

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

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are calling to order the 180th meeting of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission on March 3, 2016 today held at our Gaming Commission offices.

Our usual first item on the agenda is approval of minutes, Commissioner Macdonald.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that the minutes of the meeting of February 18, 2016 be approved subject to any corrections typographical errors or other nonmaterial matters.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All favor, aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. We're going to make one quick change in our schedule. Item 9(c) which is the report on a qualifier from our

Investigations and Enforcement unit which will be relatively quick we think and hope. We are going to make that first. So, Director Wells.

MS. WELLS: Good morning, Mr.
Chairman and members of the Commission. It's my pleasure to be here this morning to report out on the investigation on the application for Konami Gaming, Incorporated for a gaming vendor primary license.

Konami Gaming, we did a scope of licensing for them and identified not only the applicant but seven entity qualifiers and 14 individual qualifiers as part of the scope of the investigation. And then we evaluated Konami Gaming based upon the standards set in 23 K sections 12 , 16 and 31 along with 205 CMR 134.10, which included integrity, honesty, good character and reputation, financial stability, integrity and background, history of compliance with gaming licensing requirements in other jurisdictions; whether the applicant was a defendant in litigation at time of the application; the applicant's criminal history, if any; whether the applicant submitted an
application that intentionally contained false or misleading information; whether the applicant committed prior acts but have not been prosecuted but formed a pattern of misconduct. And what extent the applicant has associations with members of organized crime or other persons of disreputable character. And the applicant's cooperation with the IEB in connection with the background investigation. I'd like to comment on that last part, especially. I have with me this morning Nick Casiello from Fox Rothchild who represents Konami, Mr. Tom Jingoli, Chief Compliance Officer. During the course of the investigation, which Sergeant Gina Joyce was the lead, the applicant was extremely cooperative forthcoming.

I would say in the course of the investigation there were never any issues where they did not respond, respond timely and appropriately.

Under the Massachusetts law, an applicant for a gaming vendor primary license is required to establish their qualifications
by licensure by clear and convincing evidence. I would suggest to the Commission, based on the information that we had, it was appropriate for us to recommend that the Commission award them a license and find them suitable for a gaming primary vendor license.

Konami Gaming is a Nevada based company that produces, manufactures and distributes slot machines, slot video slot machines in the casino industry. Konami Gaming also designs and develops SYNKROS product, an integrated casino management system for the gaming market. They are currently licensed in over 300 North American and international gaming jurisdictions.

Konami Gaming or KGI is 100 percent subsidiary of Konami Corporation of America which in turn is owned by Konami Holdings Corporation. Konami Holdings Corporation is a public company that is based in Japan and is traded on the Tokyo and London stock exchanges. The stock in Konami Holdings is held almost entirely by the four members of the Kozuki family, all of whom are individual qualifiers
here.
At its very essence, Konami is
really a family based business and that's what we learned during the course of the investigation. The structure involving the other entity qualifiers serves as a wealth and estate planning vehicle for the Kozuki family owners and also serves to channel funds for charitable purposes in Japan.

As part of the investigation, the IEB among other things reviewed the materials submitted as part of their application, requested and reviewed supplementary information as deemed necessary, and gathered information from a variety of governmental and nongovernmental sources and databases, conducted criminal records checks, verified the accuracy of information as part of Konami's application. Reviewed investigative files of gaming regulators in other jurisdictions relative to their backgrounds investigations of KGI and communicated by telephone through the course of the investigation with Mr. Jingoli and other members of the Konami group.

Konami Gaming has no criminal
record. The investigation revealed no civil litigation that threatens the economic viability of the business or would negatively impact licensure. We also did open media searches and looked for information in the public domain concerning Konami Gaming and found no information that would be of concern to the Commission.

The IEB also evaluated Konami Gaming for financial suitability, integrity and background by performing financial analysis and verification of its financial information. To further assess their financial stability, we performed several ratio analyses on operating results for a number of years. Those ratio analyses consisted of evaluation of liquidity, solvency and profitability for the years under review.

The financial investigation did not reveal any areas of concern that would negatively impact the suitability.

The IEB also performed the requisite background suitability investigations of the 14
individual personal qualifiers by virtue of their ownership interest, their ability to exercise control or to provide direction to the applicant. Those individuals demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that they also -The IEB's recommendation is that they be found suitable by the Commission.

I think it's important to note that Konami is a large-scale manufacturer of gaming machines and has a significant share of the market for those devices. Not only has come Konami done business with Plainridge Park Casino, it's reasonable to expect that they may do business and probably will be doing business with Wynn and MGM as well.

That business relationship continues beyond the initial delivery of the slot machines including the maintenance of those machines and the production of new products. As such, the Commission will be having an ongoing regulatory role with Konami Gaming. And the investigation established a solid regulator/licensee relationship with the applicant and provided the IEB with a
comprehensive understanding of not only their operations, but also the people that are the decision-makers running this company. That relationship and that understanding that will be critical going forward.

I would like to especially
compliment Sergeant Gina Joyce for not only doing an outstanding job with the investigation, but also in representing the Commission well in defining that regulator/licensee relationship.

And I'd like to also give a special thank you to Marlin Polite who completed the financial entity analysis. After being at the Commission for a very short time, he not only performed the work in an expedited manner but also completed a sophisticated analysis of what needed to be done given what we already knew about the company.

I cannot emphasize again enough how cooperative Konami Gaming has been especially Mr. Tom Jingoli, the Chief Compliance Officer here is with us today along with Nick Casiello from Fox Rothschild.

So, I have Mr. Casiello and Mr. Jingoli. I think they wanted to make a few brief statements. And then I also have Sergeant Joyce and Marlin Polite here in case Commission has any questions. But overall, the IEB is recommending that the Commission find Konami Gaming suitable for licensure.

MR. CASIELLO: Thank you, Director Wells. In light of the recommendation of the IEB, we don't feel the need to provide any sort of affirmative presentation. We are happy to answer any questions you have about the company. Perhaps after you vote, you'd indulge me for maybe a minute because I'd like to say a few things.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioners any comments, questions?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would just like to comment on first the quality of the investigation. Someone who has read hundreds and hundreds of investigations, this was very well prepared, easy to follow. Fifty pages, but I know how much more work is involved than what we see in those findings.

And I would like to echo Director Wells' statements about how important it is for us as a new Commission to set an example, to let people know that we are serious regulators but yet we are very professional, we're thorough.

And that is a relationship that we will have much longer than the five us sit here, frankly. This is a company that we'll be doing business with for years and years and years. And to set that tone early as a regulator who is thorough but yet professional I think is critical. I believe that we have set that tone for these investigations. And I just want to commend the team.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other thoughts or questions?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I agree with all of that. I read the report. It's very thorough. I know -- If you're going to make some statements after we vote, I have some general questions about the industry, totally unrelated to your licensure. I'll save them for that time. But I think it's great that we
are completing this very important licensure stage.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just have one that really doesn't have to do with the suitability but the Kozuki Trust and the Kozuki Foundation both have at least in part a philanthropic function or commitment. As best I can tell on one of them for sure and the other one it seemed didn't really do much in the way of philanthropy. One of them was I think like a tenth of a percent of the assets. That was the trust, right?

Can you just explain what that's about? To lead with the philanthropic intent and then to not do much in the way of philanthropy seemed odd to me but I realize these are Japanese corporations and entities not ours. So, maybe it's a different standard.

MR. CASIELLO: With respect to the Kozuki Foundation, which was originally known as the Kozuki -- I shouldn't say originally, but at one time at one time was known as the Kozuki Foundation for Sports and Education. It along with the trust derives its income from
dividends issued by Konami Corporation. And it does distribute those dividends to those endeavors.

With respect to Kozuki Trust -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It distributes all of that to those philanthropic endeavors, effectively all that?

MR. CASIELLO: Yes, that's all it does. With respect to the Kozuki Trust, as you read from the report, the beneficiaries are the Swiss Red Cross, Doctors without Borders and one other. And you're correct, it has not distributed a significant part of those dividends to those beneficiaries yet. But it is the intent that it will do so.

I know, for example, that the trust has made a long-term commitment to the University of Nevada in Las Vegas.

MR. JINGOLI: That is correct. Mr. Kozuki made a promise when we were initially licensed in Nevada back in 2000 that he would consider local endeavors within the state once they got licensed. And that's some of the things they've done.

The lion's share of that has gone to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas which we probably contributed close to $\$ 7$ million to the University over the past six or seven years. It's continually looking at other endeavors throughout North America.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is the intent that all of that asset will be distributed? Or is the intent that a percent will be distributed on an ongoing basis? Is the philanthropic function just one function and it has others? Are there tax benefits to this structure but it doesn't really necessarily mandate philanthropic distributions?

MR. CASIELLO: It's only purpose is philanthropic. It will distribute -- How do I put this? It eventually will distribute all of the dividends it receives for charitable purposes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Somebody is going to get a lot of money someday.

MR. CASIELLO: That is the intent.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A huge amount of money has been building up in there.

MR. JINGOLI: I've been trying to get my name on that but it hasn't worked.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Exactly. I had the same thought. Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would just echo Commissioner Cameron's points about this investigation but knowing that you've gone through this in 300 other jurisdictions, I certainly would welcome your feedback as to what this experience was like for your organization.

MR. JINGOLI: Certainly,
Commissioner, I'd be happy to. As I mentioned earlier we were talking about the subject that we do have a significant amount of licenses. And you'll see that with the other major slot manufacturers.

What I can tell you is that the Massachusetts Gaming Commission from day one with our organization has been great. Led by Sergeant Joyce, they took the time to understand our company and certainly understand the culture. We're a little bit different.

Obviously, we're a US-based company
however we have quite a few qualifiers in companies in Japan. And their culture is different than our culture. Even though they've been through this several times, it's still not a normal thing for them to turn over their checking accounts and have people go through their tax returns.

And I will say that your organization did a fantastic job of not only doing their due diligence and doing the investigation, but focusing on our company and really understanding our culture. So, nothing but high compliments from me and my entire organization in dealing with your team.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's good to hear. Thank you.

> MR. CASIELLO: I was going to wait
until after you voted to address that issue. And I think both Tom and Commissioner Cameron have taken the words out of my mouth. I've been involved in representing companies in the gaming business for 36 years. Tom has been with Konami 16 years. I've represented Konami for about 16 years in multiple jurisdictions.

I thought this was one of the most professional but thorough investigations I have ever been involved in. I was especially pleased by the organized, efficient manner the reports were written. I can't say enough about it. I think as Tom said, the staff really understood the company before they dove into the investigation. They took the time to learn about the company. That made things a lot easier.

They were appreciative of the cultural differences. I just can't say enough good things about the staff. I do want to say that I certainly think leadership starts at the top. I don't see Lieutenant Connors here but I am sure --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: He's back there.
MR. CASIELLO: -- but I'm sure a lot of the credit goes to him and to Director Wells.

MR. JINGOLI: I would just add one thing that we spend a lot of time compiling these applications. They do take a lot of time. And they're not obviously inexpensive to
do that between paying the legal fees of my high-priced attorney sitting next to me, but a lot of jurisdictions when we submit them, they don't read what we submit.

Then we'll start to get questions that are clearly outlined in the applications that we've submitted. That didn't happen here once.

Our company is a little complex when it gets to some of the Japanese stuff. So, that is to be expected. But your organization did a thorough job of reading what we submitted in the thousands and thousands of pages and volumes of binders that we submitted to try and explain our organization before we got down to the time of the investigation.

So, when they came to our office to conduct the investigation, they already had a complete understanding of our background and what our company did and how our company operated and how it was set up.

So, that was really important when we see that. And I have to say we don't see that very often when we file applications.

It's an exercise that we do. Sometimes we just feel like the documents aren't even looked at. And they use the time when they come to the office to go through that. And that certainly was not the case at any point in time during the course of this investigation.

MR. CASIELLO: May I just add one thing with respect to timing? This is a multinational, multibillion-dollar corporation. Other jurisdictions would have taken much longer to do what your staff did.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you
for those, comments. That's really appreciative. Not a surprise to us frankly, but nevertheless great to hear. Thank you. Any other comments?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr.
Chairman, I would move that the Commission accept the report of the IEB and recommend that we approve the application of Konami Gaming, Inc. for licensure as a gaming vendor primary. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? All in favor, aye.

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

MR. JINGOLI: Thank you very much.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I ask a couple of questions about the industry? So, you mentioned Mr. Jingoli, the costs of compliance, if you will, in terms of time and documents and fees, etc. It can be substantial, not just here but in many other jurisdictions. We're doing what we are directed to do by statute and we'll continue to do that.

But I think about big picture. In addition to this, there seems to me that there's been quite a bit of industry consolidation in the gaming world, especially in the gaming software and equipment world not necessarily with your company but elsewhere.

And I wonder if on the one side the cost of compliance acts as a little bit of a barrier, if you will, to some degree, and with industry consolidation we may have less and less of these companies. I just want to hear your thoughts about that. What that may do to the long run for competitive purposes, for development of new products, staying competitive, etc.

MR. JINGOLI: Sure. To tackle the cost issue first. For my company to get licensed whatever jurisdiction that is whether it's the Commonwealth or Nevada or New Jersey, it's very expensive because we are a Japanese company. So, documents that typically other companies don't have to get translated and qualifiers.
So, it's always going to be more cost prohibitive for my company to obtain a license than lets a company like maybe IGT or SCIGames, some of the other bigger, larger companies just because we're a multinational company. So, we know that going in. That's a hard line. We know that that's going to cost
us that.
To touch on your point about consolidation, yes, there's been some major consolidation in the manufacturing world. We'll see how that plays out. I can tell you, I've been in this business for 22 years on the manufacturing side. And 22 years ago there was probably six manufacturers. And now there's close to 30 to 35 manufacturers.

So, you have a lot more fish biting at the bait, so we like to say. So, there's still some large anchor manufacturers like ourselves and SCIGames, IGT, Aristocrat but there's also a lot of smaller entities out there that produce slot machines. And it's competitive.

As far as the market, there's very
few states left that don't offer some form of integrated resort style casino gambling. So, I think if you want to grow your company or expand it, you have to come to states like Massachusetts and get a license. Quite frankly that's one of the reasons that Konami went into this business 20 some years ago because there
is a barrier to entry.
It's not for everybody. And it's not so much a financial issue. It's the background investigations. People just don't want to go through that. So, we consider that very important. That's why in any market that we go to, we would prefer a strict, robust regulatory system like you have here in the Commonwealth because it will keep other companies out.

Again, it's a barrier, it's a builtin barrier to entry. We've spent millions and millions of dollars on licensing of our company. I'd be safe to say that we probably spent as much if not more than any other slot manufacturer since inception getting licensed because we are a multinational company.
So, having that barrier to entry, having those things like that like having technical standards. So, your slot machines have to be approved in order to get on a casino floor is very important for Konami to have that structure in place to keep other companies from wanting to enter that business.

If they want to, they have to play by the same rules and regulations that we do. You have to file an application. You have to pay your fees. Individuals have to be found suitable. The company has to be found suitable. And then more importantly, you have an ongoing relationship with the regulatory body moving forward.

I hope that answers your question.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, it does very much, right on point. I also am curious if the stock of the company is ultimately held by the family, why be a public company? Access to capital in the States?

MR. JINGOLI: So, Mr. Kozuki had always wanted his company to become public. He started out as a jukebox repair company in 1969. And it's a very distinct honor and privilege in Japan when you have a publicly traded entity. That was a big deal for him and his family to take the company to that point.

We used to be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. We had ADRs. And we delisted about two years ago just because all of the
institutional investing was being done back in Japan. So, it was cost prohibitive for us not to be licensed in New York.

It's important to him. We're on the first listed company of the Tokyo Stock exchange, which is earmarked for companies that have very good regulatory filings and are very well thought of in the Japanese community. So, it's very important for him to have his company listed on the exchange. Obviously, financing is available for us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
Thank you all very much. Appreciate it.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're back to item number 3 which is an administrative update from Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning members of the Commission. If you don't mind, I will take $3(a)$ and (c) jointly and then turn it over to Commissioner Zuniga for 3 (b).

General update on the Valentine's Day Flood of 2016 , I'm happy to report that $I$ think all of the water damage to our office has
been mitigated. Folks are back in their space. Any damage was dealt with promptly by our building folks who we want to thank.

I want to thank Ms. Reilly and our staff for putting up with what turned out to be just an inconvenience and not a destructive event. So, as I said before, I continue to look on the bright side of that event.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. I talked to somebody on the elevator from the 14 th floor. And apparently, they had it much worse.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes, exactly. I think there were other folks in the building unfortunately who had it much worse.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Your sense of the building management's cooperation and reasonableness continues?

MR. BEDROSIAN: They were very responsive, there within hours. Also kept us well informed. The communication which is always important, they were very communicative and responded to our needs. And if there are leftover things, we will get them addressed.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, that is my general update. Region $C$ update, as you know, we had a host community meeting in Brockton earlier in the week. Before that, we have accepted an invitation from the Tribe to meet with them on March 15th. Working out the details of that.

But as a result of that meeting and anticipated presentation, we are going to -and we did not close our host community meeting. We anticipate going back down to Brockton, probably the last week of March. That will necessitate a statutory delay in your deliberations, probably until the last week of April.

At the staff level, we continue to think that the information you will be provided on the 15 th is very important information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I just want to say, I and others have repeatedly requested as much information as possible about the tribal situation in order to help inform the decision that we will ultimately be making on Region C.

I for one am tremendously appreciative of the Tribe's willingness. I understand the issues of sovereignty and how this is not easy. And there are some delicate issues of relationship and status. And for them to be willing to invite us to their land to get a presentation on this is tremendously appreciated and helpful. And I hope you'll pass that along.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I will. And of course, we thank our applicant for their presentation earlier in the week and understand they may want to respond. And we will accommodate that also.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That would be totally understandable.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Absolutely,
absolutely. That's all I have. Commissioner Zuniga I don't know if you want to talk about 3 (b) .

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. So, Commissioners you might remember that I passed along a memo on the last meeting relative to risk assessment and internal audit function.

This is the time of year when we do an annual risk assessment. And I as the risk officer with Executive Director Day (SIC) will be overseeing some of that function in talking to different directors about their procedures, etc. towards risk mitigation.

In my view, as an update $I$ wanted to just report that I'm thinking of this in two ways. There's internal risks, many of which we currently address with directors and think about them in the finance and administration function. But there's also external risks now with a fully operational casino, most of which now are being addressed and certainly mitigated to a great degree with the presence that we have there with our Investigations and Enforcement Bureau.

So, the sole purpose of that memo was to update you. In my view, it is rather important that you are at least -- that the head of the agency is aware of these functions. And that was the pure reason of this update. That is an ongoing process, a yearly process and we'll continue to report as needed. I can
take any questions if anybody is interested.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Could you
highlight some your findings from your perspective?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. There's not yet any findings for this year. There's been a risk assessment done in the past, in my view very much by department. And part of the reason of my enhanced focus on this is to try to think about it more agency wide. So, we will be reporting those, if any, in the coming months.

The way I think about is there's risks everywhere. What we do is what we're thinking about to mitigate any one of them. We can always let's say lose our spreadsheet in the share drive. That spreadsheet is very important and accessed by many people and gets ultimately lost or bugged or whatever that could be a problem. But what we do is back up our share drive every day. And the most we can lose, if it's properly backed up is one day worth of work let's say.

That's how we think about the risk
assessment and we have to look at many, many areas.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Commissioner
Cameron, if I could jump in. One of the things I think Commissioner Zuniga and I have been talking about is just making sure we are consistent across our function groups.

This is also a way in which we all talk about silos and making sure our folks who work so hard -- and sometimes it even happens to us, I think, we get in our little lanes. And we I don't think collectively.

But this is one way to make sure we are doing things collectively. All of our risk assessment, which I think will drive other discussions will make sure we are just uniform in the way the Commission and staff addresses all of these things.

My suggestion is Commissioner Zuniga and I will put this tentatively on the agenda for five or six months. Then we will be able to work towards an update for the Commission so it doesn't fall off our radar.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: A second piece
-- And that's key that understanding and coordination. After this risk assessment, I think the next piece of this function in my view will be to check in with all of our compliance.

For the most part, the legal department sort of owns a lot of the compliance calendar, what we have to submit per statute to the Legislature even if for example that gets produced by somebody else.

It's that coordination across the agency that I think is critical. And we're doing it. I'm not saying we're not. It's just that we need to be mindful that everybody's doing what they're supposed to.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. I look forward to that update several months down the road here.

MR. BEDROSIAN: That's all I have. I'll leave it up to you if you want to go onto item number 4.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I'm now pleased to turn to our Director of Workforce and Supplier Diversity, Jill Griffin with the
next several big and important items.
MS. GRIFFIN: Great, thank you
Commissioners, Chairman Crosby. As you know, when the casinos in Springfield and Everett open, we will have brand-new career opportunities for Massachusetts residents including slot attendants, table games dealers, security and surveillance officials.

It will be no small feat to ensure that we have qualified individuals here in Massachusetts ready for the approximate 7000 new casino jobs in Eastern and Western Massachusetts.

Here today with me are representatives from the Massachusetts Casino Careers Training Institute. They are here to give you an update regarding the establishment of gaming training schools in Massachusetts. And related to the many additional opportunities in food and beverage and hospitality, they will also highlight activities related to the scale-up of hospitality and culinary workforce training activities.

Later on in the program, we'll hear from Bristol Community College to update us on the Culinary Arts Tourism Casino and Hospitality Institute.

But right now, I have Bob LePage to my right from the Springfield Technical Community College, Jeff Hayden from Holyoke Community College. And representatives from Bunker Hill Community College, we have Darrell LeMar Executive Director of Workforce Development, an Interim Dean of the Division of Professional Studies, Dr. Wayne Wormley. So, I'm going to turn it over to Bob.

MR. LEPAGE: Good morning. Thanks for giving us an opportunity to share our progress. I think we have a slide deck to run through.

I start by just giving a general workforce update. Our goal when we started our journey and it has been a journey $I$ think for you as it has been for us that was how we were going to work to ensure net job gains for the Commonwealth.

As you're aware, the workforce
situation across the state has evolved significantly in the last three or four years with dropping unemployment rates, increased pressure from employers looking for qualified applicants. Longer job openings for qualified positions, and that's very key in this situation. Certain regions particularly in the suburbs where the unemployment rates are very low, yet in our gateway cities they have remained particularly high. While they've dropped, they're still very high relative to what we'd like them to see.

The other element for us has really been focused on capacity building. The size and scope of the scale-up is really a daunting challenge for the community colleges in many ways and for each of the communities. We spoke of specific workforce development challenges that relate to this aging population.

I'll give you an example. Manufacturing in our area alone projects in the next three to five years somewhere around 2000 skilled technicians to retire. At the same time that in Western Massachusetts we'll be
bringing up an employer with 3,000 jobs. So, we have been working to balance different industry sector needs as part of our strategies.

At the same time, we have to deal with the low educational attainment levels in our gateway cities in particular and building strategies that will allow people to access these pathways and accelerate through them.

We continuously hear of continued concerns of employers of how are we going to balance this effort against the regional needs and the community's needs relative to ensure economic stability for all different sectors. We'll talk a little bit about how we're doing that in Western Mass. and some strategies we've deployed.

Back to the scale-up size. I want to just remind people that in each region we're talking about 10,000 and 13,000. That's probably a conservative estimate. We've heard as many as 20,000 people who will move through a process of awareness, being informed of the requirements, being informed of the
opportunities, being aware of their situation relative to their backgrounds and other things that will have to be informed of the process to be employed.

A recruitment strategy that will involve somewhere 6000 to 7000 people in each region. To give you an idea that would be every single student in Springfield Technical Community College. We service about 7000. My colleagues have roughly 24,000 -- 14,000 that would be half of their students to give you an idea.

It is a major undertaking. We have been working on electronic strategies that will support us support in that effort, but it is a major undertaking for the Commonwealth as well as the community colleges in each region. Ultimately, to get a scale between 3,500 and 5,000 employees who are then qualified for employment in those regions.

So, a very large undertaking in what now is a relatively short period of time, about 30 mounts in Western Mass.

Very important to reflect on the
labor pool. I had an opportunity to meet with some other educational providers and some leaders on workforce in the state. And I remind them this is very much a vocational scale-up. These are vocationally oriented jobs primarily. They are associate degrees and/or less, a high percentage being high school and vocational training. It is a significant scale-up, but it is a vocationally oriented scale-up.

The jobs that are on the upper end, there are adequate resources to fill those job through our higher education bachelor providers in the state. It's at the vocational level that we face the most significant challenge.

We face it in all the vocational areas across the state, whether it's transportation, manufacturing or trades, but this is a vocational scale-up. And as such it has to work within some different educational construct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What does that mean exactly?

MR. LEPAGE: Well, there are
constructs relative to -- for example, using length of training programs and delivery of training programs. Many vocational programs don't fit credit delivery modality.

So an example, we'll talk about gaming jobs. Dealer school will have to be funded in a different model than normal Pell and federal funding of education. Most of our students, 70 plus percent of our students get aid at Springfield Technical College. That aid is provided through federal resources, Pell funding that's attached to each individual's eligibility based on their financial situation.

Because these are vocationally oriented programs shorter in length and done for vocational certificates, we don't have the ability to leverage in many of these occupations Pell funding. And I'm going to give an example of how we are trying to build some strategies to do that, but it does mean that many of these jobs where we've had to develop alternative funding strategies.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. That's
really interesting.

MR. LEPAGE: We're going to talk a little bit about the gaming schools at the beginning, a little bit about MCCTI. As you recall, the goal of the community colleges was to develop regional strategies that had an overarching consistent theme, particularly in the gaming occupation areas where we wanted probability across the Commonwealth of credentials.

So, we wanted a credential that was of the same value in Boston or in Brockton or at the Native American eventually facility or in Springfield. So that there was the ability to move within the state and ensure that the quality of the certificate was transferable and recognized by industry partners of being in value.

And that it was aligned to having the proper number of hours and instructions so that person was properly prepared to be onboarded to our partners.

We've started with the Casino Career Training Institute of developing some career resources for individuals that allows them
through the website to be able to go in and start to investigate careers and being aware of careers that will eventually then tie to each institution who is offering courses.

So that people across the
Commonwealth can see where training is available, when it starts, how it ends, what's the price, what the model is for it. It takes multiple types of careers in order. So, not just the gaming careers, but it does have information about hospitality, culinary careers, back of house operation and hospitality careers.

It's again to start to get a statewide approach to providing consistent information about the requirements that will link to the Gaming Commission relative to the employability requirements which as you know are a very important component of the scale-up strategy.

That's up now live. And we do have people and we do feed people to it for informational purposes. As we get closer to the launch of the recruitment stage, and I'll
talk a little bit about timing, certainly we expect the activity to accelerate.

The gaming school process has been a work in progress. As you know, the goal was that within each region one of host colleges, the lead host would provide a facility, a secure facility where we would train people relative to the standards of the gaming school set by the Commission.

That that facility would be in partnership with the resort in the local market. That there would be a pipeline of students. That the process would use a standardized assessment approach. We are going to be using a tool called Career 101 that will allow us to assess candidates on the front-end, gather data on their current abilities in reading, mathematics and locating information. It is a national tool.

At the same time, it is a tool that the Mass. Department of Labor is rolling out to all career centers and adult basic ed. programs. So, we'll have a platform that will be used across the Commonwealth but will feed
into the gaming school as well.
I talked about standardized
curriculum. We talked in the past that we will be adopting the Atlantic Cape Community College curriculum that is used in many states across the Commonwealth and fact globally. It's kind of the gold standard in community college and educational provider worlds.

We've started the process of looking at how the community colleges can do pre-CORI. We understand that there will be a CORI process for the Gaming Commission. The community colleges regularly do a CORI process for some of our programs, in particular our nursing healthcare where there is an employability requirement to have a CORI. So, we do a preCORI that informs people not to rule them out for coming to educational opportunities, to inform them if there's a barrier in the process.

An example of that would be in nursing where we inform you that you will not be able to do your nursing clinical and be employed, but you can still take the training
if you are qualified. As an open access institution, we have to follow those state guidelines. But we do inform people that you have a situation and it needs to be resolved.

We have had dialogues with UMass about how we are building our data systems. We will use the college's enrollment systems which will allow us to have reportable data back on each of these students to the Gaming Commission.

And we've had dialogue with UMass about how we can align that. So, you'll have pre-enrollment, enrollment data, postenrollment job placement data that you'll have as part of your research project. So, you'll take it from initiation through employment to be able to see what are the completion rates. Long-term how are the wage gains working.

We'll be capturing the same type of demographic data that will be aligned to their system. So, again it will dovetail your experience with Penn National but we'll be able to do it in the pre-hire process prior to the training programs.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Bob, you maybe speak to this later on, but how do you have one facility where you have multiple community colleges? How does that work?

MR. LEPAGE: In each of the regions, we've worked with the developer to determine where they feel the location should be.

So, in the case of our dialogues now, while these are not signed agreements but I think it is safe to communicate the developer in Springfield we anticipate it will be on our campus or it will be right downtown.

We are dealing with the facility issues, which the most difficult part, believe it or not, is the parking issue. Because for us to add three or four hundred or 1,000 cars additionally in a day is a significant challenge. And I can more than echo it being a challenge for my colleagues.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Will Bunker Hill be the facility? Is that the physical space?

MR. LEPAGE: That is the desire of Wynn.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But will Roxbury
and Mass Bay and others be able to feed into that and still have their students at that facility?

MR. LEPAGE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the same with Holyoke and Springfield Tech.?

MR. LEPAGE: Right. All of the community colleges will be able to feed in students. It is not a unusual for community colleges to take courses at multiple sites now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So, you can figure out how to spread the payments out and so forth?

MR. LEPAGE: Yes. It'll be one centralized system there'll be a referral system in.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great.
MR. LEPAGE: I'll just talk a little bit about the dialogue on facilities because that really goes back to timeline. I know this is small print.

But we have worked with the developers from two perspectives. One starting to put together those chart of activities that
have to happen. Agreeing on the length of the training and the intensity of the training.

Most of these trainings will be 20 hours a week of instruction. It is very similar to a job environment. You get some sense of the number of training hours in the example of a projected enrollment in the Springfield market. That does have some assumptions to it relative to number of table games that will be available.

Estimated number of days training to be completed before opening is starting to get a sense on the length of the training and the onboarding. It's been an ongoing dialogue with developers of how we're going to take and move through this process to pass people off in ensuring that there's enough time for the hiring process to happen in line with the employment process.

So, I'll give this example. If we need to have people employed to support MGM in August then we need to have them start the hiring practice 60 days before that. Then we have to work backwards of when they need to be
trained, what are the facility constraints of the number of people that could be trained at a time.

So, we had started working through all those steps with each of the developers to start to say when do we need to go. This will be a massive scale-up. We know that a big part of this process is going to be the career awareness, which we believe has to start late this summer and into the fall.

If you take the 700 jobs in MGM that would be related to the training that means that we're probably going to train somewhere around 1000 given the attrition that will go through the training.

We will have to prequalify 3000
people. That is a very significant career awareness and assessment process that will have to be done again electronically using Career 101 to get people qualified to enter the gaming school. We're going to need two years for this process to fold out.

We worked on budgeting with the developers based on the number of students, the
process and the administration. It's about a \$2 million endeavor to move this number of people through.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Per developer?
MR. LEPAGE: Per developer.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just for the awareness?

MR. LEPAGE: No, for the entire project, for the entire project. We have had discussions on a funding model. I think that's for future dialogue. But we realize that this is going to have to be a shared funding model.

We are very conscious of our early discussions with the Gaming Commission of developing a model that ensures affordable access to individuals who are in seeking these jobs and a method that this isn't just solely on the back of the community and the individual that we have to have a shared resource to do this.

There is a large benefit to those people who get hired through this process. We understand that. But affordability and access is key.

A comparable example of 144-hour training -- vocational training program is roughly a $\$ 1200$ training program in most community colleges. Certified nursing assistants being of comparable length, or CNA Plus program somewhere between \$1000-\$1800 depending.

But we know for many of the individuals who are high school level who will go into these jobs, $\$ 1000-\$ 1200$ out of their pocket is a significant educational investment. Again, unfortunately we can't leverage Pell funding like we do for other educational areas. We have this construct issue.

We have worked at the two community colleges in Western Mass. to develop a system so these students could pay over a period of time. Again, we hope to be able to develop a payment process or a funding model in partnership with each developer that will be a statewide funding model. I think that's to come, but we have had a lot of discussions. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're taking it as your theoretical mandate to address the
entire employment need, right? So, there are other sources, obviously, there are other programs out there. Some of them are doing similar kinds of training.

There are other multitude of hospitality and resort and casino training and so forth as well as people who already have the skills and so on and so forth. But for the sake of your target at least, your objective, you're assuming you're going to have to do it all.

MR. LEPAGE: We assume that for the gaming schools that there will be some additional gaming schools that will open in the Commonwealth. It is an expensive proposition to undertake.

We anticipate, given the commitments that the developers have made to local hiring and host and surrounding community hiring that there will need to be a significant portion of the total gaming jobs that will have to be trained up.

So, using the example in Western
Mass. with 90 percent committed to a roughly

20-mile circumference that means 90 percent of the 700 jobs are going to have to be filled by local residents.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think it's great that you're doing it. As a practical matter, I think we're going to need everything we've got. If you go at it full board to get 100 percent, maybe you get 100 percent. Chances are you won't. And there'll be other people coming in too. So, I'm all in favor of that. I think it's great.

MR. LEPAGE: Our goal is that we want to have this systematic for the state. And it has to be part of in each region, a workforce development strategy that's good for everybody.

We really have worked hard at that. We have ongoing roundtables now developed for each of our sectors where those leaders come together quarterly and talk about the workforce challenge. We've reengineered other parts of our programs, manufacturing being an example where we've built new pathways to expand the manufacturing labor pool. So, we're trying to
do it as a comprehensive workforce strategy as best we can.

The gaming is very unique though. I know you probably had the conversation many more times than I have, but people knock on my door or call me and say I want to be a dealer.

I say do you like to stand?
No, I don't like to stand.
Do you like people?
No.
How do feel about math?
Absolutely not.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How do you feel
working the night shift?
MR. LEPAGE: Yes, do you want to work the night shift. There are many other job opportunities within the resort casino, but let's get you on target.

The Career 101 tool I should mention is a very important component for the state. I really give accolades to the Commonwealth to be thinking about this strategically. Because anybody who comes through this process will be evaluated on their baseline skills not for
gaming but for employment in the Commonwealth in all jobs.

So, Bob LePage does the assessment in Career 101 and he scores at these levels. They can look and say you are job ready for these jobs in all these industry sectors. That's very important of giving a statewide capability.

So, while it's being rolled out, it is very important to this scale-up in particular but is a very important tool for the Commonwealth.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Bob, it sounds like you want people to be successful not just take a course that in all probability they may have trouble being successful in that area.

MR. LEPAGE: Absolutely. We know that from our programs we've run that Jeff Hayden will talk about, we know that preassessment is very important. And that informing people of the environments that they will work in reduces attrition in the program and reduces turnover for the employer.

If we don't set proper expectations, we are wasting their time, their money, the Commonwealth's money and our capacity. So, we really believe pre-assessment process is key to the strategy.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Have you had any conversations since say land in trust with the folks from the Tribe in order to see what their needs will be?

MR. LEPAGE: We have not, I have not. I don't know if my colleagues at Bristol have had any direct dialogues on timelines with them. But I think given what the original goals were, it would be the same or similar. They're similar occupations and going to be a similar process.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Bob just another note on the pre-assessment. We do have a role in licensing anybody or registering anybody that works at the casino at varying levels as you know. The key gaming employees get certain investigation and background and the registrants get just registered etc., etc.

I am curious at a later time -- At least conceptually, I would imagine that some level of information would be part of that. I can give you a quick example. There's a number of things that may not be disqualifiers for example, but is something that we will look to have people take care of prior to employment.

Having that understanding is going to be, I think, critical for your assessment. MR. LEPAGE: Yes. That's actually later but I'll hit it now. In our next steps, we believe we need to develop a consistent curriculum that we can deploy that talks about career awareness but also what are the steps to employability that would incorporate those elements at each of the levels.

While I am concerned about the key gaming level, I am most concerned at the other levels. But we do know that we do need a standard curriculum that may be able to be delivered in our career one-stop centers and at our community-based organizations. Because we know that the referral process happens in the neighborhoods for all of our community
colleges.
So, we do see that as an immediate next step is secure funding to develop a standardized state curriculum for that so we can get a train the trainer model.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to reinforce -- Excuse me, Lloyd, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. This I think may relate to what you've just been talking about. To what degree are you focusing on developing a curriculum which would provide skills that could be applied afterwards outside of the gaming context?

A concern that I would have is that in the programs for training new employees for casinos that it might be so narrow in the skills that if the market changes or if for one reason or another the person is not suitable for the gaming industry that this may be kind of wasted time as far as their employability in industries outside of gaming. Could you address that?

MR. LEPAGE: Yes, I can address it. From the beginning we've seen this as two
strategies, one for the gaming related occupations and one for regional workforce strategies for hospitality and culinary.

For the gaming occupations, the way we've been working on the curriculum is it does have some workforce readiness modules in it. So, how to behave in the workplace. What are workplace expectations? What are proper behaviors? A strong customer service focus, these are very much customer service technical jobs. So, transportable skills that would allow you to move into a retail environment, a call center environment, a sales environment.

The technical skills are probably 75 to 80 percent of the curriculum but probably 30 to 40 percent of the curriculum is on job preparedness and customer service reputation. So, they will have significant transferability to other employment opportunities.

The score that they'll get on the assessment, they could look and say this is the score three, three, three on math index, the reading and locating information. And that also would qualify you in these other
occupations where I'm going to get transferable skills.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's
particularly relevant because what Commissioner Stebbins is always talking about, which is the likelihood of the backfill need that the sources will come from. Employees will come from some other similar skill. And the problem will be in the banking industry or the other hospitality industry or whatever that's losing people. So, that's a particularly important point.

MR. LEPAGE: We're going to talk a little bit about those industries, strategies that we've deployed in Western Mass. on that.

I just wanted to again mention the importance that we really need to get our staffing model and our funding model resolved because we're going to need to get this underway relatively soon.

So, I'm going to work with Jeff on a Western Mass. update.

MR. HAYDEN: So, one of the things that we've been able to do, as Chairman Crosby
was pointing out, is to find other sources that could provide dollars to do training. So, we've done that in the hospitality culinary area.

We've gotten probably about $\$ 150,000$ over the past year and a half to be able to do that type of training. We're also in the process of applying for the $\$ 200,000$, from the Commonwealth for the Workforce Competitiveness Trust Fund program. So, that's an additional $\$ 200,000$ that we hope to hear about soon.

With those kinds of dollars, we've been able to scale up and do training.

The other piece in terms of finding dollars is that both colleges have a long history in working with adult basic education and English for speakers of other languages. So, by combining our efforts together, we've actually beefed that up even more.

We both have increased our enrollment dramatically. However, we are still just scratching the need for $A B E$ and ESOL for the average citizen in Springfield, Holyoke or the region. We've scaled it up. We're doing
more. But there needs to be a focus, especially for the occupations we're talking about in relation to the casino resorts that would transition folks who have basic educational needs or language needs that would transition them back into the workforce.

In Western Massachusetts
particularly, but across the Commonwealth, our population growth has been limited. Boston obviously sees a much different future in terms of population. But in Western Mass. and the Southeast that population growth is limited.

Therefore, where are we going to
workers? Well, we've got to take people who are already in the region and get them the tools and the skills they need to get into those jobs. So, that's our focus on ABE is very important there.

With the culinary training that we've been able to do, we've created a workforce readiness certification process. And essentially, we offer four different modules in relation to hospitality and culinary, one for food preparers, one for food servers, one for
supervisors and then one for hospitality lodging, hotel operations.

And through that process, we've been able to offer either one of those modules or all of those modules to individuals. And over this year and a half period, we've served a total of 228 people. We are just gearing up for the next round to start, which is starting in late March and going through the rest of the spring. But we've done 228.

Of those, the majority have been incumbent workers so people already in the hospitality and culinary industry. We've tried to get them additional workplace certifications. You hear about stackable credentials all of the time. So, ServSafe, TIPS, OSHA 10, anything that they might need to either have them advance in their career or as I like to say help them get a job, get a better job or do their job better.

So, of those 228 people, we've provided over 318 certificates so those stackable. So, obviously many of them have gotten more than one. We've had a completion
rate of 90 percent. So, 90 percent of the participants have completed the program. And of those who have completed the program, 82 percent of them placed into jobs or have advanced in their jobs.

So, we know from that exercise that we've done through state dollars that we can continue to serve a large number of folks who need those fundamental, maybe short, but fundamental skills to do hospitality and culinary jobs.

We've also incorporated not only
Career Ready 101, which Bob mentioned, but we've also incorporated the National Career Readiness certificate. So, it's a national credential that defines someone's employability by certain skill levels.

And it defines them in the levels of bronze, silver, gold and platinum. But someone with those credentials can walk into an employer and say this is what I've learned and this is what I'm competent in.

We've also developed within that whole package more on customer service. To
your point, Commissioner, about how can someone transfer skills, customer service is one of those that's broad-based. It doesn't matter if you're in the insurance industry, in the banking industry, retail, restaurant banquet, that customer service really is a fundamental basic skill that we're trying to do.

So, you see on the slide, it says that we've got about $\$ 2$ million in grants that we've been working on for these various efforts. In addition, the next slide is --

MR. LEPAGE: Let me just make a couple of quick comments to give you an idea on the scope of change in adult basic ed. in the city of Springfield. About three years ago, the college had a program that served about 60 students annually. Now $I$ am serving close to 550 students annually in adult basic ed.

I checked with our director
yesterday, $I$ have a waiting list just city of Springfield residents about 270 people. Each of these people have gone through to three-hour assessments to get on the list.

Unfortunately, the list is so long,
it's like going to the Starbucks downstairs and having that line go around the block. People don't even want to get in the line anymore.

These are all individuals who want to get on a pathway to jobs but because of our limited funding from state resources we haven't been able to get them in the system to move them through to employment. That is a major scale-up for the two institutions.

We did that jointly, which is as you know a little unusual to have two community colleges. Holyoke Community College provides the ELL expertise on my campus in Springfield. So, it is a joint regional effort.

I also wanted to mention the customer service certificates. We now have one year -- Actually, they're not one year. I shouldn't say that. We have 16 to 20 week customer service degree oriented pathways that have been put in place. They allow a student to come on a fast track. In our world that is 16 weeks.

They don't run on academic calendar. So, they will be starting multiple times during
the year. We are piloting it now. It qualifies for federal financial aid, which I have to be honest with you was some real noodling to make that work at our institutions.

But we believe is that is an opportunity to scale people through the system with customer service credentials who will be able to go into multiple industries. That's a new capability in Western Mass. that both institutions will have to deliver.

We know in our previous model when we did it noncredit, we moved 60 students through. We had a 80 percent completion rate, 75 percent were placed in jobs within 60 days. So, we have a model that we think can help scale using some federal financial aid. But again, we can't make all programs work within those models.

MR. HAYDEN: In our efforts over the last couple of years, we've doubled our capacity in this area of ABE/ESOL. Unfortunately, that still means that we're only scratching about 10 to 15 percent of the demand that's in the Springfield/Holyoke region. So,
there's a large number of people who haven't had access to this kind of training.

Why is it important to the effort we're talking about in terms of workforce? Because again for us to scale up the workforce, those are the people that are available and here in the region that potentially could fill these jobs.

Because they are not flying in from some other place, they are not going to travel an hour and a half from some place in Vermont or someplace in upstate New York. We really need to get folks in the region engaged in this.
So, it's a scale-up issue. It is
also in terms of economic development in Western Massachusetts, it is the largest single issue that limits economic development.

Companies saying whether they're manufacturer whether they're hospitality, companies saying I can't find the qualified people so I'm not growing. I don't want to do that $\$ 5$ million expansion because I can't find the people to do it. That is not anecdotal. That's
commonplace.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is the answer to the problem of addressing only 10 to 15 percent of the demand is that coming? Are you going to tell us how you are going try to get to the other 85 percent?

MR. LEPAGE: Yes.
MR. HAYDEN: On the hospitality and culinary side, Holyoke Community College is the only college certificate and degree program for hospitality and culinary training in the region, in all of Western Massachusetts. There are some private vendors who provide it. Then there are the vocational schools that provide some of it.

So, we see it as an opportunity not only to meet the need, potential need of the casino developer but to meet the existing needs. So, last year alone, just to give you a small example, line cook, which is an entrylevel cooking position, there were 400 available slots in Western Massachusetts. I shudder to think with that number is in Boston. So, right now we need to train people for these
jobs, not waiting for MGM a year and a half from now.

So, our effort has been to scale up our capacity. So, we've announced over the past couple of weeks that we are doing a \$5.2 million project to create a new culinary and hospitality center. Commissioner Stebbins was gracious enough to be at that announcement.

And that center will enable us to double our capacity in our credit programs. And it will also enable us to grow our noncredit programs. Our goal for our noncredit programs is to have approximately 500 students a year going through the training. As I mentioned before, last year and a half, we've done 225 give or take.

And so it really is a desire to increase our effort on the credit side. We will be offering a new certificate just -- I'm sorry, a new degree in culinary, our culinary science degree. Then we continue to offer food service management, hospitality management and other related programs.

Many of you have met President

Messner at our college. So, you know that he is about what six-seven. And he put one of these chef hats on at the announcement. And it just made him even more daunting in terms of his height.

So, we are very excited about this
facility. I will tell you in terms of the finances of it, it gets to your point Commissioner about finding other sources, we've got $\$ 1.75$ million from the Commonwealth. We got about $\$ 1.75$ million from the federal government through an EDA grant, and the college is putting in $\$ 2$ million. So, that kind of model I think we need to expand when we talk about training. There will need to be additional resources from the Commonwealth, especially in terms of training. As you can see, the training that we've done in relation to this has been largely funded by state dollars. We'll also commitments from the employers and not just the casinos but also the current employers in the region.

> We've got, as Bob mentioned, in each
sector we developed roundtables. We have about 30 hospitality and restaurant businesses that meet on a regular meet on a regular basis with us at least quarterly, oftentimes more than that. And they're advising us in terms of curriculum. They're advising us in terms of how to place folks in jobs and the like.

So, that collaboration with business we hope will help us place folks beyond the casinos into these jobs.

MR. LEPAGE: I'm just going to hit two quick things. I know we're running a little late. You asked about what is the impact or how do you fund this? We've had some preliminary dialogues in each of our communities about what it would take to move 250 people. What would it cost for me to take 250 people and feed them into the system and what would be the benefit?

So, I just put together a simple chart. So, I'll just run you through it from top to bottom. If you look at the cost of an individual, there is a study that was done a few years ago by Northeastern. Somebody who
doesn't have a high school education there is a cost to the Commonwealth and others of about $\$ 2600$ in benefits that they're provided.

Once they're educated there's a $\$ 7000$ swing in tax and benefits. So, as you start to multiply that there is a very significant immediate return on investment of moving these people from unemployed to employed. And that's where the benefit of the net job gains.

It's focusing on getting those people into the labor pool, not cannibalizing labor pool, and it is on the bottom end. The part that's most important is that dollars invested here have an immediate return. The model that we are developing that is an accelerated program, focused on those who are closest to achievement, at least in Western Mass. currently, you must have a high school education to be employed at MGM. That is their corporate practice.

That means we are going to have to move people through this level. We know there is a significant return on the Commonwealth.

We're talking about co-investment models with the Commonwealth. Again, these are individuals who don't have wealth.

If the Commonwealth, the Gaming
Commission, the Commonwealth, the Department of Labor want to move people into jobs, it's going to take an investment. But there is an immediate one year return on investment. These will be people paying taxes. We have to move them from the nonpaying of taxes to paying taxes and having livable wages.

We have just quickly on the MGM front, we have mapped 75 skill areas into the Smart System. Those will all be tied to the courses and the programs at the community colleges as well into the MCCTI platform. So, that people who come from Skill Smart will start a referral process. That mapping has happened. Once they're ready to launch, we'll be adding additional mapping areas. That was quite an undertaking.

We have started a construction and trade focus. This is the areas where we already have programming but we are expanding
our construction and trade, including developing blueprint reading training classes for entry-level and the development of a workforce readiness certificate in construction.

We have just started a construction roundtable in Western Mass. with the larger employers. We know that many of these jobs will be union, but to be able to be qualified in many of the unions, I would add, you have to have a high school credential to get in the union. And they want pre-apprentice skills.

So, we are developing a preapprentice strategy. I hesitate to say preapprentice, because it is not just limited to union tracks. It will go to nonunion track employers in our region.

So, here are our next steps. The funding model for the gaming school is the top of the list. Construction and trade workforce roundtable, we need to get a better sense on that in each of the regions, really how deep that is.

I can't commend our friends at MGM,
they have been very good about sharing information. And they have aggressively started collaborating on that model with community based organizations and the community colleges. We know diversity is a major part of the challenge in the construction trades as well as these other areas.

A couple of areas we're going to be looking for funding strategies, we know we need a statedwide curriculum and getting that developed. We know in the Boston market, it's really the time that we do a citywide workforce needs assessment for hospitality.

For us to deploy all the new things that we talked about today started with doing a very formal needs assessment of what were the shortages, what would it look like, what are the pathways, what are the educational provider capacities? That was really what led us to getting federal funding is they could look and say you're right. There's jobs.

The constraining factor is physical space. We'll help you resolve that. We really believe we have to get a strategy to do that in
the Boston market. The growth of the hospitality industry is massive in the city but there isn't any workforce plan for it.

We talked about the workforce readiness.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Jill and
Commissioner Stebbins do know about the group affiliated with Unite Here that's very much focused on this, and has done a lot of research, talking to hotels and downstream hotels and have their own aspirations for helping to add to the workforce but also with the same funding model problems. Are you guys in touch with those folks?

MR. LEPAGE: We've talked to them a number of times in the past. In the Boston market, it's clear you need a workforce strategy for the Boston market. And it's massive. It's beyond the scope of one provider in the hospitality. It's just a massive challenge. And it needs a regional strategy.

I know the community colleges are interested at the leadership level. Dr. Rubenzhal and Dr. Messner have had recent
discussions about ways we could develop a strategy for the region to do a needs assessment and get those big employers.

Interestingly, $I$ know we're short on time, but for us the hospitality eye-opener was the situation with our local hospital, the largest employer in our region who is also the largest culinary provider. They have 12,500 employees they feed and a lot of patients each day. And they are short of workers now. They are the ones most concerned about this that we develop a systematic approach to culinary. All of their culinary workers are CORI'd. They are very concerned.

MR. LEMAR: In the Boston area, you have a situation now where lack of trained employees exist and you have temp to perm. agencies starting up. Like SnapChef for example that has large corporate clients where they deploy chefs on a daily basis and culinary staff because of the lack of available permanent staff.

MR. HAYDEN: This issue also gives us the opportunity to work directly with
specific employers. So, with Bay State two weeks ago we started a ServSafe program for Bay State. We're doing that kind of training regularly now with them and will continue to do that. We're going to scale it up into other areas as well.

It's those types of relationships are developing. They're developing fast. And we're flexible and adaptable enough where we can do it fast in response to their needs.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm thinking about this shared funding model and strategies that you are thinking about. Can somebody tell me if there's the tax that cities and towns can apply on food and beverage, has that been implemented in some of the host or surrounding communities? Could this be a source that local leaders should contemplate?

MR. LEPAGE: Most of those cities already have adopted it and allocated those resources to other areas.

That's one of the challenges that we're going to face in this dialogue is having municipalities and other people understand that
this is a new source of need of funds. Budgets are tight. And they're going to look at those resources that they've already allocated to their operations of their cities. So, I did go down that road with a couple of municipalities, and it wasn't warmly received.

For the funding models, I think there are multiple funding models. The jobs that are gaming jobs have a different funding need because they have very unique employers. The regional workforce funding models are different. The hospitality industry model is different. The ABE model is different in its funding. So, there are three or four different funding models that have to be deployed.

But ultimately these funding models are ROI based. The good news is that we have many employers seeking qualified applicants. A barrier in the middle is the funding model. I have people who are interested in the jobs but I need the funding. When we have the funding, we can put them in paying jobs, sustainable wages. There's just a funding gap.

And ultimately, this will sound
cold, but ultimately this is a decision by the Commonwealth. We have done everything we can to build an infrastructure and capacity. But ultimately the Commonwealth will decide if it wants that job gains because the key is the funding model in the middle.

If there is no funding model, then there will not be as large of net job gains and there won't be as large of an economic ripple to our community. It is a once in a generation opportunity and the Commonwealth will make that decision.

We will strongly advocate but it will be a Commonwealth decision. The community colleges do not have external budgets that they can deploy. Our budgets are flat again this year. We do not have resources that we're going to be able to deploy to this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there a strategy for this? Is there a bucket of money that is available if the Commonwealth decided to use it? Have you guys put together a strategy to try to --

MR. LEPAGE: I think there are some
strategies on some of the gaming dollars that might be reinvested by the Commonwealth back in itself. I think there's some strategies relative to the gaming schools where a portion of the cost of running the gaming schools would be born on the success.

I mentioned in the past a pay for success model. We believe strongly that these individuals will be successful. We feel that the developers who are going to directly benefit, if we can move these people through to their employment, quite candidly we're going to save them a lot of money. It's money that they should be investing in these programs.

The hospitality where it's a general community need --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, Bob. I get that. I'm talking about a specific plan that says here's how much we need. Here's where it could come from. Here's the strategy we need to try to make that happen, whether it's two or three for the different buckets or whatever.

We are more than happy to be
involved in the conversation about trying to figure out how can you make these plans work, but they need to be specific.

MR. LEPAGE: So, we have had some specific discussions, but I don't think we're really there yet on understanding the mechanism to make that happen on a number of these resources.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As you well understand, it's a huge gating mechanism. The distance from cup to lip on a funding strategy is a big distance. So, the sooner you can identify -- it doesn't have to be the only alternative, but the sooner you can identify a yessable proposition that various parties involved can try to get people to say yes to the better we can finally all put our shoulders to that wheel.

MR. LEPAGE: I think honestly,
Commissioner, I think we're pretty close on a couple of them. We've run into the same challenge that I know you've run, which are the extending dates on confirmation of starting project and hiring. And that has caused people
to back away from the table and say well we need to get this done before I'm going to commit to that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. All right. The sooner the better.

MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you. Thank you all.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONE CAMERON: Thank you. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And I'm pleased to see things starting to crystallize in Eastern Mass. too. Western Mass. has been at this but it's great to have Bunker Hill involved in this.

MR. LEMAR: Dr. Wormley and myself, we're a fairly new team at Bunker Hill. I am very fortunate to have him as my Dean because he has some experience in this. He comes from the Philadelphia area. So, we are ready to hit the ground and running.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. And we're
all familiar with both the needs and the assets at Roxbury, too. And they're looking for functional partnerships to move people in to, as well as the others, but particularly Roxbury is one that's got a tremendous resource of folks, but needs partnerships, needs administrative support and so forth.

MR. LEMAR: Exactly. And we know the people there personally. I have personal relationships there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. WORMLEY: We are very excited. I've been there since November, hit the ground running. We think we are in a prime location, obviously, for the Wynn casino. It's really about let's move it on. But we are in the process of getting things lined up.

We already have a culinary degree program. We already have hospitality. So, it's really an issue of space. It's really an issue of networking and the collaborations with Roxbury and the area institutions and moving forward. So, we are excited about that opportunity. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Nice to see you.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, if I could just interrupt and just put it on your mind the issue of scheduling for the rest of the meeting.

We have this presentation. Then Director Vander Linden has an outside guest on agenda item 5. It may be, and I obviously leave this to the Commission's discretion, that we want to do this presentation, Director Vander Linden's presentation. And maybe take a break.

And then we can address our internal business after lunch if we get to that point. Again, I put that on your radar.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. All right, Director Griffin, you've got another one for us.

MS. GRIFFIN: Yes. And I actually have a group of vendors following this.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes.
MS. GRIFFIN: I have here guests from Bristol Community College for a brief
presentation and update on a new degree program that will benefit the casino industry.

To my right, I have Director John Caressimo who is director of the Culinary Arts, Tourism, Casino and Hospitality, the CATCH Institute. To his right I have William Berardi, Dean of Business and Information Management. Paul Vigeant, Acting VP of Workforce Development is here. And Anthony Ucci, Associates Academic Vice President is also here. So, I'm going to turn this over to Director Caressimo.

MR. CARESSIMO: Good morning, Mr.
Chairman. I guess the Chairman has left the room.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: He will be right back.

MR. CARESSIMO: -- and Gaming
Commission members. As Jill indicated, my name is John Caressimo. I'm the Director of the CATCH Institute. And I'd like to thank the Commission and Director Lacey for inviting us here to do this presentation.

We will be brief. The CATCH

Institute was conceived by Bristol Community College President Dr. John Sbrega to house the hospitality programs at the college to allow for more cohesion among the programs and to achieve greater efficiency and economy.

The impetus obviously for doing this was the approval by the State Legislature of the Commonwealth providing three destination casinos and a slots parlor. The emblem that you see up there was designed in-house by our communications department. CATCH, as Jill indicated, stands for culinary arts, tourism, casino and hospitality. To achieve this, the existing culinary arts program was moved to division three, which is Dean Berardi's division. And the following organization was created.

The institute staff under the direction of Dean William Berardi includes myself, a coordinator for hospitality and tourism and one for the casino program. Also, the college continued its commitment to the program by hiring a full-time instructor to teach in the hospitality courses and also to be
an advisor to the CATCH students in the hospitality program.

Additionally, the institute will employ adjunct instructors who are specialists in their area in the various different gaming courses. The CATCH Institute was created to include the culinary arts, tourism, casino and hospitality programs. The culinary arts program has existed at Bristol for the past 30 years. And tourism, casino and hospitality have existed in various formats for the past eight years.

The culinary program was maintained and used as a model for the CATCH Institute. By that I mean the CATCH Institute students would be moved through their program in a cohort model so that they would be able to project out their schedules, when they would be taking classes and how long they would be involved in the program.

I did this in order to allow them to especially work the program within their work schedules if students wanted to continue working while they were taking the program.

The other programs were all retired and archived and a new degree was proposed to accommodate them. The associate of applied science in hospitality management with concentrations in tourism management, food service management, hotel management and casino management was proposed.

As you can see, Bristol took the degree approach to addressing the need for these workers. The degree was worked on for the past year and a half and included a mix of courses which have existed at the college in various programs and new ones were created to accomplish the aims of the degree.

The degree was subjected to the vetting process of the division curriculum committee and also the college wide curriculum committee. Along each step of the way various suggestions were made and included within the proposal.

Finally, with the approvals in place the degree was submitted to the Board of Higher Ed. for its review and approval. Again, through a thorough vetting process the degree
was approved. After appearing before the Board of Higher Education Academics subcommittee and finally the Board of Higher Education on December 8, 2015, the Board granted its approval.

So, actually we really could not begin moving on this until we had the official approval of the Board of Higher Ed. It's difficult to advertise a program when you don't have the official approval of the approving body.

The associate of applied science in hospitality management is an academic career program. And I really want to stress the academicness of it. Within each of the courses including the practical course there are a lot of academic components to make it worthy of the associate of applied science degree.

The goal of the program is to both educate the students and train them to become both educated and trained workers in the hospitality industry. The reason we began the degree so far out was the typical student takes two and a half to three years to complete just
about any degree program at Bristol Community College. And I'm sure the numbers hold for the community colleges across the Commonwealth.

So, our thought was when we began this process that if students were to begin their degree program, they would be ready pretty much when the ribbons were being cut in the various hotels.

As you are well aware, we still do not have a licensee in Region C. So, before we can begin working with anyone we have to have somebody specifically named in our area to work with.

The academic component is addressed by inclusion of pure academic courses including courses such as English, history, science and others. These courses are taken mainly in the first and second semesters before the student decides on his or her major course of study.

To assist the student in deciding on a major, the student also takes introductory courses in casino operations, tourism and hospitality food service. Most of the students are leaning towards some such major when they
come into the program, but of course many of them are not. They just know they're interested in the hospitality program. And as long as they're interested within the four areas that we're offering, then they are good for the program.

As this is the Gaming Commission, obviously, not the hospitality commission, I would like to focus on the gaming courses. As you can see there are four academic gaming courses, hospitality 140 introduction to casino operations which all hospitality students take. And all of the rest of the courses are mandatory courses for casino majors.

The courses include hospitality 140, which is an introduction to casino operations. And this talks about a history of the gaming industry, basics of casino management, and gaming psychology and ethics.

There's hospitality 141, casino loss prevention. This course is designed to provide students with a working knowledge of how multiple disciplines, casino departments and government agencies ensure the protection of
the casino customer and the casino's assets.
Hospitality 142, gaming and social policy provides students the knowledge of the effects of gaming on a community.

And hospitality 150, the introduction to casino games will introduce the student to the various different casino games that will be offered within the program. The previous three courses are each three credits which are 45 hours apiece and the introduction to casino games is a two-credit course for 30 hours.

Finally, in the fourth semester, the student will have the opportunity to select two of the four dealing games. We will offer dealing games in poker, blackjack, roulette or craps. These courses will be offered in the newly created casino lab which is being built at the newly created Bristol Community College Taunton Center in the Galleria Mall.

The lab will contain regulation craps and roulette table, four blackjack tables and two poker tables. These will be staffed by qualified individuals as the need arises for
the various different games.
The gaming courses are a combination of academic work and of course practical work. The intent of these courses is to provide the student with a sufficient background and skill level to obtain a job as a dealer in a casino. The courses each coupled with the 45-hour hospitality 140 introduction to casinos and 30hour hospitality 150 introduction to casino games will provide the student with between 171 and 235 hours of education and training for each of the games.

The poker, blackjack and roulette courses are currently planned to be offered on four consecutive days a week for six weeks and four days a week for six weeks and eight hours a day for two weeks for craps. What I've had to do obviously is attempt to keep that within a regulation semester in the college.

The current plan is to use the lab whenever credit courses are not being offered to offer noncredit training and recreational dealing courses.

In order to promote the program, the
college is planning a major promotional campaign including the following. Our communications department is putting the finishing touches on a view piece, which include information about all the programs and the courses in the CATCH Institute.

The view piece will include a page to explain the CATCH Institute -- There's a good shot of the Braga Bridge there. -- and also discuss the hospitality programs and its options. That obviously was a purchased slide not the slide that we're building.

In addition to the view piece, the following will be utilized. We'll be using Pandora and Twitter which all employ Instagrams to cell phones and spots on Pandora users. Additionally, we will run approximately 512 commercials on various Comcast TV programs. These will take place over a six- to eight-week period beginning mid-March through April.

Obviously, our needs are a little bit more intense. We need to have people in the seats for the September semester if they're going to follow this through on a four- to
five-semester plan. Also, they're creating a poster with tear-offs to go to all of the area high schools.

This effort by Bristol and its investment so far in this initiative shows that the college is committed to the success of this program and is determined to be a leader in the region of hospitality education.

We are also in the process of putting together the finishing touches actually by completing the syllabi, the application to be a gaming school which will be coming to the Commission my hopes are by the end of next month. So, that the Commission will have the opportunity to vet our license application.

Just to answer one question that you posed previously, we have been in touch with the Mashpees. We had a general meeting at the college a year ago. We had a general meeting at the college with the Tribe about a year ago. And we discussed the various opportunities and things that Bristol Community College would be able to offer.

Of course, I'm sure you realize that
the placement of the new casino lab is at the Galleria Mall, which is directly across the street from the land in trust that the Mashpees hold.

And I'd like to let Paul take a few minutes -- Paul, I was told briefly. -- about what's happening with regard to the noncredit with the Mashpees at the moment, Paul

MR. VIGEANT: Sure. What we did in follow up to meetings last spring is we collaborated with Community College of Cape Cod and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Nation at their Mashpee government center.

First of all, we did a needs survey for them. As you recall, in their staffing plan for the casino they want to give priority to tribal members and then Native Americans in general at the first whack. So, we've been working with the Tribe now in Mashpee not so much on the gaming stuff but on what you might call nation building, kind of that a bad pun in this case.

But their growth of government has been quite substantial. A year ago, they had
fewer than 50 people, they're about 125 right now. So, recently we secured some funding from the workforce training fund to do some upgrading and business work right at the tribal nation that focuses on customer service, dealing with the public, office and management skills, communication and leadership development.

Beyond that beyond the specific work with the Wampanoags though in working with the CATCH team, the Workforce Institute which is within my group, the noncredit group has been offering hospitality training and customer service training now for several years.

Like our colleagues in Holyoke and in Springfield, we have been delivering stuff that is on site. The last thought would be that we collaborated to do TIPS training for the Plainridge project.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Can I follow up on that. Director Caressimo you were describing the college's program as a degree focused program. In the earlier presentation, the focus was on a vocational, if I understand
it right, a vocational level attention certificate. Is that what you're describing? I'm not sure if I've got your name right.

MR. VIGEANT: Paul Vigeant. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mr.

Vigeant.
MR. VIGEANT: So, my division deals with the noncredit academic offerings. So, that as the director was mentioning earlier, to the extent an individual doesn't want to get into the full associate degree track, then we'll have a pathway through the noncredit division that will enable them to take and focus for, specifically on areas of gaming in which they want to concentrate.

So, we offer adult basic education.
We offer English as a second language as support curricula to the technical training. And then we weave in the workforce training specific to the CATCH model but without such an academic focus in terms of they don't need to take the history. They don't need to take the math. They will not get an associate degree.

However, they will earn the
credentials, the SafeServ credentials, the OSHA credentials and any other industry recognized gaming credentials that are embedded into the CATCH Institute.

Ultimately, we want to use our stuff as a feeder program to their stuff on the longer-range. So, we will have both ends of that spectrum. Those students who are interested in associate degree will enroll in the full CATCH program. Those students who are less inclined to do the full degree program initially will have the opportunity for noncredit and ultimately credit based work but in a contracted model.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that done under the auspices of BCC?

MR. VIGEANT: Yes. I work as a vice president for Bristol Community College as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to finish up on Commissioner Lloyd Cameron -- whatever his name is, Commissioner Macdonald.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm the new guy here. Very few people know me yet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, you will be offering certificates or certificate like programs pretty much the whole same spectrum as Holyoke and Springfield are?

MR. VIGEANT: Right. We try to work collaboratively with the other six community colleges closest to the points of contact, so Holyoke and Springfield, Bunker Hill and North Shore, then in our case Massasoit.

MR. CARESSIMO: And also just to follow up on that in the works there is a certificate for slot technician repair and a certificate for surveillance. Those are obviously on hold until we get this thing going because they also take a much shorter span of time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did you also avail yourselves of the Atlantic Cape academic?

MR. CARESSIMO: No, we have not.
And I don't believe anyone has yet, because as far as I know no one has laid out the $\$ 225,000$ to take a peek at that curriculum.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I got the
impression that Holyoke and Springfield either
had it or --
MR. BERARDI: It was my
understanding that as soon as the three regions, the casinos for the three regions was established then that $\$ 210,000$ for the Atlantic Cape program would be shared amongst the three lead colleges. So, it would be $\$ 70,000$ per college. Since Region C yet hasn't determined who is going to get the license, then it's my understanding that Atlantic Cape is still --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had a question. You briefly mentioned it. Was it a gaming lab in the Independence Mall?

MR. CARESSIMO: At the Galleria Mall.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'm sorry, the Galleria Mall. I know where it is. I've been there. So, could you just tell me a little bit more about that?

MR. CARESSIMO: Sure. That will be the lab that we're going to use that we will run the dealing courses in for blackjack, poker, casino and craps.

When a gaming school went out of
business a couple of years ago, they donated their equipment to BCC because at that time we had a couple of gaming courses, nothing to the extent that we are beginning now. So, all of that equipment was bubble wrapped and put into storage.

So, now that the program has come along and we are moving into the Galleria Mall at the Taunton site, they've carved out an area for the gaming lab which will be part of the degree program and also will be used more extensively I'm assuming for noncredit training also.

MR. VIGEANT: That will also include the surveillance lab.

MR. CARESSIMO: The surveillance lab will be adjacent to it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Any other questions?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: This is somewhat light-hearted, but where do you get your instructors for craps and --

MR. CARESSIMO: Right now, we are fortunate enough to have one adjunct instructor
who has been with Bristol Community College for 38 years. He was a former dealer at Foxwoods.

As a matter of fact, he is probably watching this show right now live streaming because he watches every week. So, he has been our resource insofar as the gaming courses. And he will be one of our instructors.

We have a few applications on the desk. And then obviously, we'll have to advertise. I've also been in connection with Twin River to see if some of their people who were doing their training for them would be willing to work at Bristol. And I've gotten a positive response from that so far.

Obviously, not a lot of people out there competent to train dealers. So, we have to search for them.

MR. UCCI: And I'll point out from the academic side, we generally require individuals to have a master's degree or a PhD in their particular discipline. There tends not to be people with master's degrees in casino gaming. So, that's a challenge.

But we also have a number of
primarily vocational areas or vocational disciplines where we use alternate training experience or some other type of qualification as an alternative to the degree. So, we do have a system in place for dealing with situations like this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Jill, I hadn't thought about this before, but when we open the other facilities, there will be a pretty big demand for GameSense advisors. It might be worth talking with Mark and Marlene as well as the community colleges about whether a responsible gaming certificate -- We've got all of these other certificates, but in responsible gaming, a short concise training program of that same kind of dimension that was training people to be GameSense advisors.

We're going to be hiring dozens of them at a minimum. And it would be great from our standpoint or from the Council on Problem Gambling standpoint if they had a pool of people who had been trained in that kind of work. They'll probably be other applications for it as well.

MS. GRIFFIN: I will follow up with Director Vander Linden, thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: One final question, we've got to get Paul a BCC tie.

MR. CARESSIMO: I was going to bring ties and scarves, but I was told there was a prohibition against gifts.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We can't have one but Paul needs one.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Nice ties.
MS. GRIFFIN: I'd like to thank our guests from Bristol Community College.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much. Very exciting.

MS. GRIFFIN: In addition to thanking them, I'd like to call up our next guests.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Jill, before you finish that -- before you move to that having the updates like this is really helpful. It's interesting and positive for one thing, but it also helps us see -- reassures me at least that some of these benchmarks are actually being
made.
I am thrilled to see the progress that's happening. I think it would help everybody including them if they know that every 90 days or whatever, a report is in order. So, keep this up. This is really great.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Before we go next, we'll take a five-minute break.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening meeting 180. And we are back to Director Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: Good afternoon, Commissioners. In order to better illustrate the early economic development success of the gaming industry in Massachusetts, I have invited several companies to highlight examples of the vendor relationships with Plainridge Park Casino and let them tell you in their own words the impact of expanded gaming in the Commonwealth.

Additionally, following their remarks, I'll introduce them in a second, following their remarks Corean Reynolds from the Office of Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development and Director Paul Connelly from our Licensing Division will present highlights from a survey of Massachusetts vendors of Plainridge Park Casino.

First for a little context, as of February 15 Plainridge Park Casino contracted with a total of 434 vendors, spending a total of $\$ 19.4$ million with an additional $\$ 7.67$ million in intercompany transfers to national.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What does that mean? Is that money that's spent here or not?

MS. GRIFFIN: No, that's money that's spent with national. So, I just had to exclude that. I was advised by our CFO I should include that.

Of that, 210 of those vendors were Massachusetts vendors with a spend totaling about $\$ 12.5$ million. 4.6 percent of Plainridge Park contracts went to minority, woman and veteran business enterprise totaling about
$\$ 850,000$. I've invited a few vendors here today just as examples.

Sitting to my right is Gary Gomes who is the owner of Logistico, LLC. Logistico is a minority business enterprise located in Webster that specializes in third-party procurement. They locate hard to find items that Plainridge Park Casino is unable to source.

Before I turn it over, I should acknowledge that Eli Huard from Plainridge Park Casino is here as well. He is the Director of Purchasing. So, Gary.

MR. GOMES: Good morning, thank you for having us. My name is Gary Gomes. I'm the owner of Logistico, LLC. We are a small disadvantaged minority-owned business located central Mass. in Webster, Massachusetts where we have a warehouse where we perform our service. We're a logistics company like the name suggests.

We're seven years old. We are located again in Webster, which is a high unemployment district. It's designated by the
federal government as a HUB zone area and we are a HUB-zone certified company.

90 percent of our business or the majority of our business is with the federal government. So, we do a lot of projects with the federal government. When they have a large project that needs a long list of equipment from various vendors that they need to get overseas somewhere, they will come to us.

They'll give us a list of equipment. We'll go procure all of the equipment. We'll bring it into our warehouse. We'll store it until the last piece gets there. We'll pack it all up. And we'll get it delivered overseas to wherever it needs to go by the certain timeframe it needs to get there.

So for example, currently, we do a lot with the government on the war on drugs. We are supplying them with a lot of drug testing lab equipment. A lot of that is going over to West Africa, the West African nations where they are taking all of this equipment and setting up the drug testing labs.

We also supplied them with patrol
boats for interdiction of the drugs and communication towers and radios, equipment that helps them fight the war on drugs.

We're also currently supplying the Afghan customs department. It's for the DCA through the State Department actually with a drug testing lab at the Kabul airport. We're actually shipping that today. It's about $\$ 1.2$ million of drug testing equipment to test for drugs at the airport.

Also the chemicals for these labs, also canine training for drug sniffing dogs. We provide the equipment. We've got six projects going on in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan to ship equipment over there to train their drug officers on canine training dogs.

Currently, we're working on a project with US Aid to provide protective suits for Nigeria for the avian flu, for the bird flu. They're looking for $I$ think it's 5000 protective suits and aprons and goggles and 75,000 pairs of gloves, things like that. Those are the types of projects that we
typically work on. We did a lot to support the troops during the war effort also.

What we do for Plainridge is when they are looking for some equipment that may be hard to find, they'll come to us. They'll ask us to do the homework, go find different sources for the equipment within the timeframe that they may need it. We'll do all the work to go out and find out where we can get whatever they are looking for. I'll present them with options and then hopefully they'll end up buying it from us.

Like one example of that is they came to us. They needed a specific size and type of souvenir display case for Flutie's restaurant. So, it had to be a specific size, specific height, specific type. So, we went out -- And they wanted it for specific timeframe also.

So, we had to go out. We did all the homework to try and find out where we could get a specific type of display case and who had it in stock. We gave them different options. They ordered one from us. We ordered it. We
tracked the delivery. We made sure that it got there on time so they could have it by it might have been the opening or something like that. So, that's what we do with Plainridge.

The impact that it's had for us is working with the federal government is very project oriented. It's kind of up and down depending on what projects you have.

Working with Plainridge has been able to stabilize our workforce a little bit more than we normally are. And it's been able for me as an owner to increase the number of hours that $I$ can give to my workers which is important based on where we are located in a high unemployment area. So, we've been able to increase the hours to our workers.

And more importantly for my business, I have a need to diversify from the federal government because it is so project oriented. After the war effort, we had a couple of tough years. But now we are back on our feet and helping the government fight the war on drugs. But it's important for me to diversify so $I$ don't have those ups and downs.

And working with Plainridge allows us not only to diversify with them and that specific property but they're in the process of introducing us to all the other PNG properties. And every property could use the service that we provide. They've told us that. And we believe that.

So, it's not only working with Plainridge, it's working with the other PNG properties. And then as the other casinos come on board, I really believe that they could use the service also.

So, we could work with them and then we could get introduced to their sister properties and so on and so on. So, it's really about diversifying our business, keeping people busy and hopefully growing the business.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. How do you characterize the work you're in? I know it's logistics but it sounds a little more nuanced than that.

MR. GOMES: It's more procurement. We call it procurement and kitting. We do a lot of kitting projects also for the
government. We've done rope and rescue kits for the National Guard. We do personal protection equipment kits for the U.S. Army with helmets, ballistic vests, tactical gloves and goggles.

We did about 30,000 custom antenna mast kits for the U.S. Army, which is a kit about the size of this table with all custom manufactured pieces in there. And you put these aluminum poles together. And it goes up about 30 feet with guide wires down to hold it in place. And at the top they put a little RF dish, a minicomputer and an antenna.

And those 30,000 kits during the war, they went out with the troops and where there was no way to communicate back to the base, they would set these up every couple of miles or five miles depending on the terrain so they could communicate back.

So, it's more procurement and kitting and shipping, warehouse and that type of thing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Interesting, great.

MR. GOMES: Thank you.
MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Gary. Next up we have Wendy Webber owner and Dennis Reardon, Regional Sales Manager of Kittredge Foodservice Equipment and Supplies. Kittredge Foodservice is a certified woman business enterprise foodservice equipment and supply distributor located in Agawam, Massachusetts.

MS. WEBBER: Hi. I'm the President of Kittredge Equipment Company. The business was founded back in 1921 by my husband's grandfather, Max Kittredge. It's been in the family since then.

My husband worked for a different family business. And then when that business was sold, he decided that he liked the business but he didn't want to work with his uncles. So, he bought them out. Then it became a part of our family business.

I have four children, none of them are working in the business right now. They've all graduated college and are working in different industries. And I hope that they will come back at least one, two or three. I
know my oldest daughter will stay in New York City.

So, we are a full-service restaurant equipment dealer dealing with restaurants as well as hospitality, healthcare and the casino industry. Our business kind of fluctuates with what's going on. We do a lot of large projects. And then we do a lot of smaller mom-and-pop restaurants.

Again, we've seen fluctuations where we haven't had many big projects going on. And the casinos have really give us the advantage now because we're building relationships and the relationships go on to build more relationships. And we are very happy to be one of the suppliers to the casinos.

In 2011, we became a WBE. That was right after my husband passed away. We employ 80 full-time employees. We have a store in Agawam, Mass., another one in Williston, Vermont right outside of Burlington. And we two or three years ago bought another small family-owned business in Bowe, New Hampshire. So, we really service all of New England.

Due to not only the casino business, but some other large accounts that we've gotten, we just recently purchased a new warehouse. We purchased new trucks and are in the process of hiring new people to be able to carry on and provide the services that we like to provide. And Dennis will explain more of our relationship with Penn Gaming.

MR. REARDON: Thanks Wendy. Back in early 2014, myself, my sales staff started researching the opportunities that we would have within the casino industry.

We attended several meet and great events throughout the Commonwealth at the DCU Center, for example, where we met Penn Gaming and Patrick Scargle who is the Director of Purchasing. Following our initial meeting, we began the process of quoting and helping Plainridge to outfit their back of house operations as well as all of the front of the house operations.

As Wendy said, we are a full-service dealer. So, we sell everything from heavy-duty cooking equipment to the small knick-knacky
piece of flatware that you'll see on top of the table.

The sales for us total approximately $\$ 430,000$ in fiscal 2015. The work we did locally also afforded up the opportunity to do work with them on a national level. We did a video presentation for Patrick that he took to one of his conferences that he presented the rest of his purchasing team nationally.

Those sales this year for us have gone over the $\$ 50,000$ mark, something that we probably never would have been able to attain previously without the relationship that we were able to build with them.

We also recently completed a project in Springfield, Massachusetts for MGM. This project was the relocation of the Springfield rescue mission. It was a $\$ 260,000$ kitchen project that we did. For those of you who don't know, the rescue mission serves the homeless population in Springfield. So, they purchased the building -- I'm sure Bruce knows the Orr Cadillac building that they moved over and renovated for the new rescue mission.

We're excited about the opportunities that we're given with all this new business coming in. We are growing as Wendy said. So, thanks for inviting us.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. If you are comfortable saying it, what are the revenues of the company?

MR. REARDON: This year we're about $\$ 41$ million we're targeting $\$ 50.5$ million next year.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. That's terrific. Wendy keeps your feet to the fire.

MR. REARDON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a
question for our guests. I know Corean is going to get to this in a little bit.

MS. GRIFFIN: We have one more
business. Do you mind if we --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
MS. GRIFFIN: Mary Ann Campisano is owner M.A.C. Graphics. M.A.C. Graphics is a small certified woman business enterprise of print and marketing company located in Mansfield. She'll describe the work that she's
done for Plainridge Park Casino and her specialty.

MS. CAMPISANO: Good afternoon
everybody. Thank you Commissioner Crosby and the Board for having me here today.

I'm Mary Ann Campisano, principle of
M.A.C. Graphics. We're a virtual agency located in Mansfield that specializes in providing Massachusetts companies with highquality printing services, promotional items and marketing materials. We're local. We're resourceful. We have wonderful clients.

We're certified, as you said, as a woman-owned business. And we obtained our nonvendor gaming license in 2015. As a direct result of that we were able to become a partner to Plainridge Park Casino from pre-opening until today. And that's been a terrific benefit to us and to all our partners in the area.

Some of the products we've done for Plainridge Park Casino include elevator wraps, wall graphics, printed invitations, boulevard banners, marketing collateral. And we produced
a 25-foot full-color wall mural for local football legend Doug Flutie's restaurant.

For that we had to be pretty resourceful. For example, we used our local connections to find out who to contact to get approval for the photograph. Then we obtained the necessary permissions to print it. And we installed it under a tight deadlines just in time for Veteran's Day.

It's our job to find a way to produce whatever it is that our clients need. Excuse my voice. Obviously, I have a cold. Plainridge has been a major client of M.A.C. Graphics since May. But in terms of percentage of our business, it is difficult to quantify.

However, I can say that we saw a 100 percent increase getting ready for the opening of Plainridge. Once things settled down, our relationship continued. And I'm happy to say that Plainridge remains one of our major clients to this day.

The impact that Plainridge
represents is fluid. The number changes monthly depending on what they have going on.

But companies like Sign Design in Brockton, Central Print Source in Norwell, they're a couple of the local vendors that have benefited from my relationship with Plainridge in addition to about 19 other vendors that I use on a regular basis.

For each project I partner with the printer, vendor and creative team that's the best fit for my client's budget, schedule and requirements.

At M.A.C. Graphics we love what we do. We take great pride in making our clients look good. And that's when we know we've done our job well.

Thank you for the opportunity today. I want to say that $I$ have enjoyed working with Plainridge and I'm looking to new adventures with them on a continuing basis.

I also want to just say quickly that I really appreciate the support that I got from the Mass. Gaming Commission, especially Bill Curtis, Maryann Bratton-Davies for their encouragement to get my license.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I was going
to ask about that. Obviously a new experience having to get a license to be a vendor, correct?

MS. CAMPISANO: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And it sounds like the team assisted you through the process.

MS. CAMPISANO: They were very, very supportive. I actually hesitated to get my license. I wasn't sure that I quite frankly had the bandwidth at that time to spend the time to go through the process. As I said, Bill Curtis was very encouraging. And everybody here helped me right through the process. They were very professional, very knowledgeable. And I would do it again.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That was going to be my question, and I have it of the other guests that we have here. We are required to do an investigation and a licensing process by statute and by regulation.

We are always looking though at how to fine-tune that process, if we can. I know Corean is going to get to some of the results of the survey. If anybody's interested, Mr.

Gomes, Ms. Webber how would characterize opportunities for us to fine-tune our process, the decision-making that a small business owner goes through in terms of do I spend time going through that process because of bandwidth or whatever else when you face that prospect of licensure?

MR. GOMES: For me personally, I think I started the process at the end of 2014. I worked directly with Bill Curtis. He was just great. He kind of handheld me at the beginning when $I$ didn't really know the answers to what $I$ was doing.

And whenever I had a question I would give him a call or drop him an email. And he'd get right back to me, call me back or get back to me. For me personally, I would say the process was pretty painless. It really was. You have to fill out paperwork, but you have to fill out paperwork for -- I'm used to filling out paperwork.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, you deal with the federal government.

> MR. GOMES: Yes. Personally, I
worked directly with Bill. I really didn't work with too many other people. Very responsive, answered all of my questions. An email went out, he'd get back to me that day or a phone call went out and he'd get back to me that day. So, for me it was very good.

MS. WEBBER: And for us as well.
The WBE certification took about nine months with many, many folders. So, this isn't quite a entailed but $I$ think we're struggling with a few things. I think the IRS changed a couple of forms on us. So, we have to redo a couple of things. But it's a long process and it's worth it. And then it makes you also take a look at everything that's going on in your business. In a way, it's a little eye-opening.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is M.A.C. Graphics expecting to talk to the other casino companies as well?

MS. CAMPISANO: M.A.C. Graphics has
been speaking with MGM definitely.
Unfortunately, because of the way $I$ was
feeling, I missed the meeting up in Everett
last week, but yes.
One of the things that $I$ really,
really think is important is that M.A.C. Graphics is very, very small but we have what $I$ call a posse or a team of wonderful people and vendors that I couldn't do my work without them.

When I started the company, I said the only way that this is going to be successful is to have a level of trust with my vendors, with my clients and quite frankly with my contractors and my design team. It's been really, really fun and exciting to grow and to have the opportunity to expand our repertoire and to do things that we might not have had a chance to do if this hadn't come along. So, it's fun. It's great. And as I said, we love our work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You all three are prime targets for the other licensees and you've already been licensed. And they're really committed to all of the promises that they've made on minority and woman-owned
businesses. So, all you have to do is make that introduction or raise your hand as I'm sure you will.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And do good work. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, and do good work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Think very much for coming, we really appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks Eli.
MS. GRIFFIN: I'll ask Corean
Reynolds and my colleague Paul Connelly to join me up here. Next, I'd like to just introduce a joint project that the Department of Workforce, Supplier and Diversity had worked on with our licensing department.

The goal was to get a baseline or a sample of the impact of expanded gaming in Massachusetts to identify potential technical assistance needs of the vendors and to gain insight in the licensing process from the business perspective.

So, I'm going to turn over the mic to Corean Reynolds who has an intern with the Mass. Gaming Commission managed this project.

MS. REYNOLDS: Good afternoon. The Plainridge Park Casino Massachusetts-based Vendor Survey's goal was to obtain a baseline measurement of the impact on local business due to casino gaming, as well as identify technical assistance needs of our vendors.

We also looked at this as an
opportunity for MGC to gain insight on our licensing process from a vendor's perspective. The survey was created with collaboration of the following departments here at MGC: the Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development Department, the Department of Licensing and the Department of Research and Responsible Gaming with some help from Commissioner Stebbins as well.

The survey was developed based on similar surveys from city and state economic development institutions as well as a brainstorming session here with MGC staff members. The survey was refined and submitted to our research consultants at UMass Amherst for feedback as well.

Once the survey was finalized, it
was sent by Survey Monkey to a list of Massachusetts-based businesses working as vendors with Plainridge Park Casino. This list was provided by Massachusetts Gaming Commission's Licensing Department, and the survey was distributed in early October.

Vendor participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous to promote open and honest responses. After about a month lapsed, vendors were sent a reminder to participate in the survey. And participation ended in late November.

Ninety-four Massachusetts-based vendors were identified and the survey was sent out to these vendors. Of the 94 vendors we contacted, 28 chose to participate in providing a total survey return rate of approximately 30 percent. This percentage being above the 25 percent average of emailed surveys, a statistic reported by Survey Monkey.

Although the survey was anonymous, we were able to capture some information about the participants. About 32 percent of survey completers identified themselves as president
or CEO or the owner of the participating businesses. The second largest group participating were roles in finance, so CFO and VP of finance.

Of these companies, 75 percent have been in business for 20 or more years with the majority of these businesses being in the food and beverage industry. Although the number the average number of employees was about 60, several businesses had fewer than 20 employees.

So, the first set of results I'll summarize will be the feedback we obtained about our vendor registration process. In the vendor registration selection of this survey, we were giving both multiple-choice questions and open response questions. We have separated this information into three takeaways strengths, challenges and feedback and evaluation.

So, some strengths reported by participants highlighted our licensing staff and how accessible and helpful they were, which we all saw earlier. So, some of the comments were the staff at MGC were all helpful and easy
to work with. The contact at the Mass. Gaming Commission was available to help me anytime we had a question and replied to emails or phone calls quickly. Our strengths also included finding information on the MGC website.

Challenges expressed by survey participants focused on the fingerprinting process as well as some challenges came up involving understanding what outside documents were needed to be provided to us during the registration process, and also acquiring those documents.

The survey participants provided us with some great feedback. This feedback was strongly positive and constructive and described that the vendor registration process was a bit lengthy but some adjectives were straightforward, smooth and painless as a process as a whole. Paul's going to talk more on that.

MR. CONNELLY: Sure. I just wanted to speak a little bit about what we did. The survey at least from my perspective was highly successful, 30 percent return rate, multiple-
choice and free-form answers.
What I found interesting just as a note was more vendors answered the free-form answers than they did the multiple choice. I know myself when I'm taking a survey, if I can't just click (A), (B) or (C) I normally skip the question. But to me what that said was that our vendors have been thinking a lot about the process.

The feedback they provided was both strongly positive as Corean mentioned and was mentioned earlier, the strength of the team, and where it was critical, it was highly helpful. People didn't just blast the process but rather offered specific areas like the length of the process or fingerprinting or third-party kind of services such as certificate of good standing or the IRS forms where there were challenges. The good news I took from that was those were all areas we had identified ourselves and have been working on trying to streamline.

Some specific feedback and comments that we got from vendors about how to improve
the process were one, fillable forms. As it was, most of the work was done on paper. We had at the same time as they were suggesting this created fillable PDFs and put those online. That's actually been a huge success, saved a lot of time.

Vendor certificates, I will admit I was a little bit surprised. Some folks wanted kind of that certificate saying they completed the process, which was nice because I think it reflects how they view the process. I thought people were just happy kind of getting the okay. But we've implemented certificates.

And also didn't quite realize that those have an additional benefit where folks can use that. They may want something a little more generic to be able to show people to say hey, look I'm licensed or registered as a vendor here.

And thirdly, the certificate of good standing is one that we are working actively with Department of Revenue to figure out ways to both streamline that process as well as increase some of the transparency on the
information that's returned on it.
So, again, part of the agency wide self-evaluation and feedback process that every part of the organization is going through after opening Plainridge, this was a critical part of that for us. It validated, in my opinion, a lot of what we already knew about our challenges and things we're trying to address.

But also, was really encouraging to be honest to me although I didn't need it but to the team to hear the great feedback. It's oftentimes you don't have those opportunities to hear about kind of the issues. You don't hear about the positives. This was a great opportunity in an anonymous fashion and through these interviews that we just heard earlier to really reinforce that we have an excellent and I'm really happy with the quality of the team that I get to work with every day.

So, we are moving forward I think. We will be updating you on certificate of good standing issues and things like that. That will be part of a larger discussion that we have in terms of the process itself as we
revisit the licensing regulations and moving forward.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Paul, what
is the issue with the fingerprinting? Is it people just don't want to be fingerprinted or is it the way that the process is executed?

MR. CONNELLY: I think anywhere you have a process that requires a person to appear, and it's a challenge in terms of scheduling. I think there are folks to be honest with you, I think there's some discomfort in doing it. For most people, they've never gone through the process. Even though it's not for any criminal purpose, it's obviously, something that can seem a little bit disconcerting.

That being said, I think from what we have heard, we obviously offer the opportunity for folks to come in here and do it which has worked out. Every vendor that is getting fingerprinted, we send them cards, the appropriate cards because that's obviously very important. Fortunately, Massachusetts local police departments provide that service and
will take those cards. Other states, it's not always the case. But we are lucky here.

Once we've kind of gotten people educated, given them the right materials, things seem to work well. But $I$ think to be honest with you the biggest challenge is these are all busy people.

It's taking the time to actually go do it, which $I$ think is probably in my understanding what I've heard the biggest challenge in addition to just the fundamental ick factor maybe of inking your fingers. But you get the benefit if you come here, there's no ink.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Paul, yes, it's an issue but now that we have a physical presence at Plainridge, I'm assuming all of these vendors are going in and at some point meeting with Eli or meeting with somebody from the team that Eli or somebody at Plainridge should be able to just direct them over to our gaming unit and say great resource. We're going to do business with you. We don't want to waste our time with people lined up needing
to be registered.
Is that something that we encourage
Eli and the procurement team to suggest?
MR. CONNELLY: We have mentioned that to several vendors that they can do it. Some of them again are not right in the general area. So, it may actually be more convenient for them to go to a local police department.

But that is certainly an option that obviously all of the employees take advantage of. And it is integrated as part of the other licensees. It will be the same opportunity will be at Wynn and at MGM to have fingerprints taken there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm curious, of the 28 participants or for that matter the 94, off the top of your head do you know the breakdown between primaries and secondaries?

MR. CONNELLY: My understanding, and correct me if I'm wrong, there are no primaries. The vast majority were registrants. I think there were a few secondary to include Kittredge. And the representative from Kittredge mentioned the IRS form, which is
obviously part of that process. I don't know. Off the top of my head, I'm not sure of the numbers. But $I$ just remember anecdotally, the vast majority were registrants.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The ones that participated.

MR. CONNELLY: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They don't get
fingerprinted?
MR. CONNELLY: Registrants do.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh,
registrants do?
MR. CONNELLY: They do, yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MS. REYNOLDS: Moving onto technical assistance, as you can see from the chart the largest technical assistance need was social media and marketing. And the second was finance technical assistance.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does this mean technical assistance that they would like for their business?

MS. REYNOLDS: Exactly.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not for the
application process, the licensing process.
MS. REYNOLDS: Sorry, I apologize.
I should have explained that a little bit better. With this information, we're able to connect these vendors with the proper technical assistance partners that we have here at MGC and kind of help them grow as vendors.

So, looking towards the future, survey participants were asked a series of multiple-choice and open response questions again to capture a baseline economic insight on vendors at Plainridge Park Casino. And at the time of the survey, most survey participants reported that the revenue generated from their contract at Plainridge Park Casino amounted to a very small percentage.

With that being said, some reported it to be 20 percent and even 50 percent. Also at the time of the survey, companies did not expand their business to become vendors to the casino but four businesses reported that they were able to create new partnerships as a direct result of their business with the casino.

And finally to the graph, when asked
to forecast their company's growth in the coming year, businesses are really optimistic about the number of customers and their sales and their profits growing in the next few years.

So, a quick follow-up. After we received all of the results from the survey, we met with the Department of Licensing and kind of went over the feedback we got. We met with Director Vander Linden, Director of Research and Responsibility and went over some feedback with him.

And then we plan to connect our vendors with those technical assistance resources, review and revise the survey and create a timeline for possible surveys in the future. And that's it folks.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did you do any follow-up? When you sent out the Survey Monkey, did you do anything to try to encourage support, participation?

MS. REYNOLDS: We did. Around the month timeline of the survey, we sent it out
again. Another greeting message from us saying hey, if you have taken the survey, thank you so much for your participation, but if you haven't, we strongly encourage you to do so. It's anonymous. And we would love your feedback.

So, we did kind of solicit them towards the middle of the survey.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, you sent it out once and then you had one follow-up?

MS. REYNOLDS: Yes. That goes again with kind of reviewing and revising how we went about the first baseline survey and how we can do better with future surveys.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Good, great, anything else?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No. Good results, good work. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'd just be interested as you consider future activities like this, perhaps to think about who we may be missing. For example, vendors that may have been targeted by Penn or MGM or Wynn who have not been licensed, were not licensed or did not
want to be licensed to try to get to challenges if there are any before we see them as licensed vendors. That's food for thought for a future activity.

MS. GRIFFIN: We'll circle back with you and get some feedback.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Talk to Penn and if there is such population out there or if it's really just in the abstract.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's interesting. Before we close, I'd just like to take a moment. Corean Reynolds is winding down her time at Mass. Gaming. Her last day is March 11. And I just wanted to take the time to thank her for her service here. She's been a wonderful help to me and to the Commission. She's going onto other things.

MS. REYNOLDS: And I just want to thank everyone for having me here. It's been a great almost year here. I think I've grown. And Jill was such a great mentor to have. So, I'm very blessed. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you
Corean.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks
Corean.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you
Corean.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, I think we can do a very short presentation Director Vander Linden has. And then I'd suggest maybe taking a break after that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll be ready when Mark gets here.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I'll get him in the room and we'll get going. Go ahead and get started.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good afternoon. I am here with Marlene Warner who you're very familiar with. Marlene has been a steadfast advocate in many areas that we pay very close attention to, including the issues of looking at gambling disorders and problem gambling.

March is National Problem Gambling Awareness month. I think there is a number of different activities that the Mass. Council
does that are far above and beyond the areas of which the Council collaborates with the Gaming Commission. I think in honor of this month. I want to if you agree to have Marlene give you a briefing on some of these various activities. With that I'm just going to turn it over to Marlene.

MS. WARNER: Great. I promise it will be brief, because I know everyone wants to get to lunch.

So, thank you again for the opportunity to talk with you during Problem Gambling Awareness month. As I think you all know, it used to be a week. And it really started to grow in popularity across the United States and certainly here in Massachusetts. So, it became a month last year.

We are doing a number of things. And I thought what might be useful is for you to hear -- you hear about GameSense all the time, but to hear a little bit about what the Council is doing and doing in partnership with others, some of our stakeholders and collaborators across our various mission areas.

So, with that I'll start with advocacy. And I think one of the nice things is always to start with some stories. So, let me tell you about a gentleman whose name and age and some of the details $I^{\prime}$ ve changed, but who is actually currently in our office meeting with one of our staff members.

Thomas age 30 from Weston spent 10 years in prison for drug trafficking. He initially got into drug trafficking due to his heroin problem. But it was prolonged due to needing money for his gambling addiction. He talks about a regular Monday Night Football that was once fun and he used to spend the time watching the games with his dad. But that he got to the point where he would lose $\$ 40,000$ on one game when he was not enjoying it and felt very caught up in the racing behavior, the connection to the gambling more than to the game.

During prison, he was in multiple MCI facilities. He did go to prison, like I said, due to his drug trafficking. And he's just ended his sentence at MCI Plymouth.

It's there he met Scott Maliso, one of my staff members who's running a program called Square One helping people who are in prison getting out of prison with the gambling disorder. He met Scott after he had heard about Square One.

He had wrote Scott a letter, and actually initially heard about this from another person he had met when he was at MCI Norfolk. That prisoner actually spent the time after he had met Scott in Norfolk to write this gentleman a letter when he was at MCI Plymouth saying be on the lookout for Scott Maliso. This program is right up your alley. So, while we have hard time sometimes getting the message out, it's getting out there.

Scott worked with this gentleman
Thomas coming through the various steps to him getting out of prison. And through advocacy and compassion and good capacity building, Scott was really able to connect Thomas to the right resources and support his gambling recovery from within the prison walls to the pre-release program to his efforts to secure a
job on the outside.
Only currently months out of prison, he is now managing a catering program for a major restaurant chain in the Boston area and is really on the right path.

The story doesn't end there. Square One is going to continue to support his recovery and advocate for him. His housing situation currently is not great. It's full of triggers. We're trying to help him remedy that. We're working with his family to make sure they also have the resource and understanding they need. Thomas has the will and we're trying to provide him the way.

And I think it's a nice foundation for us to think about some of the work that we are really trying to focus on in Massachusetts during Problem Gambling Awareness month not only are there current resources available, but there's a lot of gaps. And we are trying to identify them and bring those to light, specifically during March.

Also under advocacy, we are certainly continuing to advocate for
individuals through the Legislature, through meetings with public policymakers as well as really specifically advocating for budget resources to not just with the Public Health Trust Fund that is administered out of this entity, but also around the lottery dollars and the unclaimed prize-winnings that goes into the public health approach.

In terms of public awareness, a lot of efforts are underway. We are seeing increasing needs for multilingual resources. We have some materials that are bilingual, English and Spanish but certainly looking at some of our other needs in terms of Portuguese and Asian resources and trying to get employees that can really outreach to those different populations.

As you all know, we work very closely with your licensees and the state lottery. And we're trying to secure some additional connections with vendors. So, through the Mass. Partnership on Responsible Gambling that group is underway with a public media campaign where they're going to talk a
little bit about the facts of responsible gambling in Massachusetts in a weekly slide, for lack of a better term.

Basically, it's going to have one singular focus in terms of a statistic and going to be connected to a picture that represents responsible gambling and a press release that will go out weekly throughout March.

We also, which I managed to leave in Mark's office, but we also worked collaboratively with the Mass. State Lottery to do problem gambling awareness posters. Those are going up at point-of-sale, the POS, across the state. So, be on the lookout for those.

There's a really robust social media calendar. And oddly enough there's something every single day that is going to go up on Facebook and LinkedIn and Twitter through HootSuite. Sorry, I'm so not hip on this. So, someone else will be doing it.

But there's going to be staff devoted to sharing and re-Tweeting not only what's happening here in Massachusetts but also
what's happening elsewhere. So, we're really trying to bring more information in and connect people.

Interestingly enough, again, I think I've said to this group our helpline calls, they're kind of steady at this point but they're much lower than they were when I started at the Council 15 years ago. But the way people are getting information, I know is not a shocker to anyone, but it's amazing how much our website hits have increased, and also the connections we're making and the way people are reaching out through social media connections. So, these are really becoming very key pieces of outreach for us.

A little bit about GameSense as it relates to public awareness. One of the things that's important is that we know that employees in general have higher rates of gambling disorder when they work on-site at a casino.

So, one of the pieces that we were going to do is use the BBGS, which is a screening, a three question screening tool that has come out of Harvard Medical School's

Division on Addiction. And make sure that we are administering that with some other type of interesting giveaway to all of the staff at PPC just to keep their awareness raised and make sure they are aware of what's going on both with themselves and patrons.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Excuse me, Marlene, did you say that there is a pattern of greater problem gambling among casino employees?

MS. WARNER: Yes. That's a pretty well documented fact at this point in the field.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is that something that they come to the employment with or is it something they develop during the course of their employment?

MS. WARNER: That's a good question. I don't know that we've completely teased that out but $I$ think that one of the things that folks will talk about anecdotally anyways is that if you're a dealer or you are seeing it all the time, you think you're smarter than everyone else. That you at the inside scoop or
the inside clues on how to work the machine or what's special about those machines or the table games certainly more so.

A lot of casinos will say, employees are not allowed to play on-site which is often true. But there's markets like ours, there's easy access to other facilities. So, folks will often take what they believe is that knowledge and go apply it to a neighboring casino.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Conversely, individuals are very heavy gamblers may see working at a casino as a dream job.

MS. WARNER: That's right. Again, I think I've said this to this group before, but just in setting up the GameSense Center and certainly the GameSense advisors have heard this, we have had staff at the casino identify as being people with gambling disorder currently active in twelve-step programs and/or treatment, but recognize they either like that environment or they needed jobs. So, we want to continue to also make sure that they are that there are resources available.

A lot of training. We do a ton of training at the Council. I'm kind of not going to go into great detail because there's a very extensive calendar. But we run regularly an eight-week training institute. So, that will continue to run. And we will raise the awareness of the clinicians that are at that eight-week training institute.

We are doing in addition to that training, presentations really across the state. Here's a small sampling. We have ones in Amherst, Andover, Boston, Canton, Chelsea, Duxbury, Fall River, Ipswich, Milford, New Bedford, North Hampton, Plymouth, Somerville, Springfield, Tewksbury, Wilbraham and Worcester.

So, the staff is out and about really trying to get the message out there, build capacity, provide technical assistance and address some of the issues that we know that we have in Massachusetts which is there are pockets of space where it feels like there is no one out there to provide help. And we really want to build capacity in those areas.

Just some of the representative organizations or companies that we're going to be addressing here, the Western Mass. Prevention Coalition, Office of Community Corrections, the Chelsea Soldiers Home, Alternative High School in Fall River, Dorchester Drug Court gives you a sampling of some of the folks that we'll really be talking with.

And we think it is very important that we work not in silos and that we work in collaboration with our neighbors. So, we are also keynoting at the Maine Conference on Problem Gambling and also the Rhode Island Conference on Problem Gambling. We were asked to do both, which is also wonderful.

In addition, one of our major pieces obviously is we build capacity of treatment providers. And we want to make sure that the right people are getting the right help. So, we are working hand-in-hand with our major funder which is Department of Public Health's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services making sure we are getting out to all of their provider
meetings and addressing the issues there.
But I think the major thing to mention, and I think you all know this, is Harvard Medical School Division on Addiction at Cambridge Health Alliance has been fantastic at putting a collaborative effort around screening day.

So, March 8 is technically screening day although we certainly encourage people that can't do it on the eighth to do it throughout the month. So, we are directing people to that website. We are doing a number of screening opportunities ourselves.

The lottery has invited us to come in to all of their offices, the regional offices and their main claim center in Braintree and do screening tables there. So, that is another thing that you will see happening around the state.

And then finally recovery. I think it's important for us to continue to remind folks that are in recovery that they are in a high-risk category. So, we are both celebrating recovery and making sure people
know that you can get better from this disorder. But also making sure that folks know that if you have a drug or an alcohol disorder or a mental health disorder, you're at really high risk.

So, visiting recovery centers.
There are I think now eight around the state that the Department of Public Health funds. There are a number of recovery high schools. We spend a lot of time building those relationships.

And then doing a lot of enrollment and driving people towards our recovery gambling free weekend in May and really raising awareness of that throughout March.

In addition, the basics. In
addition to the posters, we have these buttons. I've brought each of you a button. I'm not going to walk them up to you, but I hope to see each of you wearing them at some point this month.

That's it. I just wanted to kind of give you a quick overview, see if you have any questions about some of the work that's
underway or about the month specifically.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Can you I ask you a question about the narrative you were giving us about Thomas? You talked about some of the triggers of where he is living. Just give me an idea what some of those triggers are that puts him back at risk.

MS. WARNER: Two things. One is that he has reported -- He and his dad, his dad is very connected still with him, which is great news, went in and were going to set up his room. He opened the bureau drawer and there was remnants of drug use in the drawers. And then there's no set policy on gambling. So, there is gambling going on, scratch tickets, all that in the environment where he is living now. This is state housing that he's in.

So, it just proves the point that he is out of prison and he's got housing, which is more than a lot of folks can say. So, he's on a good path but there's still so much that needs to be done that could connect him back to drug trafficking and gambling or both.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Marlene, I
always enjoy when you come. It's always educational. And I just want to thank you for the passion and the good work. I know you have a great working relationship with Mark. Every time I meet with Mark there's always something that comes up about the Council or you in particular. So, I just take the opportunity to thank you.

MS. WARNER: Thank you. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Agreed. Thanks folks. It's just a couple minutes before one. We'll take a half hour break and come back and pick up legal division item number 6 at 1:30.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are going to reconvene public meeting number 180. We agree that we are going to skip to item number $9(b)$ on the agenda, Deputy Director Lillios.

MS. LILLIOS: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. We are here before you today with some emergency amendments to the licensing regulations. We were here in December with some emergency amendments and we have finetuned them. And you have several provisions before you. We can start with the amendments to 205 CMR 134.12, the temporary licensing regulations.

And that section is divided into two subsections. The first is for temporary licensing for employees, and the second is temporary licensing for vendors. And those two subsections are identical except for the terms for temporary licenses differ between employees and vendors.

So, the subsection (a) in each of them is required by statute. And that is that the gaming licensee or the casino has to petition us for a temporary license. And they can do that if the applicant for the license has filed completed forms. That's also required by statute.

And if the casino certifies and we find that the issuance is necessary for the
operation of the gaming establishment and is not going to circumvent the normal licensing procedures. That's required by statute.

The portion that we have worked to fine-tune is the subsection (b). We have done that to create a presumption that the temporary license is going to issue. Another aspect of this fine-tuning is to emphasize the preliminary nature of the temporary investigation process.

So, this subsection (b) says that the temporary license shall issue unless the individual is disqualified under our regs. or the preliminary review of the application shows that the applicant will be unable to establish suitability under our regulations.

And then the next subsection is the term of the license, which is six months with one six-month extension for employees, or for vendors on the following page is upon issuance -- Excuse me, the temporary license is good unless for some reason we were to suspend it or withdraw it, but in any event no longer than the initial term of a full license, which would
be three years. So, those are the changes on the temporary license regulation.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a question. Since it's a petition to the Commission, the temporary license shall issue unless one or two. Who makes that determination, you and the IEB?

MS. LILLIOS: Yes. The IEB under a separate delegation has the authority to make determinations on temporary licensure.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I should have this in front of me, but 134.10(3), do you have that in front of you?

MS. LILLIOS: I do.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you just read through those?

MS. LILLIOS: So, the automatic disqualifiers are felony convictions or convictions for theft, embezzlement, perjury or fraud. Another automatic disqualifier is an application that intentionally contains false or intentionally misleading information, committed prior acts that have not been prosecuted or led to a conviction but are a
pattern of misconduct that makes the individual unsuitable. Or the affiliates are close associates who would not qualify or pose an injurious threat to the Commonwealth in issuing a license.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are those the statutory automatic disqualifiers?

MS. LILLIOS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, it's nothing more than the statutory automatic disqualifiers.

MS. LILLIOS: That's right. The reg. reflects the exact statutory language in both of those subsections, same for subsection two on the suitability factors.

So, moving forward to the terms of the licenses on 134.16, the only change there is something that you have seen before. And that is we are asking for the initial term for the key employee and gaming employee licenses to span five years instead of three years. That is because otherwise we would be doing the renewals for all of the Penn employees at the timing of the projected opening of MGM and

Wynn. So, changing the timing of those employee licenses.

The next regulation, the following two regulations talk about new qualifiers, one for new qualifiers for the casinos or the gaming licensees and the other for our primary vendors.

So, 116.07 talks about new
qualifiers for the gaming licensees, again that would be our casinos. This is a situation where one of our casinos gets a new qualifier say a new inside director or a new CFO, and the prior regs. stated that the new individual cannot perform any duties related to the new position until a positive determination on suitability issues. And that would hamper the ability of the casinos to get their work done.

So, the proposed language here is that the new qualifier can start working upon appointment and then has to get a full license application into us within 30 days of appointment. That 30 -day window is common practice in other jurisdictions. So, can continue working until qualification so long as
they get the full application packet in.
And if there's discussion with the Licensing Division in advance that they need additional time that would be allowable generally under our regulations.

Then the second subsection under this reg. is an instance where the parent company may create a new position and it is not apparent that it's a qualifying position. This subsection requires the casino let us know about the new position and that we have the opportunity to designate or not designate that the position is a qualifying position. If we designate it as a qualifying position, the same procedure, the 30 -day window procedure follows. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Loretta so that's section 116.07 subsection 2 ? MS. LILLIOS: That's right. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that how we are dealing with the notion that we discussed a little while ago about the act of the gaming establishment?

MS. LILLIOS: No. These are qualifiers typically for the parent company.

At the gaming establishment, we are talking about another class of individuals who would be key employees. These are qualifiers for the parent company, a new General Counsel, new CFO of Penn National, so not our immediate licensees.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But is it fair
to say that this may be a similar sort of process if the licensee believes that they have something that we could explore, put the onus on the licensee?

MS. LILLIOS: Sure, to reach out to us to have the conversation, is that what you mean? Sure, because if they don't reach out to us, we may not know in a timely way that they've created the new position.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MS. LILLIOS: And then the final
reg. which mirrors in large part the casino new qualifier reg. is a new qualifier reg. for gaming vendors primary. These are that subset of companies like Konami that was before you today.

They all are used to a process like
this when they have a new qualifier at the corporate level. They are used to following a protocol like a casino would of notification to the jurisdiction, like the 14 individuals that you reviewed for today, so, a similar process for the primary vendors.

We are not requiring this process of secondary vendors, the construction companies and so forth. We would deal with any changes in their corporate qualifiers in the regular renewal -- license renewal process.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Was that subsection 3 ?

MS. LILLIOS: The vendor new qualifier is 134.04.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any questions, issues, discussion?

MS. LILLIOS: So, the request is that we adopt these by emergency reg. today but also start the formal promulgation process so that the two processes can move in tandem.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Do you need
a vote on each section?
MS. LILLIOS: We need a vote on each.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Individually or can we do them as one?

MS. BLUE: You could do them as one if you like. You just need to list them in your motion. But if you list them separately in your motion you can vote on them altogether.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I move that the Commission approve the proposed regulations as they appear at 134.04(7), I guess that'd be 205 CMR 134.04(7), 134.12 sub (1), (2) and three doesn't seem to be in parenthesis. Is that a typo?

MS. BLUE: It might be easier to take them off the agenda.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: That's what Commissioner Cameron just gave me. I thought I was being helpful. I propose that we --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Strike the earlier start?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Strike the earlier motion, start all over again. I
propose that we approve the recommended changes to the regulations specifically draft regulation 205 CMR 134.12, draft regulation 205 CMR 134.16, draft regulation 205 CMR 134.04(7), and draft regulation 205 CMR 116.07 on an emergency basis.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? All in favor, aye. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do we need another motion --

MS. BLUE: If we can also move to
let us take them through the final formal promulgation process that would be helpful as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're on a role Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So moved.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? All
in favor, aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MS. LILLIOS: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right, now we are back to item (6), General Counsel Blue.

MS. BLUE: Commissioners as we decided last year, we determined that in March of each year, we would elect a secretary and a treasurer for the Commission. As you have done in prior years, that requires the Commission to nominate one of its own to be the Secretary and one of its own to be the Treasurer. And then vote to have them take on that role for the upcoming year.

So, if you could make your nominations and your vote that would be appreciated.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would move to nominate Commissioner Macdonald as Secretary of the Commission for the year beginning March 2016.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there
discussion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think we should have a debate, primary and a couple of caucuses.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there anything about his ears you might want to say?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: There might be some lessons learned here as we're doing this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other discussion? All in favor, aye.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Abstention.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's one
abstention, I believe, but other than an abstention by Commissioner Macdonald, but otherwise an exuberant and unanimous vote.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you,
colleagues.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we have another
motion?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I'd move that the Commission nominate

Commissioner Zuniga to serve as the
Commission's Treasurer for year beginning in March 2016.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor, aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The
abstention by Commissioner Zuniga, otherwise an exuberant and unanimous positive vote.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Any victory
speeches?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I will gladly
continue to do the work.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you to my family, all of those volunteers who held signs. Okay.

MS. BLUE: The next item is Ombudsman Ziemba who will discuss the process and the timing on the Wynn Section 61s.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, today we provide a brief status of our draft and review process for the so-called Section 61 Findings required under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act, MEPA, for the proposed Wynn project in Everett.

As you're aware, on August 28, 2015, the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs determined that Wynn's second supplemental filing and environmental impact report adequately and properly complied with MEPA.

In the certificate issued by the Secretary, the Secretary required enhanced public review during the development of Section

61 Findings by both the Massachusetts
Department of Transportation and by the Gaming
Commission. Included within the mandated enhanced review were the publication of draft Section 61 Findings by MassDOT for public review and comment and a 15-day comment period. This 15 th day of comment period is February 25. MassDOT is also required to have a public hearing on the draft findings. This hearing is scheduled for next week March 10. Following the hearing, the certificate states that MassDOT will publish final Section 61 Findings no later than 40 days after the initial filing. This 40 th day will occur by 22 March.

The Secretary also required an enhanced process by the Gaming Commission. Under that the Commission shall consider and revise as appropriate draft Section 61 Findings included in the SSFEIR. MGC Section 61 Findings shall include or include by reference Section 61 Findings from all other state agencies including but not limited to MassDOT Section 61 Findings.

A consultant hired by the MGC will make a public presentation at an MGC meeting and provide recommendations regarding additional conditions that should be added to the draft Section 61 Findings. MGC will solicit written comments on the draft Section 61 Findings and will hold a public hearing. The draft Section 61 Findings and the consultant reports will be posted on the MGC website.

Final Section 61 Findings will be incorporated into the gaming license and will be filed with the MEPA office. And then compliance with the Section 61 Findings and the conditions of the gaming license will be part of a regular quarterly report review conducted by the MGC.

This is a significant internal and external review process that has been underway internally for months. We recommend that we now initiate the public review portion of the review process and offer the following potential dates for the items $I$ just discussed. We believe that we could have the
consultant preparation -- presentation at our next meeting on March 17. If the Commission is comfortable regarding the draft presented and any additional conditions that may be offered by the Commission, the Commission would then ask for written comments. A public hearing could be scheduled potentially for March 28. This hearing would come after the scheduled release of MassDOT's Final Section 61 Findings scheduled for March 22.

It is anticipated that any
Commission review of Final Section 61 Findings would not occur earlier than the second week of April, April 11 to the 15th that week. The Commission has a regularly scheduled meeting on 14 April.

Early next week, staff and
Commission consultants will meet to determine the latest status of our review, taking into account any of the comments that were submitted during the MassDOT process. Assuming that we are all ready, we could then issue a release or blog outlining these proposed dates that $I$ just mentioned to you.

The proposed schedule should give us time to receive and review comments. We do note that the Commission is free to make adjustments to such a schedule if deemed necessary or circumstances warrant.

One further option that we have is to post a pre-Commission review draft if one is ready before the 17 th. So, before the consultants present to the Commission, potentially what we could do is post a version of the draft Section 61 Findings pre the Commission review. The benefit of this is that it could provide additional opportunity for comment by the public.

If the Commission thinks this review process to be a good one and the optional early draft preview to be warranted, we could work with Executive Director Bedrosian to firm up the schedule and to make any postings. Again, we can adapt to circumstances or any issues that require further review. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So by posting early, we'd have the benefit of hearing or
reading comments at the time of our review?
MR. ZIEMBA: Perhaps. It is a short window. So, I'm not sure how many comments we would get in that period. So, it's an option. It depends on how quickly we can get the draft ready for presentation. In essence, we are talking about an extra few days to do so.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And if we didn't do that, on your proposed schedule the public comment period would run from when to when?

MR. ZIEMBA: In essence, it would run from the 17 th it would run through the public hearing on the 28 th. We could receive comments for at least a week after the 28 th in advance of the second week of April.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So, there's quite a bit of time in any event.

MR. ZIEMBA: We also benefit
obviously from the MassDOT Section 61 Findings that are the predominant issue in these findings are transportation related. There's a hearing. We'll take a look at those comments and we'll attend the hearing to monitor comments.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Plus this has been
open. For the interested parties have been tracking this daily, for a long, long time.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think if we posted the draft to ours, I don't know, a couple of days prior to the consultants' presentation that may be of some help if somebody is looking attentively to those drafts, to those findings and then listens to the consultants' presentation there may be the ability to confirm or whatnot. But beyond that small window of benefiting from the presentation, I don't think that it makes sense to try to publish them a lot sooner than that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think it makes very much difference, frankly, one way or the other. I think our tradition has been pretty firm that we have things reviewed preliminarily by the Commission first and then invite public comment and then we have another review by the Commission.

So, for consistency's sake -- As I said I don't feel strongly one way or the
other. But I think that's been our pattern. It's an important pattern that we not do less than that. Maybe it's worth sticking to that as a model.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think that makes sense. I question whether we would get much of value from public comments prior to our consultants' publicly accessible recommendations. And my hunch would be that that's what's going to trigger substantive comments was of a significant sort from the public.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, I guess is the Commission comfortable with that proposed schedule?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It looks like we are.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I am, yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, thank you.

MR. ZIEMBA: Okay, thank you. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that it on that one?

MR. ZIEMBA: That is.

MS. BLUE: On item 6(c), the Mohegan Sun litigation, about a month or so ago, I updated the Commission on the status of the various litigation matters arising out of the Commission's decision to award the Region A license to Wynn.

At that time we discussed the judge's decision dismissing Boston, Revere, the IBEW and the open meeting law litigation while allowing Mohegan Sun to pursue a certiorari claim going forward.

Mohegan Sun's certiorari claim is proceeding. There's a conference with the judge on April 1. As part of Mohegan Sun's claim, Mohegan Sun has asked the judge, and this has been going on for some time, for the ability to expand the record that the judge will consider.

By expanding it, what they would like to do is add documents that they believe were considered by the Commission when they made their decision.

> As part of their request to expand the record, the Commission's counsel and

Mohegan's counsel have agreed to what is known as a protective order. That means any documents that would be released subject to that protective order would have varying levels of protection in terms of who could see them.

So, this particular protective order has three levels. One is the Mohegan attorneys and their consultants and the Mohegan clients can see them. One is just the attorneys and the consultants. And then there's one called attorneys eyes only where only the Mohegan counsel can see the documents.

Mohegan has requested in particular that the documents submitted to the Commission as part of the RFA-1 and RFA-2 applications be added to the record in unredacted form. The Commission has already provided those documents in redacted form as part of the record.

Under our regulation 205 CMR 103, if the Commission has granted confidential treatment to documents and later determines that changed circumstances make it appropriate for the Commission to reconsider and possibly modify the grant of confidentiality, the

Commission must notify the owner of the confidential documents, give the owner a reasonable time to substantiate keeping the documents confidential.

And then after they receive that response, the Commission receives that response, the Commission shall make a new determination regarding the confidential treatment of those records.

The judge has incorporated that regulation into the protective orders. We informed the judge that we thought we needed to follow our regulations first before considering Mohegan's request.

Wynn is aware that Mohegan has requested these documents. And we at the Commission and our counsel have asked Wynn and Mohegan to meet to see if they can work out some of these matters between themselves. They have indicated that they will try to do that.

If they can't work out an agreement, however, the Commission will need to make a determination as to whether the confidential treatment is still merited by the documents
that are in question. The documents in question, the vast majority of them are attachments to the RFA-2 application that Wynn submitted.

So, this involves several hundred pages of documents that will require review. And we have had some review by the Legal Department and outside counsel and others. So, what I'm asking the Commission today would be to delegate authority to me and to the Executive Director to review the documents and make the determinations as to whether confidential treatment should still attach.

One of the things I think is
important to remember is when we drafted our regulations, we were much more concerned about public records. And we have an exemption from the public records law for these kinds of materials.

This is a different situation. This
is part of litigation and it is also under a protective order. So, the documents are not to be publicly released. But this is to release them to the other party in the litigation.

But in the event that a determination is made that these records should no longer be confidential and should be released under the protective order, Wynn will still have the ability to go into court and challenge whether they should be released or not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Released even under the confidential structure?

MS. BLUE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Released at all.
MS. BLUE: That's right. So, this is just the first step. This is the Commission complying with a request that's part of the litigation.

But Wynn who is the best advocate, obviously, for their materials will have the ability to go before the judge and make their case there. So, there's still more opportunity to have their position considered.

So, that's the matter before you today is a request for delegation of the ability to -- for me and for Executive Director Bedrosian to look at the documents and make the
determination and then work with outside counsel to take it forward.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I would also note Commissioners that General Counsel Blue and I sat with Commissioner Macdonald on this issue as he is uniquely qualified, $I$ would suggest, given his past experience in similar type areas and had this conversation with him also.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Right. I was going to share that with my fellow Commissioners that $I$ do meet on a weekly basis with General Counsel Blue on whatever issues of a legal nature are in need of discussion.

And this issue and the prospect of it coming before the Commission was a subject that we discussed at some length. Mr. Bedrosian was there as well as he usually is in that weekly meeting.

I do think it's appropriate for me as a person with a legal background and a judicial background to be involved on this before a decision is made. And accordingly that General Counsel Blue made available to me all of the files that have been submitted, the
files and documents that have been submitted by Wynn along with a spreadsheet in which either she or our counsel had identified all of the documents that were at issue here, and which also indicated those to which there was no objection to their being released, and those to which there was a modified objection to them being released. Namely there'll be a restriction to counsel reviewing them and parties, if $I$ recall right.

And then the third category would be attorneys eyes only release conditions. And then the final category would be to take the position that they not being released at all and to leave to the judge to resolve that issue.

With that spreadsheet in-hand, I then did a roughly random sample of these documents. And they are familiar types of issues were posed by the documents. Many of them having to do with alleged proprietary business practices and information.

My understanding, and Counsel Blue correct me if I'm wrong, that staff's
recommendation with regard these documents would be that the ones which are most sensitive that they be permitted to be released but subject to attorneys eyes only. That would be a relatively small number of those. And the expectation would be that if Wynn objected to that then Wynn's attorneys could take that to the judge. And then she would after hearing, make a decision, make a final decision as to whether they are released or not and thus whether or not the documents in fact contain information that a reasonable person would think would compromise the legitimate business privacy and trade secret interests of Wynn.

I will share with you that I am completely comfortable with that process. And having done my sampling of the documents, I concluded that it was unnecessary to go through each and every one of these documents and the voluminous materials submitted by Wynn. And it would be my recommendation that we adopt the proposal of General Counsel Blue in this regard.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I certainly
would base my judgment on Commissioner Macdonald's review and comfortable as well with that delegation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anyone else?
Commissioner Macdonald do you want to make a motion, offer a motion?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'll give
it a try. I move that the Commission approve the motion or the recommendation of General Counsel Blue with regard to the release of the documents that are at issue in the Mohegan Sun litigation and the recommended process for the Commission's determination of confidential documents as has been described by General Counsel Blue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further
discussion? All in favor, aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MS. BLUE: Thank you. Next on our list, we have two small business impact statements.

We are beginning the formal promulgation process for amendments to 205 CMR 152, individuals excluded from a gaming establishment. As you may recall, this is the regulation that creates the excluded persons list. I know I always get it confused with the voluntary self-exclusion list.

But this is the one that we brought some amendments before you I think a meeting or two ago. So, if we approve the small business impact statement, we can move that forward for its hearing and then final promulgation.

And we also have the small business impact statement for the changes we made for the voluntary self-exclusion. Those were changes that we made after review of that process and after the Commission asked us to clarify that. So, this is the small business impact statement for 205 CMR 133.

So, we can vote on those together too as long as mention each one separately.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that we approve the small business impact statement 205 CMR 152 individuals excluded from a gaming establishment, as well as small business impact statement 205 CMR 133 voluntary self-exclusion.

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

MS. BLUE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's it with
item (6). We then go back to Ombudsman Ziemba.
MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you. Mr.
Chairman, Commissioners, I've included a summary of applications the Commission received
for funding under the 2016 Community Mitigation Fund in your packet.

Our 2016 guidelines note that the Commission expects to make decisions on these applications by July. Perhaps we can make decisions earlier, perhaps maybe even by May.

As a review is still ahead of us, I don't plan to go over the details of these applications today. However, I do ask the Commission to give approval of two items. First, I ask the Commission to establish $\$ 100,000$ reserves for eight communities, four communities initially eligible in 2015 including Attleboro, North Attleboro, Hampden and Melrose. And four new communities the three host communities Everett, Springfield and Plainville and Revere.

After the reserves are authorized, my office will work with the communities to determine the use of these dollars either for planning purposes or for a specifically identified impact. Once such purpose is determined and an application is ready, we'll bring the application back to the Commission
for approval.
The second item I ask approval for is a grant to the city of Springfield of $\$ 350,000$ for the Springfield Historic Preservation Trust. This is actually not a reserve application. This is a specific impact application under our guidelines.

As you are aware, the Commission entered into an agreement with the Mass. Historical Commission, MGM, the city of Springfield, the Springfield Historical Commission and the Springfield Preservation Trust for the creation of this reserve. The Commission in that agreement provided that it would pay $\$ 350,000$ to the fund and that would be matched by $\$ 350,000$ from MGM.

Following your approval, if so granted, staff would execute a grant agreement with the city of Springfield. Then we would disburse the funds. We have an April 30 deadline pursuant to the agreement that we reached last year.

One note, in order to be in compliance with our guidelines, Springfield has
agreed to be the co-applicant to the application that was submitted by the Springfield Redevelopment Authority.

With that as a background, I ask for your approval of these items.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: John, remind us which ones are rollovers from last year.

MR. ZIEMBA: There's four rollovers are Attleboro, North Attleboro, Hampden and Melrose. So, we authorized those four communities in 2015 guidelines.

Those four communities either by reason of lateness in filing the application or because they never got the application in, we preserved their reserve into this year. Then the other four Springfield, Everett, Plainville and Revere, those are all newly created. We determined that we would make funds available when we created the 2016 mitigation guidelines in December.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Call for a motion.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'd be happy
to move that the Commission approve the
Community Mitigation Fund reserve applications
as outlined in the packet here for the communities of Attleboro, Everett, Hampden, Melrose, North Attleboro, Plainville, Revere, Springfield for applying reserve and Springfield for preservation trust purposes described by --

MR. ZIEMBA: Commissioner, if we could just note for the record that that final one is an impact grant. It's not a reserve.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sorry. Strike that then. That'll be a separate motion. Then only one Springfield reserve in this motion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
So, the rest of this stuff in the packet with these applications we're not discussing at this point, right?

MR. ZIEMBA: No. We have to do our reviews which can be rather comprehensive. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Any discussion? All in favor of the eight requested reserves signify by saying aye. Aye. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.

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

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, I have a question on the second grant. Talking about the grant contract by which you're going to be able to distribute the funds. As part of the conditions of that grant contract, can we put in some type of reporting requirement as to how these funds are expended?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. We've discussed that with Derek.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I would move that the Commission approve one-time grant from the Community Mitigation Fund in the amount of $\$ 350,000$ to the Springfield Historic Preservation Trust Fund.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? All in favor, aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.

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

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, we have left I think Racing Division?

MR. BEDROSIAN: And then I think we have one matter, 9(a).

CHAIRMANC CROSBY: Right.
DR. LIGHTBAUM: Good afternoon.
Today, we are bringing back in front of you the changes that have been proposed to the Race Horse Development Fund. We have concluded the informal comment period. And Catherine Blue has incorporated some of those changes. And we'll also be discussing the small business impact statement. Catherine.

MS. BLUE: So, what you have in your packet today is a small business impact statement for the amendments to 205 CMR 149.

And you have the final draft of the amendments to that regulation.

This draft is essentially the same as the draft that was before you previously with the exception of the last paragraph, which I deleted. And I deleted that in response to a comment. We did receive a comment that thought it would be inappropriate for a Commissioner to be representing the viewpoints of another group besides the Commission.

I think a Commissioner who is on the Horse Racing Committee will be representing the viewpoints of the Commission as well as all of the stakeholders. But I think it rendered that language unnecessary. So, the final version that we'll put out for promulgation will not have that last paragraph that you will see as stricken in your draft.

Once we approve these amendments and we approve the small business impact statement, we will be taking this through the formal process. There will be a hearing and there will be time for more comments, the formal comment period.

And I think just for the benefit of our audience, we got a lot of comments, I'm sure the Commission has seen them, about the concept of the recognition of a horseman's group.

And I think based upon the conversation we had earlier or later last year but a couple of months ago, the purpose of these amendments really is to get purse money out to as many people who can race as possible. It really was not designed to talk about recognizing a horseman's group.

We are not required to do that by our statute, but it is designed to make the maximum purse money available. So, if we have multiple racetracks and multiple meets we want to make sure that we can get that purse money out there. So, that's what these amendments are designed to do.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have a question on the last amendment. It's 149.04 subsection (4)(3) (c), where the Commission may distribute less than the entire amount of the funds if the Commission determines in its sole
discretion that such distribution shall be beneficial.

What if there are two or more with requests that is in excess of what's available? When you add them together then the amount is in excess of what's available for the year?

MS. BLUE: Under the fund?
COMMISSIOENR ZUNIGA: Under the fund.

MS. BLUE: First of all, if the amount is in excess of what's available, whatever the excess is we can't do.

The purpose of this section was to allow the Commission to not grant the entire amount if the Commission wasn't comfortable. It in essence codifies what you did last year when Suffolk came in.

So, I think this gives the
Commission the discretion to determine how much should go to each individual meet and in what amounts. And you might want to consider things like number of days raced or numbers of races on each card. What would be an equitable distribution? So, this gives you flexibility
in terms of awarding it.
I think in the situation that you've mentioned, if there was two of them and let's say they added up to the total, you would probably want to take a look at what they were doing. Were they full races, full season, shortened season, what that looked like and how much per race would go out.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just the way the language is structured, I would have thought about it the other way as in if it's determined that it's beneficial to do so but no unless we determine that we may distribute such amounts as we agree would be beneficial.

MS. BLUE: If you would like us to change the language around, we certainly can before we do it for formal promulgation. We could do that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But is there a timeframe to start this promulgation process that you already counted on?

MS. BLUE: No. We were going to start it now. We did put it out for informal comment which was very helpful. So, whenever
we are ready to start it, we would like to get it out there about the time the meets start.

But we also know that the thoroughbred meets are starting later. The harness meets start in April. But the harness side is in a little better shape at the moment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is the beginning of the formal process.

MS. BLUE: It's the beginning of the formal process, yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Then I'm okay with that. There's a chance to just tweak it a little bit.

MS. BLUE: There is. And we'll get a lot more comments. And there is time to make changes in it before it becomes final. So, yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do we a motion, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I
move that we approve 149.00 Horse Race
Development Fund for formal promulgation.
MS. BLUE: And if we could approve the small impact statement too.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And add the small business impact statement approval for promulgation as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is one of
the few small business impact statements where there is an impact.

MS. BLUE: There is.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There will
likely be an impact because some of these are small business, right -- some of these horse people?

MS. BLUE: A lot of them. The owners and trainers yes, most of them probably are.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? All in favor, aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes
have it unanimously.
MS. BLUE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Last but not least, Director Wells returns.

MR. BAND: Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners, I am here today to introduce you to the IEB's Fair Deal tip program.

It should be noted that there's always on our website, the public has had the ability to send us a tip of some kind, but it's just not structured as well. Before I start, I'd like to acknowledge gaming agent Luis Lozano who suggested this that we put this program together. And I'd like to encourage that kind of thinking amongst the staff.

Fair Deal is a part of a comprehensive effort to ensure integrity of the state's gaming industry. This program will offer several convenient ways for patrons, gaming employees and/or members of the public to provide helpful information directly to the IEB.

A tip program provides the public with an organized and specific method to
directly contact the IEB with any potential concerns or personal knowledge of unethical or noncompliant gaming activity. Fear Deal allows tipsters to provide information via telephone, on-line report or email.

To educate the public of the program, we're going to generate increased awareness of this program. The Massachusetts Gaming Commission will execute a comprehensive communications campaign through a combination of marketing, traditional media, outreach and try to use to the maximum the newest technologies available including social media.

This would not have moved forward without the hard work of Elaine Driscoll, Mike Sangalang and Dan McDonald. Thank you for your hard work. Got any questions?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Question, Sir. I know tip lines, one of the challenges can be staffing them and the appropriate responses and follow-up and investigation. Are you sure our team has thought that through and there's a plan in place?

> MR. BAND: Yes. Our tip line is
going to be voicemail. And it will be checked on a regular basis by the staff currently at Plainridge Park.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Your staff? MR. BAND: Yes. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And there's a procedure to log, follow up? MR. BAND: Yes. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thanks. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Bruce, is there a way to suggest certain information would be helpful to somebody thinking about filing a tip like where you might have seen an incident? How can we kind of prompt them to make sure that information is provided?

MR. BAND: We have a form on our site that fill outs and requests specific information if possible like gaming table, the casino, the slot machine. It's also stated on our voicemail for the phone website.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Is there any practice now, Bruce, any organized practice now in this regard?

MR. BAND: There is to some extent. We have gotten some tips via email and so on on other various sites. But this kind of structures it in a much better way.

We plan to put these kind of signs around the back of the hallways in Plainville at the casinos and also near the entrances. As well as eventually we're going to have this information printed on the back of the gaming agents' business cards. So, when we give it out that information is readily available there.

I've found in other jurisdictions that probably about 60 or 70 percent of the information you get are from employees or patrons that have seen something on the floor, don't want to directly get involved but would give you a lead that way. It's always been very beneficial.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It sounds like a great program. You mentioned briefly social media. I have a 15-year-old that $I$ can only communicate by text. Would this include maybe texts at some point?

MR. BAND: Elaine would be our expert on that end of it.

MS. DRISCOLL: Yes. That's
something that we could potentially expand to at some point. Maybe once we start this and see where it goes and what people tend to use most.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, looking forward to that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As usual, this looks great. I like the design and everything. It would have been ideal as a matter of principle to see this in draft so we had a chance to brainstorm. There have actually been a couple of thoughts here and I had a couple of thoughts about it. Maybe it would have added to the content, maybe it wouldn't have, but just for future reference.

MS. WELLS: We can also modify these.

MR. BAND: It's not set in stone.
MS. WELLS: That was part of the reason of coming before the Commission and not just going off and doing this on our own was to
get feedback. So, if you have any comments on that these are all sort of --

MS. DRISCOLL: It's all mock design.
MS. WELLS: This is more the draft.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought this
was --
MS. DRISCOLL: No, these are mock
designs for --
MS. WELLS: That was the purpose of the presentation.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it's a great mock designs because it looks very official. I think it's wonderful.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's like all of our design stuff, it's really good.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Really well done.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, does anybody have a thoughts about the language?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'm
curious. The title Fair Deal, where does that --

MR. BAND: We can attribute that to Supervising Gaming Agent Burke Cain. And I
told him there would be no royalties associated with that name.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I'm trying to remember. We had FDR's New Deal.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Somebody had a Fair Deal.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Was it T.
Roosevelt Fair Deal?
MR. BAND: Could be, Square Deal.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I suspect that our gaming agents may not quite remember that, Sir.

MR. BAND: Burke has a birthday coming up. He's old enough.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I like the concept. I did see an earlier draft and frankly this is much more professional. It's just the changing around of where things were located. I think it'll be beneficial. We do want to -- We made a commitment to keep it safe and secure. Tips are one way of ensuring that.

MR. BAND: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You're going to have this in the GameSense area as well?

MR. BAND: Yes. We've already discussed it with Penn. They are on board with putting it wherever we need to put it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, would you want us to have staff just circle back with each of the Commissioners one more time before we finalize?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, if people don't have any thoughts. It's superfluous. The thing that $I$ was wrestling with was sometimes in doing something really well, it becomes so subtle that you lose --

This is for tips. This is for tips on problems. And by calling it something, which I love in a way, the Fair Deal really makes a lot of sense. And then there's some sort of nice text about the purposes and the policy objectives and so forth.

Is it grabby enough to make sure that the casual passerby is going to realize there's a tip line? I wouldn't debate the point. I might have thrown that out at an earlier phase.

We can try it for a while and give
it six months and see what happens. And if nothing much is happening, we could always try a different text. I don't have any strong feelings. I think it looks terrific. You mentioned social media.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: As you were saying that, $I$ was just thinking maybe there's of course many iterations of this that could be simplified, Twitter, Facebook posts where all of this verbiage could be summarized into something like think you see a problem call or whatever.

MR. BAND: As a matter-of-fact we've already gotten one tip via our Facebook page. MS. DRISCOLL: That's just it. We hadn't yet made it into smaller digital images and things like that because we did want to have this conversation first before we finished all the collateral. So, if there were any major changes to this, it made more sense to hold off on that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think a phone call people think of that as confidential. I don't know if they would think
the same thing with a text and/or a Facebook page post.

MR. BAND: On the site, you can print a form and also mail it. You don't have to put your contact information.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: More to a tech. question, saying it remains anonymous, how is it possible to send an email and keep that anonymous?

MR. BAND: It's not totally.
MS. DRISCOLL: Meaning we can preserve their anonymity. And we've had that conversation already.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And it says you may remain anonymous, not sure what that means but it doesn't say you will.

MS. DRISCOLL: Meaning at your request.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think the most important thing here is to have the phone that includes tips go to a place where we can check voicemail. And to have the overall title of the program Fair Deal where we can have a number of --

MR. BAND: We already had the phone line set up.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where did the tips - Do other people use that or did we just apply for it and get it?

MS. DRISCOLL: So, we spent a lot of time on that. That was one of the things. We were trying to get 1844 Fair Deal but just from developing previous crime tip programs like this, we knew that it was really important to try to get something memorable. There is a lot of access to 8477 depending upon what the combination of the first numbers would be. So, we went through many numbers to get this one.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. That's terrific.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mr. Chairman, is your reservation about this that the tips feature of it is not prominently enough represented graphically here?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's an
intuitive feeling I had. As I said --
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So, it'd be like Fair Deal and then underneath something
larger, tip line.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That was what I was getting at. I'm reluctant to get into those kinds of debates because it's so subjective. I throw it out there as a thought.

MR. BAND: We did change the initial concept to make the contact information much larger for that very reason.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, integrity tip line stands out there.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Then tips in bold gold letters right below it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was getting at.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I like the whole thing. That aside, I like the colors, our logo. It looks official.

MS. DRISCOLL: I just want to make the point too that when this was first brought to my attention and when the IEB was first starting to think about this, we did do a lot of research in terms of seeing what other gaming control boards are doing etc., etc.

Basically, what I had found in some
of my research is that other gaming control boards, although there might be requests for patron complaint forms and things like that, no one was doing anything as branded as this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Really?
MS. DRISCOLL: Yes. I found that some of the lottery agencies were actually more aggressive in that. So, although some of them were doing something like this, no one had anything as branded as this.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Have you thought about putting some of these over on the racing side of the house?

DR. LIGHTBAUM: That'd be a good idea.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
Anything else?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, good work.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you very much. I believe, if I'm not mistaken that we are completed. Any other business? Do I have a motion?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Move to
adjourn.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, aye. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
(Meeting adjourned at 2:37 p.m.)

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Massachusetts Gaming Commission March 3, 2016 Notice of Meeting and Agenda
2. Massachusetts Gaming Commission February 18, 2016 Meeting Minutes
3. Massachusetts Gaming Commission February 4, 2016 Memorandum regarding Internal Audit/Quality Assurance Status Report
4. Community College Hospitality and Resort Casino Workforce Development Progress Update
5. CATCH Institute at Bristol Community College Update
6. Massachusetts Gaming Commission Survey of MA-Based Plainridge Park Casino Vendors
7. Vendor Presentations
8. Small Business Impact Statement 205 CMR 152
9. Small Business Impact Statement 205 CMR 133
10. Massachusetts Gaming Commission March 1, 2016 Memorandum Regarding 2016 Community Mitigation Fund Applications with attachments

ATTACHMENTS:
11. 205 CMR 149 Horse Race Development Fund
12. Small Business Impact Statement 205 CMR 149
13. Massachusetts Gaming Commission

Communications Plan For the Launch of the Fair Deal Tip Program
14. 205 CMR 134 Licensing and Registration of Employees, Vendors, Junket Enterprises and Representatives and Labor Organizations
15. 205 CMR 116 Persons Required to be Licensed or Qualified
16. Massachusetts Gaming Commission February 29, 2016 Memorandum Regarding Suitability Investigation of Konami Gaming, Inc., Applicant For Licensure as a Gaming Vendor - Primary

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Nicholas Casiello, Fox Rothschild, LLP
Thomas Jingoli, Konami Gaming

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Jeff Hayden, Holyoke Community College
Darrell LeMar, Bunker Hill Community College
Robert LePage, Springfield Technical Community College

Wayne Wormley, Bunker Hill Community College

William Berardi, Bristol Community College
John Caressimo, Bristol Community College
Paul Vigeant, Bristol Community College

Mary Ann Campisano, M.A.C. Graphics
Gary Gomes, Logistico, LLC
Dennis Reardon, Kittredge Foodservice Equipment
\& Supplies
Wendy Webber, Kittredge Foodservice Equipment \& Supplies

Marlene Warner, Council on Compulsive Gambling

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
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Paul Connelly, Director of Licensing
Elaine Driscoll, Director of Communications
Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development

Alex Lightbaum, DVM, Director of Racing
Loretta Lillios, Chief Enforcement Counsel
Corean Reynolds, Intern
Karen Wells, Director IEB
Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and Responsible Gaming

John Ziemba, Ombudsman

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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.

Proceedings recorded by Verbatim means, and transcript produced from computer.

WITNESS MY HAND this 7th day of March, 2016.

LAURIE J. JORDAN
Notary Public

My Commission expires:
May 11, 2018

