaps they are.

So while I agree that it would be --
it would be nice to have that smoking gun, to have, you know, a couple of these offenders say, oh, this is why I did it, I planned to spend the money at Plainridge Park. The fact that they're not saying it, it doesn't surprise me. It doesn't surprise me we can't find that data just because we don't have that many arrests. And then, it's not common practice, even if we do have the arrests, to necessarily ask the offenders those questions
so...
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And, Chris, the definition that you're using of credit-card fraud, is it simply the use of a credit card without permission of the credit-card holder?

MR. BRUCE: Yes. The card has already been stolen or lost somewhere else, or in the same community. But that would have been recorded as a theft or, you know, lost property on its own. Credit-card fraud has to be the actual use of that card, either on line or at a physical retail establishment.

And we talked about last time, you know, this crime is inconsistently reported everywhere. If you live in one community and your card is used in another one, you're technically supposed to report it where it was used, but a lot of police agencies are inconsistent about how they take the reports so very often the increase -- or you'll see the biggest numbers at whatever police department tends to be the most amenable to, oh, yeah, sure we'll take the report if you
come in here. So there's a lot of iffiness that surrounds this particular type of crime specifically. And I -- again, I don't -- I understand why there's some hesitation to accept that particular finding. But in my judgment, with the totality of the circumstances, I think this is one crime that we ought to at least take a much -- you know, a closer look at going forward. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would agree, we should take a closer look. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that note, what you mentioned relative to intelligence, where there was a street sale activity, and you mentioned a future meeting with the chiefs, what could possibly help us strengthen the possibility of getting that intelligence? I'm just curious for the record.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Postarrest interviews, reporting and how we're reporting, you know, which towns are taking complaints in which manner. We know Wrentham takes them, right, because they have so many issues around this topic because of the outlets. So yeah, I
just making them aware -- and we did talk about this. And, again, that's another reason I'm a little bit hesitant with this word. I think it's absolutely possible, but the chiefs were no, we don't think it has anything to do with the casino so -- and I understand that they're not looking at the totality as you are, Christopher, I do understand that. And I agree with you that we should take a closer look. But $I$ think the meeting could bring some -- a better awareness, and maybe better -- some stronger information. Some -you know, some post -- you know, when someone reports that it's missing or it's been used. Just some further investigation on behalf of those agencies that may help us.

MR. BRUCE: And we identified -- I identified the specific subpattern after the last time we talked to them. One of the things I would ask them to do is talk to their dispatchers and their dispatch supervisors. They're the ones that are going to get the calls from the community members saying, hey, I was just in, you know, the Kohl's parking
lot and some guy walked up and said, hey, do you want to buy this gift card? And that's, typically, never going to result in a full, written police report for that type of -- that type of incident. So the dispatchers would have a better handle about whether that type of thing is happening than even the police officers in the community would have. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Chris, before you go on -- do you want to finish this? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, yeah, just -- I know it's taking, perhaps, more time than anticipated, but $I$ find this fascinating. What about, you know, warning or advising the community? We have, at the casino, the Fair Tips line, you know, to report to our gaming agents all kinds of suspicious or concerning activity, anything that we should think about for the community at large. And this is not, necessarily, a question for Mr. Bruce, but $I$ pose to the rest of us as well.

MR. BRUCE: I mean, absolutely. The chief's can use this information to turn it
into strategies. Right? To community outreach strategies, different tactics. I would point out, though, we're talking about fairly minor dollar values with these credit-card incidents. Right? So, you know, 20, 30 bucks at a time, and maybe a couple of dozen incidents.

So while it's an interesting pattern to note and, you know, one thing that we might potentially tie to the casino, it's not exactly ravaging the community. I think that you could easily overreact to this sort of pattern as well.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Are we also -- you know, you get to the bullet about the PPC relationship. Are we also tracking information, I guess, to our team, catching somebody on site, if they're trying to use a stolen credit card in a restaurant, or reports of, I was at the casino, somebody took my...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. CAIN: If anything comes to us, we're tracking it with our new iTrack system. If there's a criminal activity to -- from a

IEB standpoint and deferring over to Tim's group for criminal aspect of that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So it's not happening; it's not being reported, it's -yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Before you go on, let's take a quick break before you go to your next slide.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We're ready to reconvene public meeting No. 206 at about 11:30, and we are back to crime analyst, Christopher Bruce.

MR. BRUCE: I'll try to wrap up.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No problem. This
is fascinating.
MR. BRUCE: A number of the communities from the study saw an increase in regular fraud, in addition to credit-card fraud. This category is typically reserved for what we call con games, or a variety of different schemes that trick people out of
their money, really. There usually is some sort of connection between the offender and the victim.

Now, in analyzing these reports, I typically -- I didn't see anything specifically relating to the casino here. And the types of scams that are happening in the area are the sames ones that we're seeing nationwide and statewide. And as we're going to see, the numbers -- although they're increased in the Plainville area, they're also increased everywhere else for this particular category.

So this is an example of where the comparative data really helped us say, all right, even though we saw an increase since there's this -- everybody else is seeing the increase too, probably, Plainridge Park isn't responsible for this. The communities themselves ought to still be aware of these trends, and I'll be giving them a report about this so that they can notify their residents, because we're seeing a lot of elderly people being scammed. For instance, through
different telephone scams. People call impersonating an IRS agent, or there's a very common one where they impersonate a family member in trouble and they say, you know, we need you to send money and they end up sending a couple of thousand dollars.

Again, no Plainridge Park
relationship. Even if there was, even if offenders were committing this scam to get cash to use for gambling, we wouldn't expect it -- to see it geographically located like that. It would be diffused everywhere that the offenders are. So I don't think that -- I left it as possible, but $I$ don't see a specific trend that is logically connected to Plainridge Park. Especially, since we're seeing a comparable statewide increase.

When it comes to calls for services that are not criminal, as I said before, most of the increases coming in things like traffic-related calls for service, we see traffic complaints and traffic collisions increased in the area, and it varies depending on the community. That traffic collision
increase, for instance, is fairly significant. And I would say that almost certainly it's related to Plainridge Park, except Plainville itself had a decrease over the first half of 2016, but there's a lot of -- a lot of variables that go into traffic collisions.

Sometimes, more traffic causes fewer collisions, for instance. Sometimes, bad weather causes fewer collisions, rather than more collisions. It's a really tough thing to analyze. Most of what I do, other than this job, is analyzing traffic collisions these days. And it's definitely something that you've actually got to have the actual traffic collision dataset to do a good job with. So that's why that analysis has to wait a little bit. Maybe --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Chris.

MR. BRUCE: Sure.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can I ask
you something, just in terms of what it means? Says, "category of psychological."

MR. BRUCE: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that mental-illness-related issue?

MR. BRUCE: It is. Yeah, it's a variety of calls that could be related to people having delusions, hallucinations, suicidal, psychotic episodes. You know, things like that.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay.
MR. BRUCE: And we did take a close look at each of those incidents. Attleboro had the biggest increase. It's responsible for most of the areawide increase that we see there. And, again, we couldn't find anything casino-specific within that tentative connection logically. I mean, you could see that, you know, gambling might cause psychological issues. But even if it did, we wouldn't expect to see it located in one community like that. It would be diffused among where all the customers are coming from so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You mean, if you took Attleboro out of psychological --

MR. BRUCE: It would -- yeah, I
can't -- I'd have to look at the stats in the report to see, but I don't think it would be a significant increase if you took Attleboro out, yeah.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And the chief pointed out that it could be the same individual.

MR. BRUCE: That does happen, yeah.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: There's no place -- there's not a hospital --

MR. BRUCE: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- that they
can put this person in that should be in a hospital.

MR. BRUCE: Since I didn't collect personal-identifying information, I couldn't determine that specifically. But, yeah, definitely, you could get the same person responsible for multiple calls.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's interesting that even in the traffic issues, you said most analysts would use a Z score of two before you started to note a change, and this was under two. So even in the traffic area --

MR. BRUCE: It's not that high, yeah. And I think that this is one of those cases where the Plainridge Park could be having a slight increase, but what we're seeing societally in terms of economics and weather is probably having a bigger effect. Now we'll -- I did take a -- I'll skip that slide quickly. I did map what was happening, in terms of traffic collisions, significant increases to significant decreases is by bridge cell. And this is one -- we can see places on Route -- I can't use the laser pointer, but we can see places on Route 1, right around the casino and up and down Route 1 through North Attleboro, where there's been an increase in traffic collisions. If there's more traffic on Route 1 , more congestion, then, it would make sense to see an increase in collisions at those locations. But I don't think -- that's responsible for a minor part of the overall increase that we see.

So I would ask you to just to give me until, you know, mid 2017 to be able to do
a full report on collisions with a better dataset. I think there's going to be some influence, but it might not even be above the typical threshold that we've established for significance on this particular category. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Chris, on that, is there any suggestion that Gillette Stadium and the volume of traffic coming and going from Patriots' games might be responsible for part of this?

MR. BRUCE: It's responsible for the total amount of collisions in the area.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A change.
MR. BRUCE: Exactly. Did anything happen at Gillette Stadium in the last year that would have caused it to particularly increase or decrease, and I'm not aware of anything. I did a scan for this sort of thing in the area but... so as long as the volume has been consistent at Gillette Stadium, then, probably, it's not responsible for the increase.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They've been selling out for years. Right?

MR. BRUCE: Yeah, right, they have. Now, in the traffic-related calls -- and this is people calling and complaining about erratic drivers and parking situations, and any number of other things related to traffic, we're seeing an increase in a lot of communities as well, and Plainville saw an increase in disabled vehicle calls. We see a lot of suspicious vehicle calls for service in the area. These are all things that, unfortunately, nobody ever take a report on. So all you get is the call for service that this happened and you don't really get much more information about what caused it, but these are all things that -- more traffic tends to cause more numbers in these areas.

So it makes sense that it's not -if it had been an actual crime in these cases, like suspicious activity, then, that would have been reported as a crime. So these aren't crimes happening, necessarily. These are just things that the police departments happen to deal with, basically, and it does make logical sense. And Route 1 is involved
in an awful lot of them. But, as I say, other factors like weather might be involved. This is a good category where a two-year study will be give us -- be able to shed better light on what's happening in the long run.

From the state police data, which typically covers the highways in the surrounding area, we saw no -- now, state police data, there wasn't enough data to establish a good baseline. But even from the few years that I was able to get from them, there wasn't really any increase at all in crime, or what we call reactive calls for service. Meaning, things that people call about.

There was a big increase in proactive calls for service. The state police doing extra building checks and checks in rest areas. Thing like that in the surrounding area, but nothing that was nonpolice-generated. And so, there was really no detectable influence from Plainridge Park on the state highways. The highways seem to be absorbing anything that might have
increased based on Plainridge Park. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Chris, excuse me, but when I read the report, I attached some particular significance to this, and I'm not sure if it's justified. But it occurred to me that the state police are likely to have been quite consistent over the years in the -- in their manner of reporting incidents that they've been involved in, as opposed to the -- what you've described as some changes in the -- in the -- you know, other communities and the local police departments, and that with there being as I understand it from your data, you know, no significant change from any of the enforcement calls for service from the state police before and after, that strikes me as being highly significant.

MR. BRUCE: It is, but you have to keep in mind that the state police are dealing with a fairly limited jurisdictional territory, and they don't typically respond to the types of community crimes. They'll respond but -- to help sometimes, but they
don't take the report on the types of street crimes like robberies and burglaries, and thefts that the local police departments take. So what you're seeing reflected in the state police data is stuff that generally grows out of traffic stops, or activity that's happening on state property, of which there isn't a lot in the Plainville area.

So I don't -- you have a point about the reliability of the reporting, but we wouldn't have expected them to take many of the crime reports that you'd expect to be influenced by something like Plainridge Park in the first place. Does that makes sense? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yep.

MR. BRUCE: But in particular, with traffic collisions, though, it's notable that we're not seeing a big increase. And there is some consistency there. There was in the second half of 2015, but it evaporated in 2016, in terms of traffic collisions on Route 95 and 495 and so forth.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And DUIs.
MR. BRUCE: And DUIs as well, yeah.

Again, very highly dependent upon the police themselves so -- we need the crash dataset to look at that.

Now, what I'm going to cover here, briefly, is just a taste of what we'll be able to do with more data. So I don't want to suggest this is a comprehensive analysis, but in order to determine, you know, how the -- so everything up to this point has been, how is Plainville area doing compared to its own past? This section is about how is the Plainville area doing compared to other communities, to other comparison communities?

It's not impossible that crime -- a crime like burglary could not increase at all in the Plainville area and, yet, still have a Plainridge Park relationship, if, everywhere else the crime is decreasing. Right? So we have to study that as well.

So what I did was identify three comparable communities of about the same size and square mileage with the similar economic and geographic structures. State highways running through them, retail establishments,
et cetera, in eastern Massachusetts. And you can see them listed there, and they're overall populations and their size. And so, looking at those comp communities versus -- and then I looked at all of Massachusetts as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What is the IBR?
MR. BRUCE: Oh, I'm sorry. IBR is
incident-based reporting. It's a crime total. So it's the total of the number of crimes they reported during that period. So we looked at a number of crimes across those communities, and what we see is that -- and now, remember, this is only the second half of 2015 because the communities are very slow to report their statistics, unfortunately, many of them are. And it very often takes til after the close of a year before you even have any data from that year. And so, it'll be after the close of 2016 before some of the communities have reported any of their months of 2016 , so I can only do 2015 here.

So we see violent crime, the decrease in the Plainville areas commensurate with what we saw in the comparison
communities, at least as an average, and in Massachusetts. Property crime declined in the Plainville area, but not as much as it declined everywhere else. And the primary reason for that is, the burglary -- it's down to two burglary patterns that North Attleboro had that just killed them in the second half of 2015. I mentioned that earlier. There were a couple of heroin-addicted offenders that -- they were arrested, ultimately, and didn't have any Plainridge Park relationship. If you remove those statistics from consideration, the property crime decrease is actually about the same as Massachusetts and the comparison communities.

We see a few areas in which the Plainridge Park -- Plainville area decreased more than the -- like in robbery, for instance, than the surrounding area. Credit-card fraud you can see, as I already talked about, just a big increase in the Plainville area and not anything we're seeing anywhere else in the comparison communities.

At this point, what these statistics
helped me do was temper some of my analysis of what we saw going on in Plainville, in terms of the increases. Later on, when we have a full year's dataset or more, we'll be able to do more with these comparison statistics that would help legitimize this research to a level that quantitative researchers that would find it more compelling. Purely quantitative researchers don't -- they're not impressed by my ability to delve down into the specifics of crime reports and look at, you know, the individual incidents. They just want to see what the numbers are, and I want to be able to ultimately satisfy everybody's concerns here. So if we want to get this research published in certain academic journals, the quantitative side's going to have to be strengthened, and these numbers would be able to help us do that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I just think it's so important, the work you're doing with digging in and identifying, and that's tedious work. I know that it is. MR. BRUCE: Oh, yeah, it's
comparatively easy, as long as you have the data.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right. Just using the numbers. But to find out that Attleboro had that ring of heroin-addicted, which just skewed the whole thing and you were able to say no, there was no relationship to the casino so that's really good work.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think that gets to -- this comparison community piece is interesting, but $I$ have a feeling that there's more value to it over an extended period of time, because these short, little spikes aren't going to probably tell the complete story.

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely. And then, over the more extended period of time, things like series of crime, like those burglaries in Attleboro, they kind of even out, you know. But every community has a series, from time to time, that just throws the numbers completely out of whack. And so, over a longer period of time, you can smooth that out and calculate an average. So yes, these statistics, this type
of analysis will become much more valuable, and we'll be able to do much more in-depth analysis as we start to get one year, two years worth of data from the comparison communities.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And we're using the comparison communities for all of our social and economic indicators. The whole study is using comparison communities as well as the longitudinal study. Very good.

MR. BRUCE: And so, that's pretty much it. So my summary there, which, for some reason I don't understand, has the words type equation here in the middle of it. But for the first 12 months of activity we saw activity at Plainridge Park that was about what we'd expect, given the size of the facility and the amount of traffic that it draws.

We didn't see very many significant crime increases in the surrounding area related to Plainridge Park or otherwise. Most of the significant increases that we saw that we could tie to Plainridge Park are related to
traffic activity -- calls for service not crime, and, you know, accepting some doubts about this, my conclusion is there's a likely relationship to the -- to credit-card fraud, and a possible relationship to some of those other types of fraud that we identified, but some definitely we could -- we need to do more analysis of those categories going forward. And on comparison crime and traffic collisions specifically, which I'm very interested in getting to the bottom of, that's going to have to wait until later 2017, when we have full, statewide datasets. So, probably, the next things that I'll be presenting to you will be those reports.

The activity that's happening around Plainville, I don't think -- although Mark and I will talk about this, I guess, I don't think is significant enough to warrant further quarterly reports, or even a six-month report. I mean, they have analysts operating on the ground down there that can keep the police departments comprised as to trends that are happening on a month-to-month basis. So
probably the next thing we'll have to do will be a second-year report for the Plainville area. I think, maybe when we get into Everett and Somerville we're going to need to look at more frequent reports to keep up on what's going on there.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Christopher,
will you be looking at the data more
frequently than yearly, though; I mean, will
you be pulling that data from those agencies?
MR. BRUCE: Yeah, I think so. I'd
like to do just a six-month scan anyway.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right.
MR. BRUCE: And I've already got the infrastructure -- the technological infrastructure in place to pull that data without much fuss.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So if you see something there's the ability to notify the chiefs of something that might need a
strategy, an immediate strategy?
MR. BRUCE: Absolutely, yes. If
they need the ability to jump on something and we can -- yeah, we'll have the ability to
notify them. I just can't -- I don't think that it would be anybody's good use of time, if $I$ prepared a full report. You know, you'd be wasting your money on it. You'd just get -- you'd get the same thing over and over again. But we will look at the comparison communities more, and the full traffic dataset next year, and I should be able to give you better answers on that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
Questions? Comments?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah I have a -- I have a general question, Chris. Beyond the data, Commissioner Cameron has referenced meetings with chiefs of police, and I would gather you interacted with law enforcement officers in all these communities, just on an anecdotal level, are any of them saying an opening or operation of the Plainridge casino has caused any kind of significant increase in law enforcement issues?

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely. No. We've
asked the question several times in those meetings, and $I$ was actually surprised by that because, I mean, they have an incentive to say that, you know, yes, we saw an increase in activity because of the casino. But every time they've said, no, we're noted saying anything at all. I literally haven't heard a single anecdote of any type of increase that could be traced to Plainridge Park.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Chris, just
a final quick question on the -- on the summary you talk about drunk driving increases, and you talked earlier about how some of that just might be different levels of enforcement, that topic. I mean, does law enforcement ever ask somebody who they pick up for DUIs, say, where'd you have your last drink?

MR. BRUCE: They do ask that, and yeah it's -- it can be useful data. But it -in this case, I think in -- for

North Attleboro we had two incidents where they said Plainridge Park. But without a more complete dataset of how much drunk driving is
happening, I tend to hesitate to offer any specific analysis of drunk driving arrests. It just -- it creates a skewed picture.

The unfortunate fact is -- and I guess most of the public probably would prefer not to hear this, but any police officer working anything but the early morning, you know, like an 8 a.m. to noon shift, who really wants to make a drunk driving arrest, can go out there and do one. There's almost always a car on the road that they can stop and arrest somebody for drunk driving.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Plus, I
guess if you ask somebody that question, the validity of their response can be called into question, one, because of their --

MR. BRUCE: Absolutely true.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: -- state, but they may not want to get their buddy's bar in trouble also.

MR. BRUCE: The unfortunate thing about that question is there's no -- although they ask it very often, there's no place in the record system that structures or
quantifies the answer to the question so it's not easy to get the data out to then therefore, map the last drink locations. You have to look at one case report at a time. And, you know, again, where we don't have a complete picture of drunk driving, I didn't think it was a good exercise for this particular report, but it's something we should -- we should definitely look at in the future.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And Plainridge early on, the first -- the very first meeting with the chiefs, it was identified that, look, they could stay open til two, and that all the other bars in the area could stay until one. So there was real concern by the chiefs that, oh, boy they're going to be rushing for last call at the casino, which is going to create a problem. And upon hearing that, Plainridge immediately said, we hear you and we will close at one as well. So that was a good cooperative effort
there too.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's amazing.
Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, there's a lot of takeaways, $I$ think. But one that $I$ wants to mention, you know, at this point, is the collaboration of the chiefs that you've alluded now a number of times. I'm hopeful that's also the case in Everett and Springfield. And, perhaps, this could also be an incentive for Foxborough and others to continue thinking about this.

Also, the notion of the ongoing, that I look forward to the comparison community, the traffic piece that comes a little later, given, you know, the rest of the state, but also, importantly, having the intelligence collectively to think about strategies for mitigation, either at the local level or at the state level. I think it's really useful.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
MR. VANDER LINDEN: I was just going to say we're -- you know, this has been going
quite well, I believe. We've begun our efforts to organize around the Springfield community. And that's -- we're kicking that off in earnest, likely, January, but definitely that first quarter of 2017.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was going to ask. First of all, I was going to say this is just -- I think this is just -it's just really well done, Christopher. You know, it's -- it reads well. It's logically prepared. The analysis that you use, even to a laymen's reading, is rigorous. It's really an impressive piece of work and I appreciate that.

MR. BRUCE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It seems like it's quite labor intensive and I'm wondering, will you have the bandwidth to take on much larger host and surrounding communities; are you ramping up your own operation, or can you do it -- how will you be able to bring this level of detail and hands-on contact to those much larger regions?

MR. BRUCE: Definitely, when we get
into 2018 or so, the project -- we haven't talked about specifics, in terms of time and what funding's available so I don't want to speak out of turn, but the project will -yes, will require more of my time, but I can anticipate that. I don't have any single, full-time job. I take bits and pieces of contracts here and there so I can obviously just reject more things -- other types of work while this is going on.

But the particularly good news about the Springfield and the Everett areas is, they have, at those police departments, full-time analysts, who are pretty experienced. They're not just hiring them for the first time for this project, who really know what they're doing. And so, I'm going to have a pool of people, that I can work much more closely with, who will be able to do some of the more in-depth analysis off -- at their own agencies and give me the results, instead of me having to do most of it myself so...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a good
point. And you're starting to -- have you
made contact with the --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We had a strategy meeting last Friday to talk about who we needed at the meeting in Springfield, and a decision was made to include two other communities that are not -- that were not designated surrounding communities because we thought it would be -- bring value to the community, so we had -- we just had that meeting last Friday and we're about to -- and there's -- the state police has done a lot of work already up there, with Springfield PD, as well as MGM.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Our state police?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Our state police.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Our people.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They've been hard at it, frankly, understanding how important this is. Two reasons. First of all, the main reason is they're really engaged in keeping it safe and secure once it opens, but they also see the value of this project. So the work has started up there. We're about
to make the calls, Mark, right? We -- after our meeting Friday, and really get the dates to start those introductory meetings. If you want to bring Christopher and this body of work, obviously, because that -- they'll be able to see, firsthand, the good work that's been done and understand the value of the project. So we really -- we did put a good strategy together and it's just a question now of finding three dates that we can put out to the chiefs and set up a meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Great.
That's really -- really well done.
MR. BRUCE: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This goes to EOPs, obviously. Their assistant secretary of policy who serves on Public Health Trust Fund would probably get this because it's interesting. But, also, I think the Public Health Trust Fund executive committee would be interested in this report also.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And the public safety committee will be briefed at the next meeting, $I$ believe, in January on this
one-year project as well.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Is this on the agenda on the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: The research agenda, in general, is on the agenda for that meeting. This is identified as a deliverable that's complete. I could certainly highlight this -- this report, especially, it's very timely, considering we have meetings on Monday.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, I think you should. At least, you know, certainly the summary that Chris has prepared, and a few highlights. Maybe a brief elaboration on the credit card, in order that Colonel Cameron's hair doesn't stand on end, but I think that -that really would be really a good thing to do, Mark.

MR. BRUCE: If I could just say one
final word about the material that I've presented. Anybody who has received a copy of the PowerPoint presentation and is relying exclusively on that for the information about
this report is doing a disservice to themselves and anybody else they might transmit information to. So I would ask anybody who, you know, is going to be use the this for anything to read the actual, full written report, actually, rather than just rely on the PowerPoint for their material. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We totally get that and totally understand that. There's a press issue, however. You know, it's very hard to get the members of the press to read the whole reports. So trying to architect, you know, the coverage -- you know, the highlight points in a way that is consistent with what's in there, $I$ know it's a challenge, but it's important. It's important. Nothing personal. You've probably read the whole report. You've been here the whole day. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But the report -- the report also does a very good job at summarizing --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It does.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- you know
some of the intricacies that are simply a lot harder to put in a PowerPoint presentation. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And my concerns are really -- it was the PowerPoint. Just reading that, and really know thing whole report I understand. How much work went into it, and the quality of the work is really -very high-level.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's interesting, you know -- this is an aside, you know, that the mindset and methodology of a academic researcher, versus the mindset and methodology of a police officer, you know, you can't get nothing out of because there's no other cause, you're going to jail, you know. You need to have evidence, you know. Whereas, the researcher can get away with that kind of deductive reasoning. But it's a very legitimate, important point in both perspectives and really interesting. It was a conversation well worth having. Thank you all very much. We'll have another quick break and we'll be back in five minutes.

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

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening public meeting 206 at noon, and we are back to Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you. I am joined with Theresa Fiore, who is a program manager working with me on research and responsible gaming initiatives.

So, Commissioners, four years ago the Commission set out to build a responsible gaming program that would meet and even exceed the stringent mandates set forth by the Expanded Gaming Act. The goals of the program aimed to mitigate the negative and unintended consequences of introducing casino gambling to the state.

The process incorporated the advice and consultation of numerous experts, a review of international jurisdictional policy, and consideration of the relevant body of research, and, at times, lack therefore. The summation of this work was drafted into a

Massachusetts Responsible Gaming Framework, which the Commission formally adopted in 2014.

The Responsible Gaming Framework is intended to inform gaming regulation in Massachusetts and provide an overall orientation to responsible gaming practice and policy adopted by the Commission and gaming licensees.

Several important policies and innovative programs have been launched based on the strategies outlined in the Responsible Gaming Framework. Those programs you're very familiar with. It's the responsible -- or the GameSense program, the PlayMyWay budgeting and spend tracking tool, and the voluntary self-exclusion program. And to note, while voluntarily, self-exclusion in general is relatively common across the country, the Commission adopted a unique design to this program that really is patron-centered.

The responsible gaming strategies and tactics are intended to retain flexibility to respond to emerging evidence, evolving technology, and shifting social, cultural
factors. In the past few years, we've learned a lot. We've learned a great deal from experience in Massachusetts and have paid close attention to new and compelling information and evidence. Probably, the most important thing to consider is the fact that we drafted this framework before we had even one casino open in Massachusetts. And, at this point, we're sitting with 18 months' experience in that area.

We regularly engage in numerous organizations with a shared commitment to advancing responsible gaming practice. The Mass Council on Compulsive Gambling is -- has been by our side for the entire four years and continues to do so as we continue to engage them on a number of different levels.

The National Center for Responsible Gaming, and the National Council on Problem Gaming are two important organizations that we work very closely with, holding various positions, including $I$ sit on their board of directors.

We've worked very closely with the

British Columbia Lottery Corp. They started the GameSense program. We continue to work with them, and with other Canadian jurisdictions that have adopted -- adopted their GameSense strategy and program. In fact, Chairman Crosby and Theresa are tentatively planning on going out there in February to attend the GameSense summit as we continue to look for ways to advance this program.

We also pay specific attention to emerging practices, new research and current information. This is -- this is a significant piece of what we do. What's happening in other jurisdictions? What new research is out there? As our last presentation highlighted, it's very important to pay attention to research, and pay attention to the findings of that research. Current information is continuously coming out as well.

For example, there was an article in the Atlantic Monthly about casino gambling that, I think, is information that we need to pay close attention to as well. It's drawn
quite a lot of attention. I know you all are aware of that article as well.

For this reason I think, you know, it's time to take a second look at our Responsible Gaming Framework. There are -it's time to take a look at and identify gaps, expand the scope, and consider the role that it plays with key partners. I would like to see a revised framework that works in concert with the broader public health -- a broader public health approach to promote safe gaming, prevent problem gambling and create greater opportunities for intervention.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I
read this, you know, memorandum and then $I$ asked myself, well, what are you proposing?

And then I thought I may have missed something. But are you, basically, just putting us on notice that it's time for a critical review, or do you have some particular areas that you're -- you want us to begin thinking about?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yeah. I would
love to engage each of you to talk about what's important to you in the area of responsible gaming. What, from your perception, do we continue to forge ahead, and what needs to have a second look.

The department of public health has become an increasingly important player in all of this, and do we need to -- I would like to engage a process that pays attention to that important -- that important relationship and further engage a public health approach to this.

Understanding that we have a specific role as gaming regulators in the commission, and the department of public health has a specific role, but $I$ think we need -- we need to continuously evaluate what that relationship is. It's not -- it's not one that typically happens in any other state, and I think it's one that creates an enormous amount of opportunity to go back to what our original goal is, to mitigate to the maximum and extend possible negative and unintended consequences of expanded gaming.

So to answer your question, Commissioner Macdonald, I look forward to a discussion now, and a discussion over the coming months, to talk about ways in which we can continue to make this a better framework. Especially, in light of the fact that we have two very large casinos opening in a relatively short period of time, and this seems like an important document, an important guiding document.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And, Commissioner,
if I could just add, I think, to Director Vander Linden's last point, as I looked at this, in terms of preparing for the opening of the new facilities with the Commission's guidance, are we just taking what's happening at Plainridge and saying, okay, here you go, this is the same model we want, or are we going to look at if we have enough useful data to make qualitative decisions about how the programs, different programs have run at Plainridge and make modifications or not?

And, as you know, you've seen plans.

They're doing a lot of planning. They're physically doing things and planning things so if there's a -- even minor changes, it's better to, hopefully, get them out in the open and talk about them now so when those facilities open they're opening with the type of responsible gaming programs that you all think, with the best advice we can get, are the most appropriate at the time. So it does feel like now is the right time to do this. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would suggest -- and I think Mark made it pretty clear, when we approved the original framework, that this is meant to be a living, breathing document that would change over time. And you're suggesting it should be changing over time, and a lot of that based on our experience based on opening in Plainridge. But, obviously, the framework has driven us the programs that we've already enacted.

So I look forward to that having that conversation with you. You know, kind of almost expanding the scope that I think we have a better understanding of all the
ancillary resources that are out there to address these issues that maybe we didn't have full familiarity with at the time we approved the framework.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, I've said -- I've made this point in the context of revising and promulgating regulations, and I think it still applies. So if we could take discrete pieces of this and talk about principals, reaffirm principals that we hold to, you know, still believing, and I'm sure there's many, rather than, let's say, coming back next time with a red line that changes a number of things, may be easier for us to manage and address, and talk specifics.

I suspect that a lot of the strategies are going to remain the same, those principals, the six or seven strategies that we have in the framework. But there's clearly, now, a lot of, you know, examples that we can draw on, PlayMyWay, GameSense, that fit in any one of those strategies and tactics and affirm or beliefs, or cause it to be rethought in whatever shape or form.

So all I'm saying, I suppose, is, if we could take discrete pieces as we do this -I'm just remembering, the last time around we spent quite a bit of time, numerous times looking at the precise wording of a lot of that document with a lot of interpretations from licensees, a lot of feedback from the key stakeholders like you, and just summarized. And I envision something similar with, again, the knowledge of what we've done and what we've learned so far.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else? I do think -- I agree with that. I think it's worth it. This is -- you're question, Commissioner Macdonald, is a manifestation of the weirdness that we can't talk to one another, because Commissioner Zuniga and I have talked with Theresa and Mark about this and have thought that it's -- this is -- we've all felt this is a good time to kind of rethink.

And this was, basically, just, you know, giving everybody a heads-up and beginning the conversation process. But I do
think putting some kind of a methodical process, you know, how we're going to do this? We had a pretty systematic way of building the framework, brought in a bunch of people, and over the next whatever 90 days from the beginning of the year, maybe, thinking about what the process for doing this, and Commissioner Zuniga's had a couple of thoughts on that. There's also the CHA evaluation of all -- the whole GameSense program that's underway. That will be informing what we do as well.

Just a couple of particular
thoughts, tactical thoughts. There are a number of recovering gambling addicts who -some work for the Mass council, others around consulting and helpful work. You know, one thing we've never really done that $I$ can remember, at least, is have people come in who have had this frightening experience and talk to us about what they think of our systems from their standpoint. You know, it's a real grassroots view of our system. That's one thought.

The Atlantic Monthly article you talked about, there's a lot, I think of -there's a lot of methodology in the article, but there's a lot of, also, really, really interesting discussion about the way the slot machines operate. And that, again, is something that we've looked into a little bit over time, but we haven't really looked in in great depth. And I think that's a dimension -- that ought to be an element of the review. There's a new -- there's a paradigm approach. You know, we've switched from problem gaming to responsible gaming. The GameSense program developed in Canada completely went away from, you know, fix your behavior to trying to budget your play. There's this safety paradigm talking about like airbags went from being a way to improve the car and went to enhancing safety. Volvo led the way with talking about making the vehicles more safety, rather than the negative regulatory environment. The same kind of -kind of a paradigmatic approach we talked about responsible gaming. Excuse me. I think
that safety paradigm is kind of an interesting thing to look into as well. And that's it. So -- but I'm very much looking forward to the ongoing conversation and process here.

Anybody else? Thank you.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. The last item on the agenda is commissioner updates. Does anybody have anything? I had two quick ones.

The Gaming Policy Advisory Committee meeting, which is the legislatively-mandated, overall policy advisory committee that has representations of many, many constituent groups is being held on Monday up at the statehouse, I think, at 10 o'clock. And we now have enough members finally employed that we could almost, for sure, have a quorum. So that committee, we've had a hard time getting into its legitimate role. Operationally, I think we can probably begin to do now so that's going to be important.

The last thing that I know everybody here knows about, but $I$ think is important to
reinforce publicly is, the Mass Council on Compulsive Gambling, which we have a very, very close working relationship, and on which we have relied tremendously, going all the way back to identifying our director of research and responsible gambling and helping us recruit him, has had a very serious budget cut, about a third of their legislative appropriation, $\$ 500,000$ has been posed -- I mean, has been cut by Governor Patrick -- by Governor --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Baker.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Baker. That money
actually comes, not from a general fund appropriation, but from unclaimed lottery ticket winnings. And that's the only money that was put forward in the past for -- for problem gambling. It puts a -- we are enhancing that, but the lottery needs to continue to contribute to this as well. And as I say, it comes from unclaimed winnings.

We are certainly supportive of
trying to get that budget cut reinstated. They do incredibly good work. They've done it
on very limited resources, and we'll be as supportive as we can. And anything else that anybody else can do to encourage the legislature to reinstate that budget cut would be much appreciated.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. And -which they've done in the past, by the way. This is not the first time that they've had a cut like this presented to them and the legislature has reinstated those fundings. But I think, I agree with everything you say, Mr. Chairman. They do great work and, you know, I hope the legislature does what they've done in the past.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mr.
Chairman, on the Gaming Policy Advisory
Committee, and maybe others know this, but what's the -- who controls the agenda, you know, of that; is that something, is it basically like a staff relationship?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: John Ziemba has -our ombudsman, has worked very closely. There is a dead -- there's a gubernatorial
appointment now a man named Dennis DiZoglio, who is retiring, he's been a leader of one of the planning agencies, $I$ think Merrimack Valley. Dennis is retired from Merrimack valley and is leaving this after one more meeting, but Dennis is the chair. The gubernatorial-appointed chair is responsible for setting up the agenda. But $I$ sit at most meetings and, sort of, semi-cochair it with him, and John plays a tremendously important role.

They have -- you can check it in the legislation. They have a broad advisory mandate and they've two subcommittees. One on public safety that works closely with Commissioner Cameron, and one of a series of community mitigations that have -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Which I served on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Which you served on. Right. This is a public meeting so any commissioners can come. I will definitely be there. I think -- are either of you planning on being there?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, the operating assumption was that if there was -it's easy for another one to come, but if there's more three or more we would also have to post it as a meeting of the Commission; is that correct or...

MS. BLUE: If you choose to all attend the meeting, you can attend. You can't discuss Commission business at that meeting. So it's what we often say, you can go, but you can't really talk to each other, but you can talk to the body that you're interacting with yes. So that's the distinction.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So other folks can come, if you can.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I've been to some before. And maybe -- if I can just add to your comment, Commissioner. Given the prior meetings, the challenges not meeting -not in meeting quorum, those -- my impression of those early meetings were a lot of reporting, a lot of what the Commission was up to, the research agenda, et cetera. But my hope and prediction is that now that will be
quorum they will be more regular, and there's real activity at the local community mitigation level, that there will be, perhaps, a lot more substance, into the policy discussions as were always intended relative to recommendations to this Commission and to the legislature.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. There have been two problems. One is, we haven't even gotten a quorum. But, also, the Commission, in the early days, was moving so fast that a quarterly advisory committee, we had the same problem in research advisory committee. It's hard to get ahead of the Commission and often proactive, forward-looking advice and suggestions. Now we're beginning to move into steady state operations and have a quorum, so we'll be able to play a more proactive role with that group, which has always been our wish. Anything else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just a very brief update. The annual report hard copies now were mailed. You know, people welcomed to -- we have a number of copies available, and
they're also on our Web site.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, great.
Great job. Motion to adjourn?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?
Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are adjourned.
(Proceeding concluded at 12:20 p.m.)

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Christopher Bruce, Crime Analyst
Sergeant Tim Babbin, Gaming Enforcement Unit Burke Cain, Senior Supervising Gaming Agent, Gaming Enforcement Unit

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
Trupti Banda, Human Resources Manager
Agnes Beaulieu, Financial Analyst
Derek Lennon, CFO
Doug O'Donnell, Sr. Financial Analyst
Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and
Responsible Gaming
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Mark Sangalang, Digital Communications Coordinator

C ERTIEICATE

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from the record of the proceedings.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive of Transcript Format.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that I neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

Proceedings recorded by verbatim means, and transcript produced from computer.
2016.

WITNESS MY HAND THIS 19th of Decemb


BRENDA M. GINISI
Notary Public

M/ Commission expires:
June 18, 2021

