THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
GAMING POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## CHAIRMAN

Dennis DiZoglio, Chairman
Stephen P. Crosby, Commission Chairman
MEMBERS :
Sen. Jennifer Flanagan (present via telephone)
Sen. Richard Ross
Rep. Ann-Margaret Ferrante,
Rep. Angelo L. D'Emilia
Thomas Land
Brian Lang
Lydie Ultimo
INVITEES:
Barbara Anthony
Steve Keel
William Messner
David Stein

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE
24 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Tuesday, December 16, 2014 9:00 a.m.-10:53 a.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S:

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are going to call to order -- We are not going to technically call to order until we have a quorum and we need Senator Ross to do that. He is on his way we believe. So, in the interest of time, let's move along. I'm Steve Crosby. I'm Chair of the Gaming Commission and I guess I'm not co-chair of this body but I am supporting the chair.

I'm going to come back in a minute and introduce our new chair. I thought we ought to have our members introduce themselves. Most of the members of this committee are mandated within the legislation. One or two actually have been added by the Commission because we just thought citizens that have brought interest and/or expertise. Why don't we go around. John, introduce yourself.

MR. ZIEMBA: I'm John Ziemba. I'm the Ombudsman for the Commission.

MR. MESSNER: Bill Messner, president of Holyoke Community College.

MS. ULTIMIO: Director of Substance Abuse Services, Department of Public Health.

MR. LAND: Thomas Land, Director of Data Management in the Office of Statistics, Department of Public Health.

REP. FERRANTE: Ann-Margaret Ferrante, State Representative from Gloucester.

CHAIR DESIGNEE DIZOGLIO: Dennis DiZoglio, Executive Director of Merrimack Valley Planning Commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the phone, senator?

SEN. FLANAGAN: Senator Jen Flanagan from Leominster.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thanks for calling in Jen. I know this is awkward, but we appreciate it.

SEN. FLANAGAN: No problem.
REP. D'EMILIA: Representative
Angelo D'Emilia from Bridgewater/Raynham, the eighth Plymouth district.

MR. LANG: President of Unite Here and Local 26.

MR. STEIN: David Stein, I'm an
invitee from Newton.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are, I think, about to begin our third meeting -- I know. There are a couple of other members who are effective members. The legislation mandates that a representative of our licensees be members of this committee.

Under the technicalities of the law, a member of this committee becomes a special state employee which implies compliance with certain ethic regs., conflict of interest regs. You can't do anything as a member of this committee that might advance your own interests. And if we have members of the licensees on the board, how do they vote on something pertaining to their business.

So, it's not really a conflict, but there's a technicality. So, Bob DeSalvio, who is the head of the operations for Wynn Resorts in Everett and Mike Mathis who is head of operations for MGM Springfield are here in spirit. And as soon as we get this ethics matter sorted out, they will become formal members of the committee.

What I started to say was we are about to have, I think, our third meeting. Many of our positions had to be filled by representatives of organizations and of entities many of which didn't exist yet. We had to have a representative, for example, of the licensees. And we didn't have any licensees yet.

It also took us a while to kind of get organized. We also had our first chair, Rob Hubbard, who most of you met who was the former director of planning at Leominster, terrific guy who actually I'm sorry to say got ill and had to resign. That kind of slowed the processed down.

We want very much to make this body be a working body, not just a pro forma advisory body, but one that we really want to try to get involved into really some substantive review of what we're doing. It's hard in a startup phase because a body that meets once a quarter, for example, which is probably what we will do when things are moving so fast in the startup phase, you're always way
behind the eight ball. It's hard to make the role meaningful.

When we get into a more steady-state operations, which are beginning June 30, give or take when the Plainville casino will be opening, it will be easier. It will be steadystate operations. It's our clear intent to have this body have a substantive role and to have the subcommittees, as we'll talk about, which were also mandated by the Legislature have a substantive role.

All of us have been involved in these kinds of high-level subcommittees in the past. It's easy to say we're going to be substantive. It's pretty hard to do, but we're going to try to.

And John and his staff, including Mary Thurlow who are committed along with Rick Day, our Executive Director -- raise your hand -- we'll provide staff support. We're going to try really hard to make this meaningful.

So, in the meantime we really appreciate those of you who have been with us a few times and give us a bit of your time. Part
of what is going to make this possible going forward is that we have now a chairman designee who is anxious to be a part of it.

I actually had the pleasure of calling Dennis DiZoglio and asking him if he would serve. And $I$ was expecting him to say, well, how much time is it going to take? And how long? And he said I'd love to do that. That would be great.

So, Dennis is, as many of you know, the Executive Director of the Merrimack Valley Planning Association where there are no casinos. So, there is no conflict. There are no applicants anymore from that area. Prior to that he was mayor of Malden?

CHAIR DESIGNEE DIZOGLIO: Methuen.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Methuen, sorry. I knew it was one of those M's. So, he brings tremendous expertise in a lot of the areas that we're going to be talking about.

He needs to be officially sworn in before he can be chair and become a member of the board. So, I think we are going to ask that a representative of the Governor, which
would be one of our General Counsels or both of our General Counsels Catherine Blue and Todd Grossman to swear in Mr. Chairman designee.

MR. GROSSMAN: Good morning, Mr. DiZoglio. If you'd raise your right hand, and if you'd please read the three provisions of the oath and then sign below.

CHAIR DESIGNEE DIZOGLIO: I, Dennis DiZoglio, do solemnly swear that I will bear truth, faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I will support the Constitution thereof, so help me God.

I, Dennis DiZoglio, do solemnly swear and affirm that $I$ will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties that are incumbent upon me as Chair of GPAC according the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeability to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, so help me God.

And I, Dennis DiZoglio, do solemnly swear that $I$ will support the Constitution of the United States of America. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is he official?

MS. BLUE: He is official as soon as he signs.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Congratulations. I'm just going to have a couple of quick words on kind of where we're at.

Obviously, most of you in this room track where we are at. As you know, at a very high-level, we have awarded the license for the slots parlor in Plainville. We've awarded two of the potential three resort casino -- resort destination casino licenses. One to Wynn Resorts in Everett. One to MGM in Springfield.

And I will tell you that the Commissioners and the staff feel great about the companies that we have picked Penn National, MGM and Wynn. By anyone's measure they are among the very best if not the very best operators of casino facilities in basically the world. And we take pride in the process we went through. Our Investigations and Enforcement Bureau headed up by Karen Wells, who just joined us -- raise your hand -is a rigorous outfit. We did shake-down cruises on these folks. And we feel really,
really good about who we have on board.
We have one potential license still
to award. That is in the so-called Region C, which is Southeastern, Mass. We now have a deadline of February 1 for applications for Region C. We've extended the deadline twice. We have lowered the financial threshold, the minimum investment.

In fact, we've lowered the minimum investment that's required. Region C, Southeastern, Mass., is the smallest region of the three. It's the most competitive in the sense that Twin Rivers in Rhode Island is right across the border.

It has Plainville which is a town adjacent to Region C. It has Connecticut casinos closer than the other locations.

And the big one is, as you all know and we've talked about briefly here, is the impending likelihood or at least the possibility of an Indian casino, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe in Taunton if and when they ever get their designation of what's called land in trust from the federal government.

If they do get their land in trust assignment, they then have a right under the federal law to proceed with a casino. That would create a tremendous competitive situation for a commercial casino if we license a commercial casino.

So, the commercial applicants are, I would say reluctant and concerned. We at the moment do not have a single completed application. We do have one company, KG Urban, which has a location in New Bedford, which has paid their $\$ 400,000$ license fee and reports to be prepared to commit but does not yet have a full financing package or an operator, or for that matter an agreement with the Mayor on the site.

So, we don't know what's going to happen with Region $C$. That's the one big licensing issue that's yet to come.

The slots parlor in Plainville will begin operations in the end of June is their target date. They're moving very quickly. They've already spent close to $\$ 100$ million dollars, $I$ think, in building the site as well
as giving us the $\$ 25$ million nonrefundable deposit.

They gave us their deposit before the referendum because they had great hopes that things would work out. They have hired three or 400 construction workers. The jobs and the economic development impacts that were envisioned in the law to begin with are beginning to impact and occur in Plainville.

MR. LANG: Steve, a question on
Region C. Is it an option for the Gaming Commission even if there are a number of applicants to make a decision not to award any license at all?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. We have the right to award up to three licenses up to one in each region. And we have the discretion not to award at all if we decide.

We've always said in Region $C$, as in the other regions, that when all of the applications are all in, one of the things that we will be doing is assessing the whole situation. And part of the situation in Southeastern Mass. is the tribal situation.

So, we've been wrestling with this one now for two years. And it's a really complicated situation. And we don't know at all what we'll end up with there.

There's a lot of really good things going on in areas of research and problem gambling, which you're going to hear about. This committee has a statutory duty to help us with those issues. Is there anything else, John, that's kind of high-level of where we're at that $I$ should be talking about?

MR. ZIEMBA: I think that covers where we are right now.

MR. LANG: I just had a question. I know that the Gaming Commission deliberated for quite a while on the issue of CORI. I believe that the Commission is going back to the Legislature on that area. Can you give a quick report on that?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I may need some staff support on this. Essentially, the statute that we operate under, the Expanded Gaming statute has a very, very strict background check commitment. And it is very
rigorous, and some of us think rigid with respect to people who have CORI records.

Does anyone remember exactly what it
says? What it has done is made it very difficult for us to target a lot of the underemployed or unemployed audience, potential employees that the law says we should be targeting. And because people who have longdistance, minor or distant CORI records and also by the way sometimes credit problems, we can't hire.

So, we have thought and we've agreed with people in the CORI reform movement that it would be reasonable to at least give the Commission more discretion so that certain kinds of CORI violations weren't automatically a disqualifier. So, at least give us the discretion.

There is a little bit of discretion. I think after 10 years, if your CORI violation is -- Thank you for joining us.
(Senator Richard Ross enters hearing room)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We did agree with the CORI reform people to ask the Legislature to consider revising that rule. I frankly do not remember where it stands. Do you remember at all where it stands?

MR. ZIEMBA: Well we're about to begin a new legislative session. I think in all essence it'll be a consideration for the next legislative session.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As a practical that's very true. So, I can check in --

MR. LANG: Is that something the Commission staff will be drafting up?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you remember?
MR. GROSSMAN: We have drafted some language and submitted it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have submitted it to the Legislature, right?

MR. GROSSMAN: Right, for
consideration.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, there has been something that we've drafted with the CORI reform folks and submitted to the Legislature.

I don't know where it's gone since then.
MR. LANG: I think it would be good for this body to get a copy of that because at some point I'd just like this body to consider endorsing that, actually quite strongly supporting that.

The key aspect of this legislation
to bring casino gaming to Massachusetts was for economic development and to target communities that are in the most need. As Steve just spoke of on this issue, there are whole communities that are going to be impacted really adversely if the law stands as it is. As an advisory board or an advisory to the Commission, I thinks it's something $I$ would like us to stand behind as well.

I think that the Gaming Commission is on the right track.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: By the way, our licensees have supported this as well. This is something where all of our licensees and the Commission felt that the standards were too strict.

The standards are not compatible
with the CORI reform that the Legislature already passed. So, there's general CORI reform statute which has made the standards more flexible. But the Expanded Gaming statute reasserted the old standard. So, there's an incompatibility there. So, we'll take that suggestion. We will distribute the statute and we will put it on the agenda if you'd like the next around.

MR. LANG: I would. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Two other members have arrived. Senator, could you introduce yourself?

SEN. ROSS: I'm State Senator
Richard Ross. I represent the Norfolk, Bristol and Middlesex Senate District. I have an extensive list of things that I've done with this issue. Since I have joined the Legislature, I've been carrying the water as a representative of Plainville and the Senator for Plainville for all of these years.

I've been probably about 10 years in the trenches with different levels of getting simulcast renewal agreements and all
these kinds of things off-and-on, and issues on conference committees set up on this particular piece of legislation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think I've probably seen Senator Ross in more events than anything.

SEN. ROSS: On the CORI issues, we're held to very strict standards as well. We're done with our job. In essence, I thought we had had other than being on the advisory gaming commission, the legislators have pushed back in their office. You guys are in control. So, I kind of like it that way.

I think quite frankly the stricter standards are the better standards as well. I think we necessarily shouldn't be relaxing at this point.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a
legitimate topic that there's going to be different views on that. The Legislature has been very reluctant to reopen Chapter 23 , which is the Expanded Gaming legislation. They felt that they worked very, very, very, very, very, very hard to put together a compromised package
that everybody could buy into. And the leadership and the membership both have been very reluctant to open it up.

Most situations like this where you have a big statute like this, this is a complicated big, big statute, usually there's subsequent fixes where either minor -something as minor as a mistake or typo or something or change the gaming sort of experience comes up.

We do have a few things that we think rise to the level that we hope the Legislature would consider it even understanding how sensitive of an issue it is. And we've made one of those suggestions, which was related to the $\$ 600$ threshold for the IRS on revenue reporting and withholding.

CORI may or may not be one of those. The Commission has taken the position that it was in the past. We may or may not stick to that position. But we probably will need, as the new membership that is a new Legislature and Governor get going, I think the Commission will be thinking about do we want to make the
proposal for a very limited strategic fix, if you will.
(Barbara Anthony enters hearing room.)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we'll talk about that. We certainly understand that there's difficulty. We have another member who just came in.

MS. ANTHONY: Good morning,
apologies for being late. I'm Barbara Anthony, the Undersecretary for Consumer Affairs and Business Regulation, still for another few days anyway.

Next year among other things, I will be a senior fellow at the Kennedy School Center of Business and Government. My primary areas I think it's fair to say has been consumer law. I worked in the banking department and know a lot about credit and debt. There are consumer protection statutes in those arenas.

And I'm very happy to add whatever expertise $I$ can to this endeavor.

One other thing Mr. Chairman that I think is interesting is that $I$ actually have been to casinos. One of things I find in talking to people are that a lot of people that have a lot to say about the issue have never been inside a casino. I think there's something to be said for some practical experience particularly coming from a consumer standpoint in terms of what the atmosphere is like and what the issues are.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I couldn't agree more. We've been in discussions with our licensees already on a number of issues. And what it's really like inside the facility is what really matters.

Barbara is one of the members along with David Stein who we asked to join just because of their particular interest and expertise. She's not mandated under the law, but we thought Barbara could help a lot.

Even though you're coming from the Kennedy School, you're still welcome.

MS. ANTHONY: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have a quorum.

Chairman DiZoglio will take over.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Thank you very
much, Mr. Chairman. We'll move right along with the agenda since all of the festivities, as John had said, are behind us. The approval of the minutes is next on the agenda.

We do have a quorum. So, they were in your packets. I hope you've had an opportunity to review them. And I will entertain a motion to approve the minutes of the July meeting.

SEN. ROSS: So moved.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Is there a second?
REP. FERRANTE: Second.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any discussion on
the motion? Hearing none -- Yes?
MR. LANG: The October minutes relate to the July minutes. So, you want --

I'll do it any way you want. It says that Chairman Hubbard sought approval of the minutes from the July meeting; Senator Flanagan so moved; Mr. Lang requested an amendment. It doesn't say what the amendment is. And it doesn't say --

MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Lang, we had revised the minutes from the July meeting to incorporate your comments that were on page three of the minutes from the July meeting. Specifically, Mr. Lang asked how long the next meeting is anticipated to go and asked for a clarification regarding the role of the committee and whether the scope is greater than focusing on just the impact study.

So, you had some general comments about a more expanded scope. We've incorporated those into the meeting minutes from that July meeting.

MR. LANG: Thank you, that answers my question.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: So, that is fine with you?

MR. LANG: Yes.
MR. DIZOGLIO: Any other discussion on the motion? Hearing none, all of those in favor of the approval of the July minutes?

> MS. ANTHONY: Aye.

MR. STEIN: Aye.
MR. LANG: Aye.

REP. D'EMILIA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Aye.
SEN. FLANAGAN: Aye.
SEN. ROSS: Aye.
REP. FERRANTE: Aye.
MR. LAND: Aye.
MS. ULTIMO: Aye.
MR. MESSNER: Aye.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: The ayes have it.
I'll be recorded as being absent. The October minutes, is there a motion to approve?

MR. LANG: Motion to approve.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Motion made,
second?
REP. FERRANTE: Second.
MR. DIZOGLIO: Any discussion on the motion? Hearing none, all in favor say aye, aye.

## MS. ANTHONY: Aye.

MR. STEIN: Aye.
MR. LANG: Aye.
REP. D'EMILIA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Aye.
SEN. FLANAGAN: Aye.

SEN. ROSS: Aye.
REP. FERRANTE: Aye.
MR. LAND: Aye.
MS. ULTIMO: Aye.
MR. MESSNER: Aye.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: The ayes have it.
Thank you very much. The next item on the agenda is the discussion of the annual research agenda and the annual scientifically based recommendation. I think Mark and Steve are going to lead us on this discussion. Welcome and do your thing.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Congratulations. Other members, thank you for allowing me to talk about the research agenda. Before we go any further, I'd like to recognize Dr. Land on the committee. He's also been integral in the research agenda that we're presenting for you today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you want to introduce yourselves?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I am Mark Vander Linden and I am the Director of Research and Responsible Gaming with the Massachusetts

Gaming Commission.
MR. KEEL: And I'm Steve Keel and I'm the Director of Problem Gambling Services with the Mass. Department of Public health.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Our plan is to provide you a brief overview of the current research agenda. I also want to highlight what the mandate for the research agenda as well as where (INAUDIBLE) the research agenda comes from. We'll talk about the two studies that are under way and then discuss our recommendations for the ongoing research agenda in the next year.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Senator Flanagan, can you hear all right?

SEN. FLANAGAN: Yes.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: There are two documents. One is a PowerPoint I brought to you today. Another is the material you should have received earlier. It's entitled Report on the Research Agenda of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission. It's dated December 16. This document as well as the PowerPoint was prepared in collaboration with the Department of Public

Health as well as our research team at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Section 71 of the Gaming Act requires that the Massachusetts Gaming Commission with the advice of the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee to establish an annual research agenda to assist in understanding the social and economic effects of casino gambling in Massachusetts and minimize the potential harmful impacts of Expanded Gaming.

Section 71 identifies three essential elements to this research. One is to understand the social and economic effects of expanded gaming. Two is to implement a baseline study of problem gambling and the existing prevention and treatment programs to address harmful consequences. And third are obtaining scientific information relative to neuroscience, psychology, sociology and the etiology of gambling.

The Public Health Trust Fund, section 58 of the Gaming Act requires the Massachusetts Gaming Commission to establish a the Public Health Trust Fund which will be used
to support social service and public health programs dedicated to addressing problem gambling and related issues including prevention, treatment and research.

This includes an annual research agenda that I just described. The Public Health Trust Fund cannot be established until fees are assessed including those fees and funds are taxed those gaming revenues. Although the Public Health Trust Fund is not in place just yet, section 71 requires us to conduct a baseline study of the social and economic impacts as well as ongoing research of gaming in Commonwealth.

So, the baseline study data is ahead of granting the licenses or ahead of them opening. MGC allocated resources from the general operating budget to fulfill the statutory requirement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think we've gone through this but members of the committee saw an earlier appreciation where we talked at some length about the research agenda.

Just to reiterate, the baseline
study includes an assessment of the prior status of essentially every social and economic variable that might be impacted by the introduction of casinos in Massachusetts.

Obviously, that has at its top problem gambling. But it also includes every other variable direct traffic obviously but domestic violence, bankruptcy, property values, job starts, unemployment. Every variable that casino applicants say it'll go great and casino opponents say will go to hell in a hand basket.

All of those potential variables we're doing in the baseline study so we will know what's the history of domestic violence was for the last five or 10 years and we'll know what's the prevalence of problem gambling all across the Commonwealth in any given region or community. What's the bankruptcy rates in every community and region where there is going to be casino and statewide?

And then we will track that on a longitudinal basis year after year after year after year. We'll track what happens in those areas. And we're also -- I think I'm jumping
ahead, Mark. -- even identify other communities that are similar.

For example, Burlington, Vermont is somewhat similar to Springfield, Mass. Burlington, Vermont is not going to have a casino. We'll be tracking variables, those same variables. What happens in Burlington, Vermont so that if bankruptcy rates go up in Springfield but they don't go up in Burlington, that's suggestion that maybe that's something to do with casinos rather than economic issue. So, it's an extraordinary baseline study which will then be followed year after year. I wish we could take credit for this. We can't. It was the Legislature who mandated a most comprehensive and thoughtful and important research study of the social and economic impacts in introducing casino gambling to jurisdiction has ever happened anywhere in the world.

MS. ANTHONY: Can I raise question?
This is just a monumental piece of work that the staff is doing here in terms of this baseline study. One question I have, for
example, just simple bankruptcy.
The major cause of bankruptcy are medical bills. It doesn't really have a lot to do with gaming. So, if we see a rise in one of these variables, is the study going to accommodate, take into account other variables that could be the reasons for various increases in whatever it might be? So, it's not just -There may or may not be a correlation between gaming or not. There's certainly enough out there, other variables that contribute to these factors.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Absolutely. I think the intent in looking at both the social variables as well as the economic fiscal variables will also look at what is the interaction or intersection between those variables. So, that we can get a good sense with any given community looking at what those economic variables are and seeing what are the potential ripple effects on the social measures in Massachusetts as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, that was yes.
REP. FERRANTE: Looking at the
outline, and I may be jumping ahead, there are other factors that the Legislature wanted to look at including cultural facilities, tourism, just to name two. Are those included in the study as well or is that someplace else?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: If I may, this doesn't do a very good job of outlining every single measure in what they're going to look at. There's a report that I'd be glad to forward to members that outlines in a very nice table what are the measures, what are sources of those measures; what do they hope to accomplish?

But the answer is yes we are taking a look at them. Under the economic impacts we are taking a look at tourism and visitation to the state.

So, a new wrinkle in this since we met last time you probably heard mentioned the Public Health Trust Fund executive committee. On July 24, 2014 an MOU was executed between the Massachusetts Gaming Commission and the Executive Office of Health and Human Services.

The MOU authorizes the executive
committee to set an annual budget for expenditures from the Public Health Trust Fund which again includes funding for the annual research agenda. The co-chair of this Public Health Trust committee include Chairman Stephen Crosby as well as Secretary of the Office of Health and Human services or designee.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I jump in, because this time Mark invited me to jump in. Again, this is one that $I$ think is worth talking about. We mentioned I think briefly earlier on. The legislation gave quite a bit of authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to control spending of the Public Health Trust Fund.

The Legislature also gave a tremendous amount of authority to the Commission to set policy about problem gambling research related to that. And in place after place in the legislation, we the Commission have responsibility for problem gambling. For example, managing our relationships with the licensees to be sure that they minimize.

So, we felt -- There's a second
problem. We needed to spend money on research and problem gambling even before the Public Health Trust Fund had any money. It won't have any money until we have licensees. And it won't have very much money until the licensees begin generating revenue downstream, the casino licensees, not the slots parlor. That's 2017. So, we felt that this created a little bit of a dichotomy of responsibility on policy and spending relative to problem gambling and the other social and economic benefits in the research program. So, we approached Secretary Polanwicz in DPH Cheryl Bartlett, former as of last Friday I guess, and said we would like to give up some of our authority on spending money before this Public Health Trust Fund and on setting policy about problem gambling and research if you'll give up some your authority on spending the money, so that we can have joint decision-making on policy and spending relative to research and problem gambling.

They agreed. They all felt in the long run that that was by far the best way to
do this. So, we executed an MOU with the secretary that says no spending or policy decisions will be made about research and problem gambling now when it's Commission money out of the Public Health Trust Fund without the approval of both the secretary or her designee, Secretary Marylou Sudders soon to be or the Chair or his designee.

There's never been anything like this in the country where there's been a relationship between the Department of Public Health and the Gaming Commission in trying to figure how to maximize dealing with the issues of problem gambling and related matters. It took some innovative thinking I think on everybody's part to come to this but it's really a remarkable program. We feel really good about it. And the relationship with DPH, we have two DPH members here in the committee. We have the DPH -- Actually, Steve Keel for now is the head of Problem Gambling Services at the Department of Public Health but is paid for by the Gaming Commission. That was one of our commitments to this package.

So, it's a really fascinating working partnership that will give us the tools to the best that can be done on addressing this issue. Thank you for the invitation.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you. I think that's beautifully said. The only thing I could add to that are the other members of the Public Trust Health Fund executive committee includes the Executive Director of the Massachusetts lottery, Beth Bresnahan and it includes Rebekah Gewirtz who is the Executive Director of the Massachusetts Public Health Association and Anne Powers the Undersecretary of Law Enforcement in the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. Steve Keel himself serves as the staff member for this committee.

Another group was formed, an informal advisory and that's the Gaming Research Advisory committee. Recognizing we have an incredibly complex research agenda that would benefit from the input and advice of individuals dedicated with experience, stakeholders and wanted to help us look at and
advise on the research agenda.
This was convened in the summer of 2013. They're meeting on a quarterly basis. The function specifically is an informal peerreview committee to advise on methodology, monitor and research and methods currently underway and make recommendations to advance the goals of the agenda.

Next I'm going to transition to the PowerPoint slides. For lack of technology, you can advance your slides by turning the pages. This is an update on the SEIGMA and MAGIC studies. You'll hear what SEIGMA and MAGIC means. I'm going to provide you with an overview of SEIGMA. Mr. Keel is going to provide you with an overview of MAGIC.

These are the two cornerstones of the research agenda, both of which are being carried out by the University of Massachusetts in partnership with the UMass Donahue Institute and NORC at the University of Chicago. They use a number of other consultants in the projects with limited capacity. I won't go into that at this point.

SEIGMA stands for Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Massachusetts. Researchers are collecting an array of primary and secondary data across all areas of the project to understand what does the state like right now as the baseline, and what will it look like after we see the opening of casino gambling in Massachusetts.

It will continue to be measured ongoing but right now we're in the process deep in the weeds of establishing that baseline.

What are we looking at in terms of the social and economic impacts? The SEIGMA research team has gone out and collected a lot of data, using the American Community Survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, the BRSS, as well as data from the Center for Health Information and Analysis.

BRSS specifically will look at a number of different social and health measures as well as gambling specific questions that were added in 2008 and 2013. Those are of particular interest because those few questions that were added in 2008 and 2013 we'll see how
those relate to gambling questions of the primary data collection that I'll mention here in just a second.

Overall, what we're hoping is to take a look at all of these secondary measures over the course of a five-year span.

In addition to the secondary data, the SEIGMA team also recently conducted a very baseline large population survey. This process started in the spring of 2013 when a questionnaire was drafted and finalized, translated into Spanish, and the program and administration method. Those administration methods are email, web-based, by telephone or by survey that you could mail back to the research team.

The protocol and materials were approved by the institutional review boards. In the fall of '13 this survey was launched. Our goal of getting 10,000 survey -- completed surveys back. That was accomplished in May 2014 .

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just want to highlight what you said. Many of the people
around this table will be familiar with political polling where a statewide survey may be sometimes as few as 300 maybe four, five, 600. This is a 10,000 -person sample in order to give us real regularity of data. It's unheard of. I've never heard of 10,000 survey sample for the state of Massachusetts.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: In addition to the 10,000 person population survey, there were two other surveys that were also done. As a part of this survey 1000 individuals, specifically in the Plainville area, Plainville and surrounding communities. So, you get a much closer look to make sure they have a representative sample from that Plainville area. We are going to do the same in the Springfield area and probably in the next couple of months we'll begin launching that.

That won't be necessary for the Everett or the Boston area because from the 10,000 sample we will achieve a high enough level where will get that representative sample. We also did a 5000-person online survey through Ipsos. The purpose of the
online survey to take a look at the issue with a higher prevalence of problem gambling within that type of audience. So, that will also be a source for data collection.

Next, and again without going too deep or we'll be here all day. It really is fascinating taking a look at the primary and the secondary data that was collected. And I will forward the report to you that highlights every single measure we're taking a look at both in the social and health measures as well as the economic and fiscal measures.

I'm going to stay at a very high
level with this piece. The economic and fiscal impacts, our progress to date. So, the SEIGMA team is also collecting a great deal of secondary information in order to track the economic trends for the past five years.

They developed an innovative strategy that Chairman Crosby had just mentioned as a way to compare Massachusetts to other communities of similar characteristics. So, in order to say what does a community like this have with the introduction of a casino.

And I use the term community loosely. What does the introduction of a casino do to a community? Both on the positive side as well as the negative side by comparing that to another community that hasn't had introduction of a casino but has the same characteristics.

There's a very detailed process that was used to select and compare these communities. I imagine Dr. Land will have a lot to say about that topic as well.

MR. MESSNER: Could I join in on that point? When we're talking about the economic effects of gaming, it seemingly we're viewing that through the prism of problem gaming, problems associated with gaming just obviously a legitimate concern.

But I wonder whether we're looking at it through any other dimensions in terms of economic effects in terms of employment and the like. Is that going to be part of the study?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, absolutely. We're not taking a look through the prism of problem gambling. We're looking at it as it present presents itself to get a real picture
of what are these impacts. It will take a look at many of these economic impacts.

It will take a look at what
employment does - what does it do for employment in the area? What does it do for household income. What does it do for business stops and starts, wages for those persons in those communities. All of these things I would say have the potential to be impacted by the introduction of casino in a community. Whether those positive impacts or not, I would say that we will see how that plays out.

MR. MESSNER: Have we seen those indicators that you're talking about?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Dr. Volberg who is our principal investigator this year (INAUDIBLE) 2013 provided and is focused specifically on SEIGMA. And I cannot recall all of the specific measures. There are I believe 70 something different measures that will be looked at.

MR. MESSNER: I'd be interested in taking a look.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I will make sure
you get that. I'll point out the page on those as well.

MR. LAND: Mark, I just wanted to add that probably as everyone is aware or know since communities aren't a perfect match for all of those communities that we're looking at, we're likely to look at a range of communities. We have strengths and weaknesses and other associated with the target areas so that we can get a better assessment across these 70 measures.

MR. D'EMILIA: This is an unprecedented study that we're taking on here in the Commonwealth. It's going to be difficult to compare to any other community or states because there's not going to be a lot of data; is that correct -- to compare based on the way we're laying out our study? Is the advantage we're going to have, I guess, is having this information right from day one?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: So, your question is will there be an adjunct community for comparison, and I would say that that which we've used --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mark, I think he's asking about will other states have had similar studies that we can compare our study?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: No, they do not. In fact, there are no other social-economic impact studies of gambling that have been done in the United States and in other jurisdictions. In fact, one of our principal investigators, Rob Williams, who has taken a look at all of the studies and feel that all of the studies that have been done in the United States and other jurisdictions has found that basically none of them have been done very well.

We have the advantage of drawing from Dr. Williams' expertise in this area to develop and analyze the framework that we will be able to create the best study that's been done to date, for certain within the United States and arguably in the world.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There aren't going to be similar studies in other jurisdictions that we can compare to this because there's just never been anything like this or very
similar to this.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: If I may, this issue came up when we were talking about what are the impacts of crime in the community, what can a community possibly expect?

Last fall, I was going through that exercise and took a look at the documentation and the studies that have been done in that specific area as well as others. It was very difficult to try to draw on all of the research that had been done in any of these areas and were broadly focusing on social and economic studies or narrowly on any of these specific issues.

REP. D'EMILIO: Thank you.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: So, I touched on the secondary data analysis of the economic and fiscal impacts. So, it's also primary data collection that will capture construction and operation data from licensees.

You'll right now we are working very closely with Penn on this. And we'll continue to work with our other licensees as they begin to move forward in ramping up their operations.

I think it's important to take a look at in terms of what not just their employees but their vendors and what type of economic activity are their employees and vendors bringing to this area.

Also going to take a look at problem gambling service evaluation. This goes back to what the statute has. The SEIGMA team is conducting an evaluation of problem gambling services. That is drawing on the services of the Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling, their helpline.

It will include a survey that will be launched in February 2015 where they will do focus groups with treatment providers throughout the state. I think that the goal would be that we would develop a treatment service evaluation system that we would be able to attend to in an ongoing way.

Right now we capture the data that we can from the helpline and the treatment system that we have in the state. This will require a lot of collaboration with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health as
they are the funders of problem gambling services in the state right now.

We also take a look at the primary 10,000 -person survey where we asked a series of treatment related questions, what we refer to as awareness of treatment, individuals that were identified as problem gamblers whether or not they can access treatment to see what their interaction with the system was. Hopefully, we can take that information and continue to improve the overall system.

Turning to the last page in this section, how do we share results? As the results become available, we will use the traditional ways to share our points. We're also looking at using an interactive web application called SHINE.

This will enable users to interact while looking at key social and economic indices in their communities and compare them to the rest of the state as well as the United States. A lot of emphasis has been put on this specific section. The data is going to be robust. It's going to be very closely looked
at. We want to make sure that we have the tools necessary to share in ways that is accessible for everybody to look at.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm not sure this was clear that when this database is built, which is happening quickly, anybody in the Commonwealth can go to our website, the research website click on their town and see what the data is with respect to whatever critical variable they want to look at.

If you live in Springfield and you don't like casinos, you can go look at your town and see what is happening to all of these variables we've just been talking about, job starts, unemployment, domestic violence, bankruptcies.

If you want to compare to what it was over the past five years, just take the mouse and click on it. Every community, maybe not the tiniest, but virtually every community in the Commonwealth will have the opportunity to right at their own fingertips to see exactly what's been happening. Again, it's an extraordinary resource.

MR. STEIN: That reminds me of a question, Mark, I wanted to ask you. The scope of this work is extraordinary. The scope of the work is broad and the time horizon is long. And the resources the Commission is putting against this is unprecedented. So, the question is, and as Barbara raised earlier, there will be some causal findings that are unrelated to gambling. So, the question is is this research being formally merchandised to other state agencies for their own purposes? Health and Human Services, for example, are there ways in which can leverage across the state the phenomenal work that is going to be going on here? Not just individually but agency by agency?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I don't believe we've identified a specific plan, but I think that absolutely that would be the intent to use this data, to maximize the use of this data.

It is an enormous undertaking. An undertaking that probably isn't rivaled and holds a unique space. And I think that as that application will cross other state agencies. I
think that our work in terms of what is the public health implications of this type of data, both the economic as well as social and the Department of Public Health that's a fantastic relationship. We would look to heighten that relationship with them and Dr. Land I'm sure would agree with that as well.

MR. LAND: I think part of what we've been trying to do is look at the interface between the information we provide and how that might be utilized to both of our benefits. That's been an ongoing discussion we've been having for several months now. As you might expect, that part of the Public Health Alliance has a lot of healthrelated information that isn't programmatic information about dental records that we have access to health records through the open interclaims database which was also mentioned in this presentation. And we're looking at spanning across those and linking as well to the information of the Commission. So, I think this is a very broad joint effort across the Commission and the Department.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: It's a great point. The relationship that has evolved between the Commission and the Department of Public Health certainly the Public Health Trust Fund has solidified that.

But I think there's so much to be gained in a relationship between our Commission and Department of Public Health to roll out and bring the best that we possibly can from this data.

The data really serves as a way to inform how do we spend the rest of the Public Health Trust Fund dollars as well. When the Public Health Trust Fund is fully funded, we will have operators fully up and running, we've anticipated that there will be either \$15 or \$20 million in place. There needs to be a strategy about how those dollars are used for the intent that is identified in the statute.

And what better way than to take the data from this robust research and have that really clearly inform where those dollars go.

Many other states have had great intentions in addressing problem gambling when
they introduced expanded gaming and failed in large part because they don't necessarily have a strategy. They don't necessarily know where dollars are needed directly. The intent of what was laid out here is that we will know firsthand almost immediately where the problems will be cropping up; where those dollars are best used in order to mitigate.

MR. STEIN: Just to be clear, I think that was obvious to me. I guess I was suggesting that there may be ways to merchandise this data and leverage this data way beyond the Trust Fund as far-reaching -CHAIR DIZOGLIO: May I suggest, perhaps it makes a lot of sense once the data is collected that we communicate with the secretaries. I can think EOPSS would be very interested in this, Housing and Economic Development. So, communication saying that the data has been developed. The website is available. And all of the resources that we assembled could be used by other secretaries. In particular with a new administration, I'm sure there are secretaries who could then pass
it on to those staff people to utilize in development of their policies.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a great idea. To put together a conference of all of the secretaries to see what's out there.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Before I turn it over to Steve, the primary data collection of the population-based survey is out in the field right now. We expect to have those results and are analyzing them right now. We will have the final study results work by April 1.

In terms of the secondary data for social, health as well as economic, fiscal, we will have those reports pulled together and complete in May. So, with that that concludes my very brief presentation for the SEIGMA, Social and Economic Impacts of Gaming in Massachusetts. If there are any other questions, I'll be glad to take them now. With that I will turn to Mr. Keel to talk about MAGIC.

> MR. KEEL: I would like to give an
overview of the Mass. Gaming --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I just ask you to speak up?

MR. KEEL: Certainly, I would like to give you an overview of the Mass. Gaming Impact Cohort study or as we like to call it MAGIC. And I would also like to point out that it is when you look at both SEIGMA and MAGIC together, it forms a really, really comprehensive picture of problem gambling services here in the state of Massachusetts. It will be a tremendous guide and resource for us.

If you turn to the first slide, type of study. The way these slides work, it's really important is you can actually see the differences between the two studies. So, if you look at SEIGMA, you can see what type of study it is. It's a repeat cross-sectional study. It's collecting data, snapshots at designated points in time of not the same group of individuals.

MAGIC on the other hand, will be a longitudinal cohort study. We will be
collecting -- like a moving picture, collecting data on the same group of people over time. So that we're actually following the same group of people and see what changes actually take place within that particular group.

Also be looking at etiology or the roots of causation, the study of causation of what causes this particular condition. The study of how a condition, in this case problem gambling, develops over time, or doesn't develop over time, whatever the case might be. We'll be looking at gambling behavior, risk factors, change in any number of different issues as we go forward.

Incidence versus prevalence, this an interesting discussion. SEIGMA gives you prevalence. And prevalence is the number of existing cases in the population. And on the next slide is a picture of a bathtub that I think is a really nice graphic of what I'm describing to you. It includes both new cases and existing cases. When we talk about prevalence, we're including all of the cases together, it includes the raw number of
existing problem gamblers in Massachusetts. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: At any given moment.

MR. KEEL: At any given moment in time. MAGIC on the other hand gives incidence of the number of new cases in the population. People who go from not having a condition to having a condition.

If you look at the picture on the next page, you can see in this particular diagram, a picture of the bathtub, if you will. Prevalence is the water level in the tub with water flowing in and the water that's already in the tub for a total number.

Incidence is just the water going into the tub, if that makes any sense.

MR. LANG: The more you break it down to pictures like this the better I can understand it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It only took the Commissioners about a year to understand the distinction between prevalence and incidence. So, if it seems fuzzy, it's because it is fuzzy.

Just to emphasize this point, the SEIGMA study the 10,000 study sample is a snapshot at one point in time. And we'll be taking another snapshot of another representative sample in the state and compare what's happening between those two points in time.

The cohort study is going to identify a certain number of some thousands of people and track those same people year after year after year and see what happens to them as some of them come in and out of the problem gambling continuum so that we can understand how do people get into problem gambling. And how do they got out of it? Do they access social services? Do the social services help and so forth? But it's tracking the same sample year after year after year.

MS. ANTHONY: I have a question, Mr. Chairman. So, what Chairman just said is what I wanted to focus on just for a quick second before we leave the bathtub.

All of this work, we are looking at tracking prevalence of problem gambling and
recovery, removal, mortality I see at the bottom. So, from your standpoint at DPH, where are we headed? In other words, if the studies indicate that there is some increase in the incidence or prevalence, and I'm not quite sure what the distinction is, but let's say more, for want of a better word, of folks at a given shot in time who are having difficulties that we would characterize as problem gamblers, in terms of we measure it. We know what's there. Other variables have been accounted for and held constant. What do we do?

The question $I$ guess is is part of the research going to examine the efficacy of programs and their adequacy and efficacy of programs directed at this particular population?

MR. KEEL: Most definitely. We'll be looking at this research. This research will guide the way that we are able to use -this research in conjunction with other information we gather will guide use of the Public Health Trust Fund dollars for prevention, intervention, treatment and
recovery support.
So, this has the potential to really allow us to spend more effectively the dollars that we have as opposed to a more scattered line approach. We can start to focus in on the areas where we can see or we can anticipate problems coming. Or maybe we won't see some problems in some areas but this will allow us to shift those dollars in that way.

MS. ANTHONY: If you could indulge me one final question. Are there studies on the efficacy of treatment?

MR. KEEL: Yes, there are. In fact, there's been studies on treatments and type of treatments that are available. We could probably talk about that and provide some of that information for you. Certainly, some treatments are more effective than other types of treatment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But that is one of the things we'll be looking at. It's the whole idea is to know what kinds of education programs work? What kinds of treatment programs work? What kinds of intervention
strategies work, and which ones don't.
If we take money from the Public
Health Trust Fund and set up a whole bunch of treatment centers that we think are supposed to do X and then we do a study over the years and we see they aren't -- so, absolutely. This body will be giving some advice to how this money is spent. I think that would be one of the things that it will be spent on.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: If I could say, it's not just the type of treatment but it's also the setting for treatment is also very important. Cognitive behavioral therapy is the recognized intervention type of treatment used for treatment of problem gambling. That's great.

One of the big struggles that we have is that, and this isn't just Massachusetts, this is across the United States is that very few people with gambling problems will actually reach out and access help. And I think that the type of study that we're doing right now will give us a lot of information about what is the setting and how do you make
sure that you have a treatment system that is set up that tries to capture in helping as many people as we possibly can who may be suffering.

MR. KEEL: It also really allows us
to be innovative and to take a look at some treatment possibilities and evaluate those treatment possibilities to see in fact how they are working. So, there's an innovation component that is unlike anything that really exists in most other states across the country.

MS. ANTHONY: Thank you.
MR. KEEL: Research questions and anticipated findings. Just to go through the research goals. If you look there are two. One is to determine the incidence of problem gambling in Massachusetts.

That's really to get an accurate picture of what it is. We certainly have parameters but this will give us a more definite idea to be able to develop an etiological model of problem gambling.

> So, what are some of the root
causes? What are some of the burning issues and some of the collateral issues that occur
with gambling over time? This will give a more comprehensive picture of that.

Some of the research questions on the next page relate to incidence. These are the type of things that we hope to find out. What is the incidence of problem gambling in Mass. prior to the introduction of what, four new gambling venues? What is the incidence of problem gambling in Mass. immediately after the introduction of the four new gambling venues?

Does the incidence of problem gambling decrease after several years of these venues being open? What is the raw number of new problem gamblers each year? We talk about it but many times we're speculating. And this will actually start to give us some hard numbers that we can look at to guide us. What are the normal patterns of continuity and discontinuity in gambling and problem gambling behavior over time?

Research questions in term of etiology. What are individual, social, and environmental variables are most predictive of, and mitigate the development of future gambling
and problem gambling? And you can see what this truly will give us, relating back to your question, this will really give us an opportunity once we gather this information to do direct service and research in a more effective manner. What variables are most predictive of recovery from problem gambling?

What is the best way of using
findings from the previous questions to optimize prevention and treatment services in Mass.? There has not been a lot done with prevention, funding prevention of gambling in many instances. This is really going to give us information that we can use to guide us when we use funds for problem gambling prevention as opposed to waiting until there is a problem and/or then intervene.

Are there 'safe levels' of gambling involvement that do not lead to problem gambling? What characteristics differentiate problem gamblers who seek treatment from those who do not? How is this information going to help us make treatment more available to those who in fact need it. As Mark said, people
seeking treatment for gambling is a very low number in this state, but it's a problem across the United States in trying to get people to access treatment.

How can we apply what we've learned? Actually, we've alluded to this in a number of ways already. The raw number of new problem gamblers. This will allow us as we set the target for how resources for prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery support services are allocated.

Risk factors, target prevention campaigns, we have the resources to not just do a one-shot campaign that will last several weeks but we'll have resources that will allow us to do a comprehensive campaign that will be ongoing and be involved with other venues. So, for instance be a campaign that would be operated in responsible gaming centers as well as the campaign on the sides of buses or on the railways or something like that. But we will be consistent and we will be comprehensive.

Target intervention, treatment and recovery support, safe levels of gambling.

Develop guidelines for awareness and prevention make safe levels the default. We can provide this type of information to people ahead of time so they don't make the wrong choices. Treatment-seeking characteristics, target interventions, ensure availability of services and recovery support.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Steve, for the record, that refers to, make safe levels by default kind of takes us back to our play management conversation and suggests something that we're not doing. The default question -We spent a lot of time talking about a system where the operators will offer gamblers an opportunity to set a limit for how much they want to spend that day.

We decided and the operators all agreed with us that under the right thoughtful circumstances they'd be willing to support such a program. One of the variables that we discussed was if you didn't pick a limit we would set one for you automatically. We concluded that was not a good idea. That was the default provision.

So, I just don't want to make anybody -- confusion about this default issue. MR. KEEL: That's not what we mean here. We mean people could decide for themselves on their own if they had information. It would not automatically be set.

The MAGIC study progress to date, October, November 2013 was when we made the decision to move the study forward and add the cohort study to the research agenda. That was about a year ago. The Mass. Gaming Commission released the RFP to University of Amherst and the Cambridge Health Alliance, chose the vendor that was UMass. UMass was chosen. The Mass. Gaming Commission approved the 2014 launch which was earlier this year. November, December, just recently this year the Mass. Gaming Commission voted to launch MAGIC study. So, MAGIC is really in the very beginning stages of progress. So, we'll be reporting back to you as we move forward to get this information.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I would add this
was approved by the GPAC a year ago. November, December, January and into February we went through the procurement process. The launch of MAGIC was delayed due in large part to the uncertainty of how the Gaming Commission would or could move forward. Once that was resolved on November 4, on November 6 the Commission authorized the launch of the study.

That would explain the large delay in time between when it was approved by this group and when it was launched. We work closely with the research to also to make sure that we are really not doing anything in that timeframe that will be launching in January.

One of the great efficiencies of this, we're using UMass Amherst for SEIGMA. And we're using UMass Amherst for MAGIC. The samples drawn from this is the same. So, the 10,000 baseline population survey, 2600 of those individuals are drawn to form the cohort that will be followed for a time. 1300 of them are just randomly drawn from the 10,000 sample.

Another 1300 are identified as to have exhibited some either may have been
diagnosed as problem gambler or they have risk factors that indicate they are at risk as a problem gambler.

So, one will answer the question about etiology. One answers the question about incidence. Etiology being the cause. So, we will follow the high-risk group. Incidence being the number of new cases in the general population survey, the 1300 people we'll be tracking relating to (INAUDIBLE).

MR. KEEL: Any questions?
MR. LAND: I have a question. On
the longitudinal cohort study, there's going to be attrition and the sample size decreasing as people move or decided they don't want to participate, are there plans for using a subsequent SEIGMA sample to replenish the size of the longitudinal cohort?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I don't think there's an intent to replenish. I think that that would have consequences as well. I think that there is a robust plan to try to keep the group together to avoid that. That is my understanding.

MR. LAND: What is the length of time you expect to have that cohort to study?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: We have an initial plan looking at five years. I think the idea is that we would keep this as long as we possibly can as long as the 1300 until the data is no longer valuable.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Both our survey firm and our PIs have had a lot of experience in retaining cohorts. If I'm not mistaken, they're talking like 95 percent retention, if $I$ remember, over an extended period of time. So, they are pretty good at trying to keep the sample involved.

MR. LAND: My concern is potentially given the $1300 / 1300$ split you have an expressed population on the one hand and that you would have a higher attrition rate potentially in an expressed population than you would with a population that is experiencing fewer of life's stresses. So just keep that in mind as you see the returns come in and maybe something you have to revisit.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: I think Mark is
going to do some recommendations now based on the research agenda that we'll want to consider. What I'd like to suggest is perhaps Mark can do each one at a time. We can stop after each one, ask any questions or if you have any comments. Because at the end of all this recommendations, I'll be entertaining a motion to approve the recommended agenda.

So, it might be worthwhile just stopping Mark after each recommendation and making sure there is no questions and then I'll seek that motion. So, Mark, if you can give us recommendations and stop for questions that would be great.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: This is representative, the PowerPoint as well as the report I gave you, there's actually a typo on the second recommendation, I'll point it out.

The first recommendation, recommendation number one continue the scope of the current research agenda including SEIGMA and MAGIC for the next term.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any comments?
REP. FERRANTE: Mr. Chairman and Mr.

Chair, I am going to vote to support this portion of it. However, at the next meeting, my expectation is that even if it's included in the packet, we will be to see and review what's happening with the cultural facilities, tourism, live racing. I'm disappointed in the fact that every one of these impressions seems to be that we're focusing on the bad habits of gambling and not the other aspects of the bill. So, here I'm being asked to vote to continue an agenda that I'm only seeing I'm guessing 25 percent or maybe even 40 percent, a minority of the agenda. So, in the future I'd like to see those at least in the packet. And if there are other people that are interested and everybody isn't, if there could be a session where we could all come and see or ask any questions on the whole research agenda. I think that's fair.

However, I do just want to be on the record saying that we should all be able to see that full research agenda and what those questions are to make sure that each one of those areas are being addressed as we see fit
as the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We could certainly have a separate session for anybody who was interested. We'd love to do that.

REP. FERRANTE: I understand there's a time constraint in terms of what we can go over in a session. And I understand that that might not require a vote and that might not require a forum, just those who had a basis of interest. I just think it's difficult when you're asking us to continue the scope and we are not sure what is in the entire scope.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good point.
REP. FERRANTE: No reflection on the two of you. You've done a wonderful job.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: It's a great suggestion and I would recommend that we pull that together.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any other questions or comments on recommendation one? Okay, Mark.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Recommendation number two, establish evaluation measures and processes, collect and analyze data and report findings to determine the effectiveness of
responsible gaming initiatives. Specifically, those gaming initiatives would be (1) the selfexclusion program that is mandated by statute. (2) would be the effectiveness of the on-site responsible gaming information centers again mandated by the statute that is centers on-site that is provided by our licensees for that purpose.

And third are play management
features. Chairman Crosby had asked us a few weeks ago to take a look at tools that would be employed on electronic gaming machines to allow individuals to predetermine the amount they like to spend.

And I have a feeling this would fall into the same category. I'd love to provide full discussion of what all of these metrics are, the Responsible Gaming Framework. We are seriously concerned about time. We would more than welcome to take any opportunity to talk with individuals, talk about the Responsible Gaming Framework, what it involved.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me just say and this is sort of what you were saying
before. Mark is bringing up the self-exclusion program. It's probably first time you've heard those words. We're asking you to vote to approve it.

We are painfully aware of that. We couldn't have this meeting -- We didn't have a forum until we had a chairman. We couldn't vote until we had a forum. We have to have every single member here because we haven't been able to fill all of the seats yet, every single appointed member has to be here to have a meeting. It's complicated.

And we know we're putting you in a funny situation. So, I appreciate your point earlier when you said you're going to support this, but in the future let's get our act together a little bit more buttoned up. Give the members of the committee the information and the proper time to see this. I would anticipate that as Mark says on this one -you're totally right. We appreciate the problems.

REP. D'EMILIA: We'll be seating the other members, correct?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. Now we can add members from licensees as soon as we can get over the ethics issue I alluded to. We'll be getting members from the host communities, I think. There are other members to come.

REP. D'EMILIA: So, we won't have those challenges we've had.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
REP. E'EMILIA: We've had problems getting together because it is difficult to sync all of our schedules for every single person.

REP. FERRANTE: And even if it's not everyone, just the opportunity to ask questions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will do that
too. Thank you.
REP. ROSS: I guess it's just a hint that there's something ongoing internally, that that's an area internally, I think that's respectful too.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I appreciate that point.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any questions or
comments?
MS. ANTHONY: Just a point of information I guess. The Responsible Gaming Framework, I just happened to be looking at strategy two, informed decision-making, is that included in any of these items that you are going through now Mark? Or should I just be quite and look at this later?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: That's a fantastic question. In fact, two of the items that I am recommending are closely evaluative fall into that strategy two, informed decisionmaking. Strategy 2.2 is a play management system that would include the ability to allow people to preset the amount that they want to spend. Strategy 2.3 is the responsible gaming information centers.

MR. ZIEMBA: But to be clear, we're not asking the committee to opine on the Responsible Gaming Framework to the Representative's point. Those were provided as an informational background to a lot of the research that Mark's going over.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I think that's
correct. The Responsible Gaming Framework was approved by the Commission, adopted by the Commission on September 25 with the exception of the play management which was adopted two weeks ago.

This is a piece that's saying, you know, this is a great strategy. We need to evaluate whether to determine whether it's a great strategy I guess, but also to see what we can do to improve our strategies to promote responsible gaming and mitigate problem gambling. In this case, within the context of our licensed gaming establishments.

MS. ANTHONY: Okay. Thanks. CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Anything else? The next one.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Sure.
Recommendation number three. In accordance with Chapter 194, Section 97 of the Act to Expand Gaming, procure services with an "experienced nonprofit research entity" to collect, anonymize, store and disseminate information generated by loyalty programs, player tracking software, player card systems,
or any other information system.
The data that will be collected from there is to be made available to qualified researchers for the purposes of (1) conducting analyses that improve understanding of how gambling addiction develops and progresses;
(2) developing evidence-based harm minimization strategies and (3) developing evidence-based systems to monitor, detect and intervene in high-risk gambling.

Again, this Chapter 194, section 97 the recommendation applies to us to make sure that we have the system set up.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me just jump in. The committee's vote on this is kind of irrelevant because the Legislature told us to do this. So, we have to do this. It's mandated. It's mandated that we make this procurement.

What it is, however is fascinating. I think it makes some people's hair stand on end. What we are directed to get and our licensees are aware of this, is all of the play information of any of their gamblers who use
player cards, basically their frequent flyer cards. It's anonymous.

It's anonymized before it goes into anybody's hands but we would have the ability to track something like maybe 70 percent of the people who come in, or whatever the number is, who use player cards and understand their behavior. How often do they gamble? When do they gamble? What are their demographics, etc.? It's going to be a rich, rich field of information.

Again, we can't take credit for it. The Legislature told us to do this, and make it available to researchers not, just our researchers, make it available to researchers on an anonymous basis across the country.

MS. ULTIMO: I would imagine at the time of issuing these cards that the players know that this is going to be part of the research process?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's one of conversations that everybody's having to make sure that we've done what we're supposed to do. Since it's anonymous, it's not exactly clear
what role the customer has to have in saying yes, it's okay but that is one of the issues we're wrestling with right now.

SEN. ROSS: In particular if it's anonymous, it's hard to keep the anonymity yet have a clear picture of who that problem gambler is.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You'll know whatever demographics the operator knows. I don't know exactly. You probably know their gender. You probably know their age. You probably know their address, ZIP Code, their frequency of gambling.

So, you'll be able to say women in their 50 s who live in Springfield tend to do this, that and the other thing. But you won't be able to say Ms. Smith from Springfield does this, that and the other thing.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And Section 97 is very specific about what information is retained from the player cards. I can highlight that.

MS. ANTHONY: Is there any financial information associated with that, with this
data that we're talking about now that's going to be -- credit card number, bank account number, anything like that?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: No, no. I believe that that information is not captured through the player card at this point. Even if it were, it wouldn't fall -- and this section 97 is specific about what information is captured and that would not be it.

MS. ANTHONY: A quick story, Mr.
Chairmen. Many, many years ago, I don't think Dolores Mitchell would mind me repeating this story, the Group Insurance Commission did sell data anonymously to some researchers. No name or anything like that, but it had ZIP Code, type of medical condition, treatment, etc., etc.

And somebody discovered, some very careful researcher discovered the identity of one of these anonymous pieces of information. At the time, it happened to be Bill Weld in my ZIP Code.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: He identified Bill Weld?

MS. ANTHONY: They were able to do that. They didn't say it, they were able to do it because of location, he had a particular ailment that everybody knew about, lived in Cambridge and so on. All I'm saying is that anonymity -- the question about credit information and so on, of course, is another issue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Actually, I've heard either that story or one that's close. And I will tell you on behalf of our operators, this will be done with incredible care for lots of reasons, but among them are that our operators are actually committed to the privacy of their customers being one thing and having a fiduciary duty to protect their privacy. And they also have an obligation to protect their own proprietary interest and their own proprietary data.

So, all of us and DPH as our partner, DPH isn't going to be interested in stuff going out there loosely. So, we have to do this. It's mandated by law. If done properly, it could be an extraordinary resource
but it's one we realize we have to be incredibly careful about.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any other
questions, comments? Okay, in your packet there is a possible motion that we can consider making. And also if $I$ may make a suggestion, based on the Representative's comments, there is number one as we talked about effectiveness of responsible gaming being I'm wondering if we want to perhaps add the word effectiveness and benefits of responsible gaming. That will get to some your suggestions, Representative that could reinforce those other issues that we raised.

So, if there are no objections, if someone would like to make a motion to endorse what we've been talking about, I'll entertain that emotion.

MR. LANG: So made.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Do you want to read it or do you want me to read it?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You can just say as referenced in the packet.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: As referenced in
the packet, we have a motion and a second. Discussion of the motion? We're going to add that word benefit as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the discussion on the benefits, one of our principal investigators is doing a research project now and it's called the Psychosocial Benefits of Gaming.

The point that he makes is there's a tremendous amount of research -- not a tremendous amount, but what research is done is on the probably two to three percent of the population who have gambling problems. There is little to no research done on the $90+$ percent who are perfectly happy and perfectly healthy who enjoy this as part of their life and in many cases get benefits from it.

Like for example, elderly people for some reason think that playing games like this improves their mental attitude. So, there are people out there even our researchers who are sensitive to the fact that there's two sides to this story.
We've spent a lot of time and it's
understandable and appropriate, we've spent a lot of time focusing on the downside but there's a whole other part of the story to tell.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any other comments on the motion? All in favor say aye, aye.

MS. ANTHONY: Aye.
MR. STEIN: Aye.
MR. LANG: Aye.
REP. D'EMILIA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Aye.
SEN. FLANAGAN: Aye.
SEN. ROSS: Aye.
REP. FERRANTE: Aye.
MR. LAND: Aye.
MS. ULTIMO: Aye.
MR. MESSNER: Aye.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Opposed? The ayes have it. Thank you.
(Mr. Land exits hearing room)

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Next item on the agenda, if you're like me you've probably seen
a number of flowcharts, organizational charts and committees that try to graphically demonstrate what I think the Legislature intended relative to advising the process and the Commission in its work.

I'm going to have John come up and describe further those committees. What we'd hope we'd finish with is a discussion, quite frankly, about how all of those committees can interact with us as one of the chief advisory groups to the Commission. It'll be kind of understanding how it all works and I have some of ideas on and suggestions and give them up for discussion.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman. So, in your packet there's this colorful chart that we've included in this. This is meant instead of just a recitation of the statute --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you other charts for anybody who doesn't have it?
(Multiple discussions)

MR. ZIEMBA: I think $I$ can summarize almost everything I want to get done in about five minutes between both the community mitigation committees and the community mitigation fund that we're recommending for 2015.

So, in your colorful charts what we tried to graphically demonstrate is how the various committees work together. At the top, for lack of a better word, is the Gaming Commission. Each of these committees has a role in advising the Commission on a range of issues involving gaming.

Notably in the community mitigation, there are at least two, as of now, local community mitigation advisory committees. These committees are comprised of primarily the communities that are within the region of the gaming facility, the host community and the surrounding communities.

Those local community mitigation advisory committees they meet. They discuss issues of concern regarding the facilities. They come up with recommendations on community
mitigation and how they should be taken into account by the state. They provide their advice to the middle level, which is the community mitigation subcommittee.

And that subcommittee includes a representative from host community and one member from these local committees. So, each of the local committees get together and they elect one member. They send it to the community mitigation advisory subcommittee. And then that subcommittee, they make annual recommendations regarding the use of funds by the Commission, community mitigation funds. So, they review our expenditures over the course of the year. And then they also make recommendations for the following year.

So, and then at the top, there's the GPAC which has in it a role to directly advise the Commission and has a role over subcommittees, subcommittee on public safety, subcommittee on addiction services and subcommittee on community mitigation.

This takes me to the 2015 community
mitigation fund. As you know, we just issued our Category 1 licenses about a month ago -casino, the full casino license. We've done our Category 2, the slots only facility earlier this year, but it is not operational. No facilities are operational.

The community mitigation fund has two purposes. It's for the purpose of mitigating impacts for operational concerns and construction related concerns. So, we were presented with a problem right after the referendum decision of, okay, we have a community mitigation fund, which by statute we have to receive applications by February first of each year.

But where we are, there will be no operational concerns for any of these facilities. And at least for the full casino licenses, there will likely be minimal if any significant construction impacts because they are still in permit.

So, by February 1, people will not be really able to identify the true impacts of these facilities. But by statute, we have a

February 1 application date. In addition, we have to have all of these committees to help advise the GPAC and to advise the Commission on what are we going to do on community mitigation going forward.

So, we tried to make a decision on what are we going to do for the 2015 program. By statute we're supposed to have funds. We now have funds in that fund. And what should we do?

That's also taking into context for the revenues that are in this fund right now, they have to last for multiple years. We will have new revenues in this fund until the Category 1 full casino facilities are operational. And that's second quarter 2017, fourth quarter 2017.

So, in reality we won't have new revenues until basically 2018 . So, the $\$ 17.5$ million that is in the fund right now has to last for a good number of those years.

SEN. ROSS: How much was that?
MR. ZIEMBA: $\$ 17.5$ million, that's
for statewide, Region $A$, Region $B$ and the slots
facility currently. If we do, as we move forward with Region $C$ that would be in addition to that.

So, the recommendation for the 2015 program, it is many ways is just hopefully the inaugural program. As we will learn what communities apply to us for. We will learn what impacts, if any, communities identify and then we have the benefit, thankfully, that the problem that we once identified is really an opportunity, because it gives us basically a full year going into the $2015 / 2016$ season of being able to fully vet a lot of the very indepth policy questions that will go into the 2016 budget.

But in recognition the communities might want to have funds available in the interim, what we're recommending is that we establish a reserve account. So, instead of a February 1 application date, we would have a rolling date. And communities could apply to the Commission to take advantage of their onetime reserve that we establish in 2015.

REP. FERRANTE: Thank you.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: You completed your five minutes?
(Representative Ferrante exits hearing room)

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: When I saw this, it struck me it's very pyramidal with the Gaming Commission at the very top and all of the subcommittees below. It's really leading up to GPAC which is the ultimate advisor to the Commission itself.

So, I was thinking as part of our regular agenda, just a suggestion that we incorporate another agenda item that says a subcommittee update. And they would be able to come before us and talk about what they've discussed. And make recommendations that we could take into consideration to see if we want to continue to pass those recommendations up to the Gaming Commission

If that makes some sense, we could probably structure future meetings like that. Make sense?

MR. ZIEMBA: What I could do is I could canvas all of the members of this committee and see if they have any further recommendation regarding the fund or establishing these subcommittees.

We've sent out letters to all of the communities. We've asked them to designate members by December 15. And as soon as we get them, we'll establish the local committees. And then the local committees would then have to vote to establish the member for the subcommittee. So, it's my anticipation that in the first quarter of this year we will have some pretty substantial input that we can talk with members about how we move forward in 2015 and 2016.

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Okay. And you've already talked about the community mitigation fund too. So, that's out of the way. Next step, I think we've talked about quarterly meetings.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just want to ask one question. The membership of the subcommittees is mandated by the law,
basically. The legislation tells us representatives of organizations and regions and so forth should be in.

If there were members of this
committee that wanted to serve on or at least join in an informal way like we have members of this committee who are not formal members but are interested would that be something we could do? Could members here sit on one of these subcommittees, if they wanted to do that?

MR. ZIEMBA: They could have an informal role that would be sort of as our invitees are to this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Because I think there might be -- Again, particularly as we get up and running and remember, this is going to run for 15 years after the resort casinos open. So, that means 2032 we're talking about, from 2017 to 2032.

So, there will be a rhythm with this. And it may well be that we could also find other people like Barbara and David who can contribute to these committees who are not mandated. Whether members of this group wanted
to do it or outside people, something that we could consider.

SEN. ROSS: Some of us may be inspired by one.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You and me both.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: As far as next step, quarterly meetings? For those just a little housekeeping because I'm new and I had to do all the ethic issues. Make sure you read the forms and you signed off and all that that would be great to make sure we've all complied with that.

MR. STEIN: We have to do that again?

CHAIR DIZOGLIO: If you've done it already, you probably don't.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is it annual?
MR. ZIEMBA: It is annual.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Don't they get
something the mail?
SEN. ROSS: My staff made me aware of it, so, yes.
(Senator Ross exits hearing room)

MR. ZIEMBA: If you're not an official state agency person, it's really up to us to inform those advisory members that they will need to do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We will take the burden of informing you of anything else you need to do.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any other questions or comments?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the scheduling, it's a bear to get all these folks together. To the extent that we can schedule next year or two or maybe we can even say it's going to be the second Tuesday of the third month hereafter or come up with something. So, we'll lose a few people in the early rounds, but eventually we'll work on a schedule that is scheduled forever.

MS. ANTHONY: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? So, moving forward, thinking about our next meeting, one thing that I know I'd be interested in learning more about. I know the statute gives some jurisdiction to the

Attorney General's office. I'd find it helpful to know what exactly it is that they are charged with.

And it leads to my second question, which is really what $I$ am most interesting. So, in terms of we've talked a lot about problem gamblers and so on. I am more interested in the 97 percent, not that I'm not interested in problem gamblers, but I'm also very interested in those who are not problem gamblers in terms of the impact of marketing and sales practices, but once casinos are operating.

The nature of advertisements, I spoke at the last meeting about architectural design within casinos and so on that are not necessarily directed at problem gamblers by any means but just the whole general population.

So, my question is, whether it's the Mass. Gaming Commission of is it the Attorney General's office who will be looking at rules and regulations governing advertising, sales, marketing practices by casino operators once things are up and running?

And I don't know who has what jurisdiction in that regard, but $I$ thought it would be something that the advisory committee as a group might be interested in learning about.

MR. ZIEMBA: Primarily, most of our conversations with the Attorney General's office has been regarding a background issue or joint enforcement responsibility. The Attorney General's office sits on the public safety subcommittee.

We've also dealt with the Attorney General's office on credit related practices as a result of responsible gaming issues.

Those types of issues we haven't yet approached. Obviously, all of our licensees are required to follow all of the general laws that apply to them. But on that specific issue, I don't believe we've broached that with the Attorney General's office yet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We would have the authority to set whatever regs. we thought were appropriate, if any, relative to the advertising practices.

MS. ANTHONY: I'm not suggesting it
should be the Attorney General, I'm really
asking the question does the Commission have the authority to do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The answer is yes.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: Any other comments
before we entertain a motion to adjourn?
Hearing none --
MS. ANTHONY: Motion to adjourn.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: All in favor say aye.

MS. ANTHONY: Aye.
MR. STEIN: Aye.
MR. LANG: Aye.
REP. D'EMILIA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Aye.
SEN. FLANAGAN: Aye.
MS. ULTIMO: Aye.
MR. MESSNER: Aye.
CHAIR DIZOGLIO: The ayes have it.
(Meeting adjourned at 10:53 a.m.)

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

I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive on Transcript Format. I, Laurie J. Jordan, further certify I neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

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WITNESS MY HAND this 22nd day of December, 2014 .


LAURIE J. JORDAN
Notary Public My Commission expires:
May 11, 2018

