

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are calling to order Public Meeting Number 230 at the gaming commission offices, December 7th at 10:00. First item on the agenda is the minutes.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes.
Mr. Chairman, I move that we approve the minutes of the meeting of November 21st of this year as they appear in the packet subject to correction for typographical errors and other immaterial matters.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Abstained.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And Commissioner
Cameron abstains because she was not at the
last meeting. We will move on to, I guess, our administrative update.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
MR. BEDROSIAN: I actually don't
have a general administrative update, but I do have a couple of items on the agenda. One is entitled "sports betting." And as you know, on Monday's report, it indicates Christy versus National College Athletics Association. In the gaming world, there was a great amount of interest in this case.

As you know, this was a challenge by the State of New Jersey to a federal law, The Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act which limits which states, namely Nevada, can have legalized sports betting. The outcome of this case could, and if I could show you my paper, could as in capital letters, have implications for potential of legalized sports betting in Massachusetts.

Having said that, based on some of the inquiries our communication directors received that I've heard reported, there appears to be some confusion about the potential implications of a court decision. I assume that confusion exists maybe in the public and other areas of the government.

Meanwhile our staff, staff counsel, Justin Stempeck and licensing director, Paul Connelly, have done some research on the legal implications of a court decision and potential operational effects on our agency.

And while there is a big condition precedent to any change in status quo, that would be a decision by a supreme court allowing states to decide whether to legalize sports betting. I'm suggesting that staff take what I call a cautious proactive approach to educating the Commission, potentially the legislature who along with the governor would make an ultimate decision to legalize sports betting if the supreme court allowed it.

If the supreme court decided this case in a way that allowed individual states to legalize sports betting, there are many issues that will need to be decided. First obviously whether to legalize sports betting, what's the appropriate tax rate, who's the regulator, who decides the number of licenses, who gives them, how sports betting could be accessed whether in person or online. These are just a few number of cases.

I know Mr. Stempeck has gone to a conference. Commissioner Macdonald himself went to a conference on sports betting. We're not under any time constraint here. I assume the supreme court will make a decision sometime later in the spring, potentially as late as the end of June.

I'm suggesting staff work on a White Paper for discussion with the Commission after the holidays, and it may be beneficial to we also consider contacting the legislature to see if our work could help them understand the decisions, again,
if any, they may be faced with depending upon the outcome of the supreme court case. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any comments? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, I agree with the assessment. I know the team has been working to keep up with all of the latest developments. You know, I've attended conferences as well in which this is a huge topic. So, I think, it's really a sound idea to put all of this knowledge and information in writing so that others can understand the issue and it educates the public as well, which I think is an important piece. So I certainly agree with your assessment, Executive Director Bedrosian.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I do, too. I have talked with staff members at the legislature, several about it, and they definitely don't understand that we don't know what this means and that leads us to one we both say, yes, it would be really good if you could give us something because if this is -- if it wins, if it comes out
in favor of permitting, then it will be a wild west show out there and people will be gambling all over the place. So he thought that it was going to be legal if that's the decision that is about to be made.

So, I think, if we structure something -- I think we should definitely have something to give to the legislature as a sort of the lay of the land today and lay of the land under each of the different outcomes. And, you know, if thinking about it -- we will be talking about it. But since we are going to do something in writing for the legislature, putting yourself in the head of a legislature, what would I need to know and what would I need to do in the event that New Jersey wins. That would be a really helpful thing to get out there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. Especially because it's not necessarily just win/loss, legal/illegal outcome. There's more than a couple it's been somewhat the supreme court does. I think
also along those lines, and I know Justin and Paul may have done a lot of research in this regard already, what other states have already been doing, there has been quite of activity getting ready for the different scenarios actually passing -- passing acts or laws that would be triggered by depending on the outcomes of some of these decisions. So, just an understanding or a chart of states with different approaches, I imagine, would be really helpful to communicate to the legislature and governor.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I would agree with our Executive Director's suggestion. I would underscore the word "cautious" as being the characterization of our approach here. I think, it's very -although, it appears that the betting is that New Jersey is going to win that from prior experience that is very difficult to predict with any confidence what a court is going to do notwithstanding the justices may have said in their or implied in their
questions.
And, furthermore, there's always the possibility of the supreme court finding for New Jersey but casting its opinion in terms that applies only to the State of New Jersey, which would leave the rest of the country in the current sadist. And then just in general, I would be -- before we spend significant resources on this, I think that we should wait and see what happens with the case before the court.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think we're talking about significant resources. I don't know why -- I assume you're pretty much current on this, Justin, in following it pretty much as it's been developing. So if we had to hire outside counsel or anything like that, $I$ think it might be unnecessary as long as you can fit it into your other work.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, they have always done. I think there is also -- I imagine that we've also been able to leverage a lot of people are doing. And
all of the licensees, $I$ know they must be looking at this at a corporate level and we have licensees operating in jurisdictions. So there is a way to do a lot of research and thought, I think, very interesting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There is the point which I don't think it will in any way be intimating we think it's going to be successful but who knows. I don't think we should hint that at all. But there are a lot of states that are teeing this up. And if there is a competitive consideration, we ought to at least give the legislature enough heads-up with enough time that if they wanted to prepare sort of or at least have some committee that knew what was going on, they had time to do that. So, I think, it's definitely worth doing.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, your point about the misconceptions that are out there about what a ruling would mean, I think is evidence that putting together a document -- and, Mr. Stempeck, I believe, you have a lot of relevant
information already and also the contacts through other online endeavors and whatnot to prepare, Mr. Connelly, prepare a document without too, too much of any left. Am I correct about that?

MR. STEMPECK: Yes. Paul and I have been keeping abreast of this material as it's been developing. I have been following very closely the developments in the supreme court, and I've read all the briefs that have been submitted following this before the supreme court as it's been pending for quite awhile, even going back for a prior White Paper, I drafted an appendix in that White Paper that addressed the Christie case.

So this is something I've had my eye on for quite a while, so I'm happy to address it in any way the Commission decides is a fit way to approach this. I think it will be extremely -- I do have contacts with a number of people in this industry who are actually talking about this and are recognized as experts, and I'm
happy to put together anything you think would be the most useful.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And one of those contacts, I believe, opined this week that Massachusetts would be one of the first to move on this issue, which I was surprised to read, International Publications.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What world does he live in?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I make a another point on saying our legislation required or directs us to look at the developments of the industry. At the time it was written of course that it was mostly concern in my opinion was online, which we have done and we continue with that White Paper that was very well-received in that topic.

But, I think, you know, the potential for something like this to happen could have big implications, and I would put it under the same protocol just to lead for us in direction from the Gaming Act to
monitor all of these activities, because they have a good reputation to the industry.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, I think, I've got a little guidance. Commissioner Macdonald is right. We can speculate about what the potential outcome is. But until it happens, we really don't know. But, I think, I have some guidance and I'm also confident Justin and Paul can produce something and keep their day jobs and why don't I bring this back for an update -- we will start on something and bring it back for an update after the holidays.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So for the budget matter, I'm going to turn it over to our budget staff.

MR. LENNON: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

MR. LENNON: I am joined by Agnes Beaulieu, and we are here for a second discussion on the anticipated FY '18 budget increase to support the operational costs of opening the MGM facility in Springfield.

As a reminder, one of myself and you, we were here on November 21st with the same information you have in your packet, and we put that information out for public comment. There were no public comments received.

To summarize the acts, I'm on page two of the memorandum is a chart that breaks out the 570,000 we're asking for by object class and object code. The majority the costs of the 14 FTEs, two are human resources and finance and administration, 11 in the IEB, all gaming agent or supervising gaming agents, and one additional licensing coordinator.

The next biggest area is contracting employees in which we are asking for four, three civilian contract investigators to supplement the MSP efforts, the one licensing representative in Springfield. There are 64,000 of costs for the GameSense responsible gaming outreach efforts and then some operational costs, circuits and for direct associated costs.

Page three of the memo lays out the regulatory authority the Commission has increased the budget during the fiscal year. It also includes a breakdown by licensee in how the assessment would be distributed if we increase from 570,000 from 23.58 million to 24.15 million.

We're asking the Commission to approve the additional costs and increase the assessment from 23.58 to 24.14. 24.15 million will allow us to move forward with posting, hiring and procure any additional costs outlined in this memorandum. If you have any questions, we're more than pleased to answer them at this time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Questions?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just I
appreciate the work you and the team have done to kind of update these numbers. Kind of going in a little bit granular on it, the hiring of the GameSense supervisor and the issue has come up of what resources are being made out in western Massachusetts for people who want to sign up for the self-exclusion program prior to MGM's opening.

I just, you know, whatever advantage we can use for the office space that we're currently leasing since access to our space of the GameSense space and MGM might still be limited, $I$ think it would be helpful to kind think that through to Mass. Council in terms of using space that we are already being at the fore set. People will have that immediate opportunity to get on the self-exclusion list as soon as possible. More of a granular in detail, too.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's good.
Others?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I made this point before, but I'll just make it again for the record, if you don't mind. I think this is a very good approach, very good document from a budgetary standpoint conservative. I felt that some of the projections in hiring are on the conservative side; in other words, on the earlier part. Maybe they turn out to be a little less up front. We'll just have to wait and see, but I'm comfortable with the way it's presented, and I will be supporting the vote.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Comments? Do I have a motion?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move the Commission approve the additional cost of the FY '18 budget increase the assessment from 23.58 million to 24.15 million as the details provided in the packet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 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.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thanks.
MR. LENNON: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. I should have pointed out
the obvious. General Counsel Blue is
absent today, and Deputy Counsel Grossman is filling in for her.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome, Deputy General Counsel.

MR. GROSSMAN: Thanks for having me.
MR. BEDROSIAN: With that I am done. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. I think we next have the ombudsman, Mr. Ziemba.

MR. ZIEMBA: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. I have several
items up for consideration today. Up first we have the quarterly report for Plainridge Park for the third quarter of this year ending September 30th, if they can join me.

So joining us today as part of the Plainridge Park team are Ruben Warren, CFO, Michele Collins, VP of marketing, Mike Mueller, VP of operations. We're also joined by Lance George, General Manager. I will turn it to the Plainridge team. MR. WARREN: Good morning. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good morning.

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

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: God morning. MR. WARREN: So for the business, I think we are pretty happy with how things have progressed. From a staffing standpoint, turnover is slowing down. We have a more stable workforce. We're excited about the things that we are doing
on the property. We will hear more about that as we get into the presentation.

So for the first slide, our first slide is total spend by the state. And so for the third quarter, we spent 1.7 million, 1.2 million or 73 percent stayed inside of the State of Mass. That number has grown about 8 percent from 2016 through 2017. So we're finding ways to make sure we seek out those venders in the state and to spend money inside of our state.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Ruben, I have a question. How has that spending being tracked in the last year, let's say, is it really stable, is it really seasonal; can you just comment on that?

MR. WARREN: It is a little
seasonal. But just to give you some numbers, 1.4 million in the first quarter, 1.6 second quarter, 1.7 in the third quarter. So as you see the business ramp up, you'll see the spend ramp up. Then, again, efforts goes to conventions and meet with local venders and make sure we're
trying to move the spend that's outside of state inside of state.

On a local spend standpoint, we spent 110,000 inside of our host communities and surrounding communities. Mansfield continues to be the leader here at 53 percent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is that some -what is that; is that some big contract?

MR. WARREN: It's going to be your print. It's going to be supplies. Those sort of things that take care of the facility. Again, we're looking to go out to look at projects or just business in general. We continue to seek, first, diversity community inside our state, and then of course we broaden the scope.

As far as diversity spend, we are hitting our goal from a total spent standpoint at 26 percent. WBE we are at 20 percent. The goal is 12. For MBE the goal is 6 percent, and we have grown it to 4 percent. For veteran it's 3 percent, and we're hitting that goal.

So just to talk about that just briefly. Again, we attended an annual women's business leader's conference Tri-town Chamber. We're getting out into the community to make sure venders understand that we want to do business with them. We are seeking out those diverse venders. We do have some minority venders that are coming on because of the effort to go out to those events, and so we expect for those numbers to continue to grow. Overall, we're meeting the goal of diversity. The goal is 21 percent, and we're at 26 percent.

And the next slide is simply just another detail of the venders. We have 21 women business enterprise, and 349,000 is what we spend in that category. From a minority vender standpoint, we have 563,000. Veteran venders we have three and $\$ 43,000$. And, again, here we lost a veteran business in the last quarter. We have picked up a minority vender because of our efforts to go out, and we have also
picked up another veteran-owned business as well, so these numbers should improve.

From an overall gaming revenue standpoint, we've had our best quarter since we opened the property.
44.5 million-dollars is in that slot revenue number. The total taxes for that quarter 21.8 million, 17.8 being state taxes and 4 million racehorse taxes.

And, again, from a quarterly standpoint year over year, the business is up 12 percent. From a standpoint just to restate the numbers, 368 million in net slot revenues and a little over 180 million-dollars in taxes since inception of the property.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Can you -- I think we talked about this before. But is that just you're marketing a little differently, you're understanding what the customer would like and you're tailoring your efforts, is that the reason for the 12 percent increase?

MR. WARREN: It's that. It's along
with us trying new and different things. We're doing boxing events. We're having entertainment at the property. We also create relationships with our customers. We're getting out with venders as well. We're more into the community making sure that people understand we are business, not just from a business standpoint but from a relationship standpoint as well. So, I think, the team has done a great job of just getting out and making sure that people are comfortable at the property. We better understand our customers as well.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Commissioners, I
think I told you individually. I was at the property Saturday evening and the comedy acts, and they were doing two shows. It couldn't have been more crowded. I walked around the property about five minutes. I would say 95 percent of the seats were full.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the floor you're talking about? MR. BEDROSIAN: On the floor. No,
the comedy act was upstairs. There were two shows upstairs. The floor itself was 90 to 95 percent the seats were full, and there were plenty of people milling around. So in terms of a Saturday evening, it seemed extremely, extremely busy.

MR. WARREN: That comedy act, two shows, the first show sold out, second show was pretty filled as well. So, again, we're trying different things, and it seems to be working. Michele will get into more of the details about that.

From a lottery standpoint, incredible numbers, 891,000 for the third quarter. It's almost a 21 percent increase over the year. And, so, we are finding ourselves still happy with our business. But, hopefully, the community is seeing the same increase in business, and we can see that here with the lottery.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Have you changed anything with regard to location of lottery products or is just people are aware and are buying those products?

MR. WARREN: I think that they're aware. We've been there for a few years now. We really have not moved where the machines are positioned. But people -- I think, it's a combination of the lottery is doing a better job of putting out things that the public wants, trying new different types of games. But also, I think, our customers understand that it's here. It's a convenience factor, and we have business.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Is this your best quarter since opening?

MR. WARREN: Our best quarter, yes, absolutely.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are these sales largely bulk sales? I know sometimes you'll buy tickets and give them away and stuff. Are these largely bulk or is this mostly actual retail?

MR. WARREN: Retail.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It is. So the numbers aren't this big because of you guys buying a whole bunch of tickets.

MR. WARREN: No, it's not inflated
by us buying or programming. It's really them either we sell in the gift shop. We have a few machines sitting around the property, and they are just taking advantage of it. It's a convenience factor, I mean, right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There is one point here that I made before but I think, Elaine, this is something that's worth noting at least. There was a big article in some of the media recently about the concern that the lottery sales maybe leveling off. They basically contributed about a billion-dollars a year to local aid. Most of the profit from the lottery goes to the cities and towns and more local aid.

And there has been concern that cities and towns that maybe there is going to be less money coming because of the lottery flattening. But there is a lot of money coming from the casino business. Looking at -- you know, assuming you do about 20 million in your last quarter, it's
going to be 80 million-dollars in calendar 2017 that goes to local aid from just this facility, which is like 8 percent of the total billion, total billion.

So even as the lottery flattens, cities and towns don't need to be worried about lack of growth because there is, in fact, a lot of growth in local aid by way of the share that goes out of the casino gaming. So it's a note -- it's worth everybody remembering that people don't think of the casinos as contributing to local aid but everybody thinks about the lottery contributing to the local aid. And the legislation got it right and took a big chunk of our tax revenue and gave it to local aid, so cities and towns ought to love this.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Ruben, is there any sense anecdotal or otherwise as to who plays the lottery, you know, products at the casino?

MR. WARREN: Everyone. I mean, I think that our customers, I think, see it

## Page

as a convenience as they win jackpots, as they leave with a little money in their hands or they maybe even budget for it. Sometimes we see them come in right off the elevator, and they go right to the machines. And, so, it's a combination of them coming in. While they are there, we have them at the bars as well, in the gift shop and then on their way out, so we see a combination of everyone.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: There's no kind of subgroup of your customers that are doing it.

MR. WARREN: No.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If you're trying your luck, you might as well try every possible avenue.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: That is the way I am thinking about it. You have a select group of people who --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We've got clear gamblers.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a really deceiving circumstance.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Does Penn have experience with lottery sales in other jurisdictions; is there a similar phenomenon in other jurisdictions or is this unusual?

MR. WARREN: I am not sure. We do have lottery in other jurisdictions. Don't have information if they are seeing the same phenomenon. I believe that it goes in hand-in-hand. And other states that I have worked in, the casino does not hurt lottery sales. Here it's been impressive to see that we definitely have helped it seems in our surrounding communities as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Our research team has either -- it's either been flat in some communities as the whole state has been or increasing, which the whole state has not been. But our statute made such a big point about having our licensees protect the lottery. I was just interested to know whether this is unusual.

Because you had to negotiate -- you know it, the public may not -- that you had
to negotiate with the lottery and work out an arrangement to try to promote lottery sales as part of your license application. I'm just curious whether that -- Lance, do you have any idea whether this is unusual or not?

MR. GEORGE: I'm not sure if this is unusual. Certainly the relationship we had with the lottery going in worked out well. Initially we did relocate some of the machines to put them in more desirable locations. I'm not sure I can speak to the dramatic increase we're seeing year over year however.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Interesting.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think -- let me make two points. There is a second study of the lottery coming next spring, so I'd very curious as to why, if anything, has changed. I know our researchers is going to be at least in that position to be able to answer that question or at least speculate in an informed way.

And I think that maybe what is at
play here is the tremendous brand that the Massachusetts lottery has on itself.

There's tremendous presence, and it'd be very hard to compare in my opinion to other states, because it gets such brand and power.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Doubles one and two or two and three. It's greater than the combination of two and three, states two and three in the lottery. So you're right about that, it is a unique and successful brand.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you for bringing up the point about the research. I was going to ask, you know, when do we go back and look at that, because obviously it's also a concern of the impact of retail establishments. It would be fun to kind of grab out the success you've had in gaming revenue and see if there is some alignment with the success of the growth obvious of the lottery sales and see if it's proportionate.

MR. WARREN: I feel the lottery is outgrowing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's growing faster. You can see it on the charts.

MR. WARREN: Third quarter
12 percent. We would love to see 20 percent growth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That would be a bonus Christmas day.

MR. WARREN: Yes, it would. I'll turn it over to Mike.

MR. MUELLER: Good morning, Chairman, Commissioners. Looking at some compliance numbers in our chart here. Looking for Q3, we had over 680,000 visitors at our property. And of those that resulted in almost 22,000 ID checks by our security officers at the various entrances.

With those almost 22,000 , we had 390 patrons that we turned away. 19 of those were minors, 104 were underage and 267 of those patrons either had an expired or invalid or no ID. Also under those

682,000, we had two minors that did get on board or two underage, I'm sorry. One was for under admitting, one was under 16.

Looking at employment, currently we have a total of 476 employees with 317 being full time and 159 being part time. We remain at a 67 percent, 33 percent split for full time to part time. That was the same we had last quarter.

Looking at diversity, 23 percent of our employees our hitting our diversity goal -- are allowing us to exceed our diversity goal of 10 percent, 4 percent veterans and Massachusetts residents make up 67 percent of our total workforce. Looking at the local community employment, which encompasses Plainville, Mansfield, Wrentham, Foxborough, and Attleboro, North Attleboro, that is currently 35 percent.

In Q3 our female to male split was 48 percent female and 52 percent male. With that being said, we do have some exciting initiatives with Penn regarding women in the workforce, and I'd like to
turn that over to Michele to speak on. MS. COLLINS: So in October, Penn launched what's called "Women Leading at Penn," and it's an initiative that we partner with the Global Gaming Women. Our CMO, Jennifer Wiseman, is cochair of the board, and really what it is it's educating and helping women in management goals become leaders of the gaming industry. So some of the initiatives include allowing us to network, inspire and encourage women to apply for leadership roles. Female executives across the Penn company are champions at each of the properties, and I'm excited to be the champion for Plainridge Park Casino. So it's a great opportunity for me to work with other women in the industry who maybe currently aren't in management roles but would like to pursue a management role, and it's giving them the tools to do that.

So some of the tools would include leadership skills, confidence, presence in how they present, navigating workplace,
come in comfortable talking to all levels of employees and staff, negotiation skills, particularly with salary. It's known that many women don't come back with any numbers higher than what they are offered, so it's an important skill for them to learn.

Emotional intelligence, and then of course just the life or balance.

So as we move forward over the course of the next year, we'll be working on various initiatives. So I'm excited to be able to report back to you in the next quarter to give you more feedback of what we learned and the progress that we're making.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When you say "initiatives" -- go ahead.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You started before I did.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't mean to. I don't mean to.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's okay.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are there classes or sessions or what actually -- what will
happen?
MS. COLLINS: So there's training
and there's sessions with the Global Gaming Women throughout the year, so they'll hold seminars. They'll do what's called speak up and lean in and it's core groups, focus groups that meet and really teach women to become comfortable speaking in an environment like that, challenging them, talking about topics that they find challenging in the workplace.

And then at the end of the year in October in Las Vegas, there's a really big seminar where everyone comes together and just kind of shares what they learned and shares their feedback.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Will you bring this down to the initial levels of supervisor? In other words, it's hard to get to that point without thinking you can, you know, start off in an entry level position and then have the ability to move up to the next level.

MS. COLLINS: That's the primary
focus.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It is.
MS. COLLINS: Is the level below supervisor. To your point, they don't have or some women don't feel they have the skills to get there. So it's really to provide them with all the tools that they need to get to be, you know, the VP of marketing or the CMO or GM someday at a property.

So at a property level, we will be working directly with our women staff to educate them and provide these tools across the entire Penn universe, and then it rolls up into Global Gaming Women, which is kind of the overarching across all of the gaming industry.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And, I think, from experience it really helps to look at maybe where if you look at all your levels of supervision and all your categories of employees and then see where you maybe a little weak at your property and say, okay, how do we change -- what do we do to
encourage someone we think maybe very talented over here and maybe move them over so they have experience there, and that can help with your overall leadership team. But I think that's -- I have found that is really helpful, not just general let's talk to everyone.

But where are you really, you know, looking at every level. Because there are some places that women think, you know, I just -- I can't imagine myself working there when in actuality they have the skills to do that job. So great, this looks like a good initiative, and I'm glad you're undertaking it.

MS. COLLINS: Yes, me too. We're excited.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Michele, what does CMO stand for?

MS. COLLINS: Chief marketing officer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the Global
Gaming Women, is that an industry-wide association that you're coordinating with?

MS. COLLINS: Me not directly, so I'm a member of it. But our CMO at Penn National, Jennifer Wiseman, is cochair of the board, and there are several board members on Global Gaming Women that are across the global gaming.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Different.
MS. COLLINS: Yes, all over the country, Las Vegas, big -- yes, and they are high up where they have a lot of experience with consulting. So they are able to share what they learned, trickle it down to those of us who are part of the committee, and then we can share it and learn how to train and skill our folks. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Okay. MS. COLLINS: Local communities, we continue to be partners with our local community and charity and contributions. There is the highlights here are New Hope, which is creating communities free from violence. Also, the Town of Foxborough and Foxborough Discretionary Fund, we were able to provide charity to them and they can
distribute it amongst the areas that need it and then Habitat for Humanity.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How is the firetruck coming for the garage? A little low firetruck.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: She may not be aware of that, Mr. Chair.

MR. ZIEMBA: It's on its way, and it hasn't been purchased as of yet. MS. COLLINS: It's coming.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Better get it there quick. You never know what's going to happen.

MS. COLLINS: And then our partnerships, again, as we present to you quarter to quarter, we really gain traction with working with partnerships, including the hotels. We've created stay and play packages for our quests. TPC Boston was a new one that we did this past summer, which was incredible because it allowed us to bring some of our best players to TPC and experience the championship. And for the championship that they had for partners,

Plainridge actually won, so that was exciting. Mike Mueller was on that team.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is that right.

MR. MUELLER: We had a lot of help.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You had help?
MR. MUELLER: Yes. But it was a great opportunity to get out there and meet --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You played that course.

MR. MUELLER: Played the course.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's a beautiful course.

MR. MUELLER: Not necessarily played it well, but I played the course.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Little ball
in the fescue once or twice.
MS. COLLINS: It was a handicap advantage, I believe.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It sounds like you're familiar with it, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have not had the opportunity to play it yet, but I'm
been down there watching tournaments and it's just a beautiful course, yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You can see the way to that Commissioner's heart. Stick that in your back pocket.

MS. COLLINS: What's nice about that is it's created relationships, and now we're working direct with TPC to offer it to our guests, again, the golf packages. So it's an amenity that we will be able to offer them that currently we weren't doing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What happens on home Patriots day games; what happens to the business on a Sunday when the Patriots are home?

THE WITNESS: So the first year we saw significant impact and --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Significant drop-off originally.

MS. COLLINS: Correct. But as Ruben mentioned, as we started to understand our database and know our customers, we have been able to create promotions and offers to these guests that they are coming in.

So we are seeing much less of an impact than we're actually seeing growth year over year on those days. A lot of it has to do with the time of day. So a one p.m. game may impact us more than an eight p.m. game. But we've made a lot of progress with seeing increases and kind of building our promotions around the games versus just not doing anything at all.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Do you find there is any pattern of people who have been at the game coming to the casino?

MS. COLLINS: No. I think a big piece of that is if you've been to a game, after the game ends, they really direct all traffic north. So they are kind of pushing the flow of traffic to 95 North versus allowing them to go on Route 1 South, which makes it very difficult for people to get there. So most people who are on the property are there prior to the game or during the game but not so much afterwards. Plus there is a lot of tailgating going on, SO...

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A lot of what? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Tailgating. MS. COLLINS: And then again, we continued our relationship with the Bruins. We added in a 98.5 radio. We did a Patriots package with them, which has worked out very well where we had them at the Revolution Lounge broadcasting live during Monday night football, and we've been tailgating at Rodman Ford prior to the games.

So it's just an opportunity for us to really get out there with awareness targeting this customer base that in the past really we weren't. And then again, NBC Sports with the Celtics, which they are doing very well, so it worked out for us. And then Wrentham Village Premium Outlets, we continued our valet partnership with them over the course of the holiday season, and we will renew it for next year. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: A valet partnership?

MS. COLLINS: Yes. So what happens is we're sponsoring the valet at Wrentham. So what they do is they are wearing logo Plainridge, and you can park your car there. We'll put a call to action and a little Plainridge water bottle. And, again, it's just to get that awareness out that we're trying to drive traffic back to the property. I'm working with them as well as giving that in Q1 fair sales. So we're looking at doing a call to action where you purchase a certain amount and bring your receipt to us, we would give them some sort of offer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MS. COLLINS: Marketing highlights, as mentioned earlier, they stole my thunder with the Bob Marley show this past weekend. It was incredible. It was two shows. The first one was sold out, and then the second one, I think, we had about 50 seats open. And I'm not sure if you're familiar with Bob Marley but New England loves him, so it was a great turnout.

We had a big promotion on the floor, so we had about 600 people in the doors that normally wouldn't be there in addition to our database customers that were there for the promotion. So that's why it was so busy and very exciting on the floor.

We're looking at other opportunities to do more in that loft area, that upstairs area. So the next big one is December 16th. You recall we had partnered with Northeast Boxing in May, so we'll be doing that again. But in addition to that, the Dropkick Murphys will be doing a charity event and a holiday concert in the upstairs space. So, again, that's an opportunity to reach out to the demographic that typically wouldn't be in our database.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: How many people can you hold in that upstairs above the racing area, that room?

MS. COLLINS: So seated in an event like Bob Marley is about 350 to 400 , and then a standing room only is 550.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: WOw.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. MS. COLLINS: That's it.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Good report.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much.

MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, now we turn to a brief summary of the status of the Wynn Boston Harbor pedestrian bridge study. As you're aware, part of the Wynn Boston environmental -- Wynn Boston Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act, MEPA requirements, that the Commission had applied in its Section 61 findings, Wynn Boston Harbor was required to provide $\$ 250,000$ to study a pedestrian and bicycle crossing that would span the Mystic River to Somerville from a landing spot near the Wynn facility.

Earlier this year, the Commission voted to modify the Section 61 findings to authorize Wynn to use the funding to begin the design of the bridge instead of just
paying for another study of the bridge. The bridge connection had already been studied as recently as 2009.

This request and approval by the Commission to use the funding for design was meant to expedite the planning for this bridge that you provide significant regional benefits.

First and foremost, the bridge could provide Wynn Boston Harbor in the Lower Broadway and Gateway center sections of Everett enhance access to the Orange Line. As you're aware in 2014, the state completed construction of an MBTA Orange Line station at Assembly Row. A bridge could provide a direct connection between Somerville and Everett providing Everett access to rapid transit that it currently does not have.

Further, the bridge would help provide new connections to the regional bike and pedestrian path network. On the Everett side, Wynn Boston Harbor, as you know, is constructing a 20 -foot wide scenic
public harbor walk that will extend the entire shoreline of the property and connect to the adjacent state-owned gateway park.

On the Somerville/Boston side of the Mystic River, as summarized by the Mystic River Watershed Association, a new waterfront path connecting Draw 7 Park in Somerville near the Assembly Row's T-station with Route 99 Sullivan Square is currently under design and permitting. The key missing link that's moving forward at the same time that the nine acre park will be going through a DCR led redesign revitalization effort.

In addition, as you know, the Commission through the Community Mitigation Fund has provided funding for the study and design of two other new bike and pedestrian connections in the area. In 2016, we provided funding for a study of the extension of the Northern Strand bike path from Wellington Street in Everett to the Mystic River. And as I mentioned, this
proposed extension in tandem with the bridge would connect to plan DCR pathways, and then potentially to Assembly Row.

And then earlier this year, the Commission also provided funding for the so-called Medford connector in which the city requests $\$ 60,000$ to study to conduct an engineering and feasibility study for a new multiuse path on the southern side of the Mystic.

As for the status of the planning, earlier this year international design and engineering firms AD Com Beam (phonetic) were selected to complete the 25 percent design of the bridge. They and Wynn have been convening a working group of interested parties to get this design going. The group includes such agencies as DCR, the MBTA, MassDOT, the Gaming Commission, representatives from Everett, Somerville, the Mystic River Watershed Association and Assembly Row's developer Federal Realty.

The group plans to wrap up its
planning by the end of this year with a public presentation as early as January. It's really working hard to develop a true cost estimate for the bridge. We don't have that cost estimate as of this date, but it will be significantly more than the 5 to 7 million-dollars that they came up with in a previous study that predated the Assembly Row station.

In order to move forward with further design and construction of the bridge, the agencies and interested parties will need to come up with a way to fund this bridge, and that's underway right now.

So with that, let me turn to Joe Delaney who will tell you a little more about the connections on the bridge and the regional network.

MR. DELANEY: Thank you. This first slide that we've got here was put together by the Mystic River Watershed Association as part as their greenway planning, and it's really a greet graphic here because it shows the whole region around the Wynn

Boston Harbor and, you know, the surrounding communities. And it shows T-stations. It shows bike paths, pedestrian connections, existing proposed and so on.

So if you look at this graphic, the solid blue lines are existing paths that have been already been constructed. The dash blue are those that are on planning and the sort of dash light blue, which the Mystic River Watershed Association calls "envision," which I think means they probably don't have any real hard plan for those, but it will be logical to connect these up.

I think if you can see from this that if all of these connections are made, it really -- it's a game-changer here for that area where you have access to public transportation, you know. Then you look at across the river at Assembly Row, they'll building housing there and other things. So it really will help pedestrian bikes, public transportation. It all just makes
sense when you look at it from this big picture.

And on the right-hand side of this slide, you'll see there are two projects that are listed there, the Mystic Crossing, which is what we're talking about. And then the Draw 7 Park path, that is a park that is owned by DCR, which is basically the landing spot for the proposed bridge.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the Somerville side.

MR. DELANEY: On the Somerville side, yes. So on the next slide, this is where the work is leading here. And just for reference, on the right-hand side of the slide here is the Wynn Boston Harbor project. You can see some of the walkway around that harbor walk that they are doing and the event's lawn and so on.

On the left-hand side, the white structure you see there, that's the Assembly station. What you see in red is proposed bridge structure. What you see in green are the connections to those bridge
structures on land. And then the gray line that you see above the main red line of the bridge, that is the existing MBTA bridge that carries the Newburyport commuter rail line across.

So just to discuss how we kind of got to this point, you know, the big challenges that we have here, the first big challenge is permitting. Anytime you come across a waterway, there's a lot of permitting. There's 20 some odd permits that this project needs. The good news is that everybody really likes this project, and everybody seems to be pulling on the same end of the rope. So, I think, that even though it will take time to get the permitting done, it certainly seems to be doable.

But just from a physical construction standpoint, there are a bunch of challenges here, and the main one is really just the grades that you have to deal with.

The first thing is right down the
middle of the river we have navigational channel, so there has to be a certain amount of clearance over that so the boats can get through. And because that MBTA bridge is a fixed bridge, that height is what essentially controls. We have to be at the same height as that bridge. So that's one gray that we have to meet. We have to maintain a maximum of 20 to 1 slope on the bridge for handicap accessibility and just for reasonable grades for bike riders and so on to get over there. You can go to a steeper grade, but then you need to put steps in and rest areas and other things, which we're trying to avoid.

On what we're calling the southern landing, which is the Somerville side, you can see that that bridge has to cross under the railroad bridge. And in addition to that, there's an existing path that goes under the railroad bridge. So we're going to have to path that grade, a pedestrian bridge and then a railroad bridge over it.

And that spot right there is the only place that it all works. So that spot is kind locked in to where it has to be to get all of these things to do.

And then another piece of this is that we needed to leave enough room in there in case at some point in the future the MBTA wanted to build a Silver Line extension on its own bridge in that area. So there is we left enough room to make sure that that could happen. There are no plans for that particular thing, but we just wanted to make sure that there was ample space for that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You mean widening that existing bridge?

MR. DELANEY: Either widening the existing bridge or building a separate bridge or whatever. We just made sure that we left a big chunk of space that would allow that to happen. Like I said, it's in no one's plans right now. But the MBTA didn't want to preclude that from happening in the future while building, so we did
that as well.
So then the other big piece of this is where you see on the Assembly Row station we have what we're calling the Head House connection. So the existing Assembly Row station is on the railroad tracks. We have to come over the railroad tracks from the Assembly Row station and down to the gray level. So there will need to be a bridge across the tracks with an elevator to get you back down down to grade.

There are two options that are being shown here. One we're calling the Northern Head House connection and the other is the Southern Head House connection. Now, from just a pure distance standpoint, the Southern Head House connection makes a whole lot more sense. It's a shorter route. The problem is the way the station is designed, it will require a whole lot more work internal to the station to make it work and would be a bit more expensive from early cost estimates.

The second option is on that
northern connection easier to do, a little bit less expensive but less desirable because it's a longer distance. But, I think, whichever the case is, the key to this whole thing is making sure that people who are using this have an ability to get from Assembly Row, over the bridge, over the -- excuse me, over the tracks and to the bridge over the river without actually having to pay a fair, you know. So that's going to be essentially a pedestrian connection in addition to an access to the station. So, again, another challenge there.

And on this southern land, you can see these green lines that lead to the Head House are kind of a circuitous route, and the reason that is is that is Draw 7 Park right there. And DCR right now is designing -- the park as it exists today is not really much of a park. There is a parking lot. There is a little fishing ramp there, and then there is a couple of soccer nets, and it's really not in very
good shape.
So DCR is going to be rebuilding that whole park. ACOM has been working with DCR to make sure that whatever we do works with whatever they do, so they have been sharing plans back and forth. They have a couple of options. ACOM has assured us that they can make it work with either option. So whatever they come up with will work with this plan here. And, presumably, DCR will include some of these at grade walkways in their plan and will bid that out as part of their project when that goes ahead.

I think with that, that's sort of the highlights of it. They're looking at a couple of different options for styles of bridge. We're aren't ready to show anything yet. But an arch bridge seems to be the more favored design. They are also looking at what's known as a spine beam bridge. Essentially, once the layout is done, you can do any kind of bridge you want here. It just all comes down to
esthetics, costs and so on. So right now they are working on those couple of alternatives and, you know, this is just really an exciting project.

MR. ZIEMBA: One thing $I$ want to mention and emphasize on what Joe said is that all of the parties seem to be working very, very well together. Some of the big details about how much this is going to cost and who is going to pay for it remain to be determined, but it seems that all of these parties are trying to figure how they are going to contribute either financially or otherwise to the project.

And I'm very pleased to report to the Commission that Wynn Boston Harbor has agreed to provide funding for this project. The actual amount of the funding remains to be determined, but they have stated that they will help provide funding for this project, because it's a very important regional contributor.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For the construction.

MR. ZIEMBA: For the construction. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Joe, I had a quick question. The bridge design, how do you get on the bridge if there was say a medical emergency with a pedestrian? I mean, at grade the vehicle can kind of drive on the grass or whatever. But why does it have to get serviced by some type of emergency?

MR. DELANEY: Yes. Right now all of the bridges, the pedestrian bridges that the state builds are all at least 12 feet wide. They have been looking at a 12-foot width, 14-foot width, something on that nature. It all depends on what style of bridge it is. If it's an arch bridge, it will be just a complete open width. It won't be separated -- right now they are not talking about separating the lanes.

It will probably have a yellow line down the middle of it to keep people on their own side. But if someone wanted to cross over, they could. So that would be wide enough to get a vehicle out there, and
they would have to create obviously some access points to do that.

You know, there's other things like maintenance, snow maintenance. Right now they use small vehicles to clean the bridges and the plows actually use kind of a rubber tipped blade so that they don't tear up the surfaces and things like that. So all of those things you have to think about when you're designing one of these things.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Roughly how long would it be from the northern part of the station to let's say, you know, right around the entrance of the casino, how long of a walk or bike?

MR. ZIEMBA: About 10 minutes.
MR. DELANEY: Yes. I think about 2,300 feet is roughly what they were talking about.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You know, I have to say from my working in the mitigation review team that this regional
picture here that's represented in the first slide that Joe showed is incredibly impressive and exciting. And I say that not because Macdonald Park in Medford is going to be substantially improved, but it really is extremely impressive that what had been largely a dead river, polluted river is becoming a waterfront and a bike and pedestrian path for the whole region to improve, and what's going on at the Wynn site along the shoreline is the most dramatic expression of that.

One specific question, though, Joe, is that when we were out at the Wynn site several weeks ago that, amongst the things that we did, is you took us to the new Silver Line facility in Chelsea, and there was also talk at that time about the extension of the Silver Line Mystic bus service Silver Line, not train, an extension of that right down to the Wynn site. And if my recall of the geography is right, it would end up right at the foot of the pedestrian bridge. Could you perhaps
share with others, because that's not represented in the graph, in the regional graphic here.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. So as you know, we participated in the Lower Mystic Regional Working Group, which is another collection of agencies that take a look at some of transportation projects in the immediate vicinity, and a lot of the economic development and growth that is expected over the next 20 to 30 years for the entire region, including the Wynn facility, but there are a number of different projects in Somerville and Boston and Everett right around that region that they can be served through enhanced transportation access.

And one of the projects that's being discussed is the extension of the Silver Line, as you mentioned, Commissioner, from its current terminus in Chelsea down along the path down near the Wynn facility, the exact plan for that extension obviously is sort of many moons away. It's in its
infancy.
But some of the thoughts would be that it could actually as you're coming down the path towards the casino, you can take a left across the property and get onto Lower Broadway, and then go across the Allford Street bridge onto Rutherford Ave. and further destinations.

And, so, it wouldn't exactly have a terminus right at the bridge itself. It would be a little bit north of there, either north more towards the McDonald's access or a little bit south right above the Wynn utility section.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think this
is a very exciting prospects, and the level of design and thought that have gone into it, I think, is a testament to just what you mentioned that there is a lot of interest by multiple parties in this coming to fruition. I'd very be interested in those cost estimates as more detail gets into this project.

I know I'm not the first one to offer up front but if it's offer money up front, that's sometimes the Chairman, but this is the sort of thing that would likely come to fruition if everybody contributes. And, I mean, cities, the state, the Community Mitigation Fund to report what we will review is right up in my view of some of the purposes that really mitigates traffic in that area that has been in -- if there's one thing that everybody told us in those hearings was: Can we do anything about traffic in that Sullivan Square? And, I think, this begins to do significant at least in theory, and those are probably numbers we need to also understand as more work comes in this area.

MR. ZIEMBA: So we'll continue to have discussions with all of the partners and as you mentioned -- so a tremendous amount of credit goes to a lot of our sister agencies, namely DCR and the MBTA and MassDOT and the cities, obviously Everett and Somerville and Boston that are
already working on all of these projects that will just convene in this one area to make it a succuss. But we'll continue to explore what contributions we could have.

And, obviously, we can't make any commitments unless we come to the Commission. So as things get closer, we'll come back to the Commission with further reports. And in between meetings, we can brief individual Commissioners about the status of any conversations.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's great.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I wonder the terminal point at the top, the north, looks like it's assuming a lot of flow of -pedestrian flow. Isn't that behind the casino or is there actually -- is that the connection?

MR. DELANEY: No. That landing spot is right next to the event lawn right now. You can see there's a little turnaround for the access drive there and then that's sort of oval shape, that's the lawn side.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Where it
says 10 feet plus 10 feet, that's where you can get off the ramp and get onto the property to the harbor walk. Where does that other --

MR. DELANEY: The other piece goes -- they are required to extend that up underneath -- back underneath the railroad bridge again and over to the gateway center.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh I see.
MR. DELANEY: So that would connect over to the gateway center, which has a series of paths along the river over there. But the other big piece is that the City of Everett is looking to extend that Northern Strand bike trail down through the gateway center, so it would be a direct bike connection on the Northern Strand sort of behind the gateway center over this bridge, which would give you access all the way from Lynn down to Assembly Row.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Didn't we fund a study to do just that?

MR. ZIEMBA: We did, we did, and
that's currently underway.
MR. DELANEY: So, yeah, they are doing that study now to define the alignment and where it can go. And then there are some requirements under Chapter 91 licenses for the owners of the gateway center participate in all this and all that kind of stuff. So, again, it's lots of moving pieces, a lot of participants in this thing. But, you know, if it all comes together, $I$ think this is going to be fabulous.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Great update.

MR. ZIEMBA: Mr. Chairman, would you like me to move forward on the mitigation fund? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll take a quick break.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are ready to reconvene, and we are back to Ombudsman Ziemba.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you. Next on the agenda is the 2018 mitigation fund application guidelines. Chairman and Commissioners, in your package you will find traffic guidelines and red line of the guidelines to indicate changes from the truck prior draft that you reviewed in October. I've also included a memorandum which highlights changes that were made based on your suggested input from the October 26 th meeting and meetings with the Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees.

Since we last met, the commission staff has had robust meetings with the Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees and both Region A and B. The subcommittee on community mitigation and the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee are scheduled to meet later this month.

Additionally, the Commission
received four comments as a result of the public comment request posted on November 1st. Input from the Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees and a review of the comments have been considered in the guidelines.

My goal for today is to understand if there are additional questions that the Commission would like to explore as we finalize the guidelines for the 2018 program or if the Commission would like further clarification or discussion on any of the proposed new elements of the guidelines.

We anticipate coming before the Commission once more on December 21 st to finalize these guidelines. In our LCMAC meetings, we had indicated to all the communities that we are hopeful to approve the guidelines by December 7th, but we always had anticipated that we were going to have meetings of the subcommittee and community mitigation and the Gaming Policy Advisory Committee and, unfortunately, due
to a couple of canceled meetings due to lack of quorum, those needed to be continued to be scheduled. So although we could consider the guidelines for finalization today, it's my recommendation that we get further from both the subcommittee, as that has always been our plan.

So we have yet to set a plan spending goal for next year's program. As you see in the attached, we recommended some increases in allocations such as transportation and workforce spending. This may have an impact on the total dollar value of applications we received in February. Last year we set $\$ 3.4$ million as a spending target. After reviewing the applications this year, we authorized approximately $\$ 2.2$ million in spending.

However, we did not receive an expected application from the Hampden County Sheriff's Office. This would have likely increased the spending this year. If we set the plain spending at
approximately the same level of last year as last year, $\$ 3.5$ million, for example, there can still be available funding for police training costs, which I will explain in more detail shortly.

We have approximately $\$ 10$ million in unallocated dollars remaining in the CMF until MGM Springfield is operational.

Those funds will be necessary for the 2018 fund and the 2019 fund. If we spend, allocate $\$ 6$ million for this upcoming year for all purposes, specific impacts, transportation, workforce police training, we would have approximately $\$ 4$ million for the 2019 fund out of the initial CMF funding.

However, because MGM Springfield is due to open during the third quarter of next year, we may get additional funding --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which is the first quarter of FY ' 20 , right?

MR. ZIEMBA: Third quarter of the calendar year.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Third quarter of the calendar year but first quarter of $F Y$ '19, correct?

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. We may get additional funding into the CMF. We've been using approximately $\$ 6.5$ million for a full year's worth of contributions into the CMF for MGM Springfield once it is stabilized. We had some projections and some revenue reports from Plainridge Park that show that it does take a couple of years before the facilities get their marketing stabilized.

So given that, it's possible that we would not hit that number in the first year, that $\$ 6.5$ million figure. However, without being too aggressive with an estimate, perhaps we could allocate approximately one and a half million into the fund during the final four months of 2018 from MGM Springfield.

So, Mr. Chairman, the way that we've been approaching the estimates for the amount of funds going into the fund when we make our decisions is that we based it on
the end of December before the February of funding round. So we're not counting revenues that will be coming in during the remainder of the fiscal year. We just cut it off. It's a conservative approach.

By the application date in 2020, it's anticipated that MGM Springfield to be operational for the whole of 2019 and Wynn Boston Harbor for approximately half of the year. It's not inconceivable that the program would be well in excess of \$10 million by 2020. Once both facilities are fully operational and marketing is adjusted, it is our hope that $\$ 18$ million can be put into the fund each year from both of those facilities.

Given these estimates, it doesn't seem that the Commission could set a -- it does seem that the Commission could set a plan spending target of $\$ 6$ million for the 2018 program. Again, this is just a target. It's meant to convey an understanding to those applying about what spending the commission may authorize.

The guidelines state very clearly that the Commission may actually allocate more than this target spending or less than this target spending amount. Why don't I stop there to see if the Commissioners have any discussion regarding what is planned over the next couple of years.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So maybe to summarize just what you said, we set a target of 6 million for 2018. Then given some conservative estimates, we could have six and a half, is that correct, or five and a half for the following year, and then a ramp up of ten and -- yes.

MR. ZIEMBA: Ten and maybe more.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So do you have any sense as to whether there is from the Community Mitigation Advisory Committees this will be increasing that that figure to 6 million from what figure, remind me.

MR. ZIEMBA: So we had 3.5 last year. And with the local committees, we actually didn't get any recommendations.

We didn't ask for any recommendations on the overall amount. And, specifically, because there are some new categories here with the police training costs, we could add to that amount. So let me get into some of the details of what that spending would encompass.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: About the 6.5 million?

MR. ZIEMBA: With the 6 million for the year.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, 6 million.
MR. ZIEMBA: So at the October 26 th meeting of the Commission, the Commission asked for additional input on police training costs. The Commission asked for input on whether eligibility for specific impact grants should be expanded to include costs that may incur prior to operations for police training. The 2017 guidelines did not specifically authorize funding for the police training costs, and instead limited specific impact funding for construction-based impacts.

In previous years, the Commission had already authorized funding for some preoperational costs such as workforce development and training and transportation planning activities but did not specify police training.

The attached draft, the draft that you have in your packets specifically authorize as the police training costs if the Commission chooses to expand eligibility for police training. Instead of simply listing police training costs as another eligible activity, the Commission could alternatively create a new grant category for such costs.

And what $I$ mean by that is, if the Commission deems police training costs should be included in the 2018 guideline, it has a couple of options on how to do that, as we do in the draft of just making it another eligible activity under specific impact grants or could create a new category similar to the transportation planning grants or the non-transportation
planning grants or the workforce pilots. But the option for your consideration included in the guidelines is just adding it to the specific impact grants, but specifying that it's an expense that is not specifically a construction-based expense.

The new proposed draft also includes an option to support regional approaches to mitigation needs and recognition that some mitigation requires the commitment of more than one community. For example, the 2018 discussion draft allows communities to submit a joint application.

In order to further reach a cooperation, the Commission reasonably discussed the potential establishment of incentive funding beyond the amount stated in the guidelines for applications involving more than one community.

In addition to the promotion of regional approaches, the Commission discussed that an incentive might allow for larger projects that with potentially greater benefits and allow under last
year's limits and this year's proposed limits.

One alternative to promote regional cooperation is regional incentive award is outlined in the attached draft. Commissioner Zuniga had mentioned that we should go and seek some input on a bonus, which is a regional incentive award, and that proposal was very favorably received in our Local Community Adviser Committee meetings.

One other highlight I will mention to you is of the attached of the draft in your packet is the Commission's intent to develop a system in future guidelines of awarding funding that is based on the contributions of each of the gaming facilities in the region.

And, so, what that would do would be if Wynn is providing X amount of dollars into the Community Mitigation Fund, the decisions that we would make regarding the level of awards would have some basis in the allocation of our region so that the
eastern Mass. region would receive some funding that correlates to the amount of contributions by Wynn. And, similarly, the western Mass. region would be related to the MGM Springfield contributions.

We would obviously have to take into account any other needs if there were a tribal facility and slots-related needs as well, but that would all be part of this system we would talk about in the future.

Included in your packet are some comment letters that we received regarding the mitigation fund. We received a letter from Everett Mayor DeMaria who welcomed a proposed increase in transportation planning grants, the Commission's plan to allocate funding by region in future years, the new non-transportation planning grants and expressed support for increase of workforce pilot workforce grants.

His support for workforce program grants, transportation and splitting funding by region was echoed by many other Local Community Mitigation Advisory

Committees. We had a few Commissioners that did attend those meetings. Their participation was very warmly received by those committees, and I don't know if anyone wanted to add a few comments regarding workforce pilots, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm in those Local Committee Advisory Committee meetings regarding the workforce pilots.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioners? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I will say that that's accurate.

MR. ZIEMBA: I'll just keep on
going. So those meetings have been very valuable in receiving comments. As I noted, we still have a couple of other meetings to go and we'll get even further input as we finalize the guidelines. The LCMAC has also provided input on the regional incentive award. As I mentioned, that was very favorably received. And they also provided comments on the police training costs.

Comments on this side were more
mixed with recognition of the important role of the state police that they will play and the securities facilities. But there were also a number of concerns about the expense, the potential of recurring costs and whether the CMF is the best source of funds for this expense.

Mayor DeMaria also asked us to consider funding actual transportation construction costs this year, and generally asked for more flexibility in the guidelines. We also received a letter from the Casino Action Network, which expressed support for the workforce pilot programs and gave us some suggestions on how it could be administered.

Further, we received support from the Hampden County Sheriff's Office relative to the opportunity for the office to seek lease assistance. Overall, we very much appreciate the input that we received, and we are really trying to build these committees into a very, very robust method to explore how we will address mitigation
needs in the future and how the Commission can prioritize to spend to meet those needs.

And so with that, I welcome any questions you may have.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do have -and thank you, John -- I have a question on the joint applications just for my understanding and for everybody's understanding. It appears that there is a grading for a step up on that regional incentive award depending on the number of communities; is that a fair statement?

MR. ZIEMBA: That's correct. And, so, as they become more regional with cooperation, we thought that we could add some additional funding possibilities as more communities participate.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But they're also bifurcated by non-transportation and transportation grants.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's exactly right. We wanted to make sure that the increase wasn't going to bust the budget. And,
specifically, where we have $\$ 50,000$ allocated for non-transportation planning grants, we thought that at least for our first year incentive, we could offer $\$ 5,000$ on potential additional funds for regional projects of two communities and up to $\$ 10,000$ for regional effort involving three communities. And, similarly, with the transportation planning grants, it's just two communities. There would be an additional $\$ 25,000$ of eligibility. And with three or more communities, it would be up to 15, 000 .

And, again, this is not an automatic additive. The review team would continue to have to review the benefits of those additional funds, and we'd come back to the Commission with recommendations, and everything depends on what level of applications we get on whether or not we can afford the additional incentive or not based on the applications we received. But we thought it would be a good idea to put that out there as a first, as a test in
this year or maybe some additional funds in the future.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But, for example, in the case of a transportation planning project with three or more communities, the incentive planning award would be 50,000.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that the maximum or is that --

MR. ZIEMBA: It's planned as a max. So if you have five, it would still be 50,000 more.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But if we get two transportation planning requests with regional approaches, we could then keep that maximum twice, that 50,000 twice.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. We did include some language to make sure that one could only participate in one joint application for the incentive, so the communities wouldn't be able to join in an odd number of collaborations to continue to exceed the amount.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. But it's not a fixed amount, the 50,000. It's once it's gone, someone else is supposed to take it in other words.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. So this is not a reserve. This is just something that once you apply for it, we're not recommending that the Commission establish another reserve fund to send out to the communities. That they would have to apply for it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. I guess, that's not what I meant, but thank you for that clarification. I meant considerably let's say poor communities could split the maximum by having two different projects joined.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. So that's
something else we thought about in the guidelines. So each community, the maximum amount of transportation planning grant is 200,000. And, so, say you have two communities each applying for the maximum of community $X$, community $Y$ each applying
for the maximum of 200,000 , they join efforts for a similar purpose. They could get access to the additional 25,000. But they could also use funds for just singular municipality projects.

So if they commit $\$ 100,000$ for something that just impacts community X but at least 100,000 for a joint project, they could have 100,000 for their own project, $\$ 100,000$ for the joint project, and then the additor of 25,000 for the joint project. But what we're specifying is that at least 50 percent of your allocation, the 200,000, needs to be for the joint project.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. And all of this could happen more than once if you have two other communities joining and so on so forth.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. But community X can't partner with community $Y$ and then with community $Z$ and then community $A, B, C$ and D. It's just a one-time.

MR. LENNON: So to answer the question, the bonus pool is not capped at

50,000 an aggregate. It's capped at 50,000 per application.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Got it. There is another piece in the guidelines in this joint scenario, the application would specify which community will be the fiscal agent. Is that -- could they both be the fiscal agent of their split funds?

MR. ZIEMBA: What we want to do is we would like to just interact with one community in providing the grant. They could then perhaps send the funding and they would to the other community, but we would be interacting with just the one community as the recipient of the grant, but the guidelines specify that both of them are responsible for anything that may go along with the grant.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: John, I was reminded by listening to Plainridge Park's presentation, during -- this is related to the non-transportation program. When we were hearing of some of the gaming economic development fund proposals, the Town of

Foxborough suggested partnering with Plainville and Wrentham connecting a lot of the tourist destinations, and we heard form Plainridge Park this morning how they are making some of those similar connections with Patriot Place, and TPC and Wrentham.

Is that kind of what you envision that if the community kind of wanted to take a strategy into the next step and do more planning about it, this would fit kind within the non-transportation program? MR. ZIEMBA: Yeah. Last year when we were reviewing the applications, we saw a need for economic development planning. We received one application that was fashioned as a transportation planning application, but it really was an economic development planning exercise and a number of communities have fully utilized their reserves, and so they don't have anymore general planning dollars available. And, so, that's why we wanted to make this non-transportation planning funds available for those communities.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I go back to the joint applications? Can conceivably could the RPA under this scenario apply for a regional or joint application?

MR. ZIEMBA: No. Because we specified that transportation planning, it's only communities that can apply for those, not just general governmental entities.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. ZIEMBA: But, undoubtedly,
regional planning agencies will be working very collaboratively with those communities, and we require them in our grants.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. You require them to have the application come through a community. An RPA can't apply directly, right?

MR. ZIEMBA: Governmental entities can apply for grants.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought you suggested that that had changed.

MR. ZIEMBA: No. Governmental
entities -- what you referred to,
Mr. Chairman, is that if there is an entity within a community, like redevelopment authority for a public school, they have to come through the community. They can't just apply themselves.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So an RPA can apply itself.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. I believe, they are a governmental entity, yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So let me just make sure I got this straight. So you're recommending that next year to set aside 6.5 million.

MR. ZIEMBA: 6 million.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, 6 million. The police training is, what's the number for the training more or less?

MR. ZIEMBA: So what we understand is that the police training costs could potentially be around two and a half million-dollars based on conversations that we've had with the state police.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So let's take that as a fact. So that leaves three and a half million, which is the same we had as last year.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're
recommending that one million of that be earmarked for or be the limit for transportation planning grants.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And the other two million is not and could go wherever.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. The difference that we have from last year to this year is that we are expecting the Hampden County Sheriff's Office to apply. And, so, they had been capped. We had said that they could get no more than $\$ 400,000$ per year. So we may get an application of about 800,000 from that, so that does bite into the remaining amount that you're talking about.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, but the remaining amount is not earmarked. It can
go from whatever -- any category that you want.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. And, again, the Commission retains the authority when we look at the applications to go above six million to change the transportation allocation, to change the workforce allocation. These are guidelines.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And you're recommending this on page two of your memo per grant amount. Does that mean per grant limited amount. That's the limited amount.

MR. ZIEMBA: That's right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So you're not saying that each workforce pilot program should be 300,000 per grant. You said there should be no more than 300,000 per workforce pilot.

MR. ZIEMBA: 300,000 for Region A, 300,000 for Region B. So what our pilots are with regional collaborations, that's what we called for in our guidelines. So that will be one for 300,000 in $A$, and one for 300,000 in $B$.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Capped.
MR. ZIEMBA: These are all soft caps, yes, but we're sending a message to our applicants that we don't want something in excess of 300,000 .

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So it's capped, not --

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. But the important point is, for example, specific impact grants, we have a cap of 500,000 but communities and other applicants can apply for a waiver to go over that, over that amount based on their impacts, based on what they're doing.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In fact, we did, we had a 400 cap last year but we ended up at 600, because we had three applications that we all deemed were good. But each one of them had came in at 200 or so.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. So the 400,000 last year applied to the specific impact grants, and we had $\$ 200,000$ limit for the workforce pilot grants per region. And
what you stated, Commissioner, is that we went up to 600,000 on the workforce pilots because we authorized two in western Mass. instead of one. We only anticipated one.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So 300,000 per region, that's the total amount for workforce pilots or workforce development, workforce planning, no more than a total of 300,000 can be granted. So you can grant two 150s or one 300 or six 50 s or whatever.

MR. ZIEMBA: Correct. We're hoping for one award.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is an increase from last year.

MR. ZIEMBA: It is an increase in our guidelines. So we only did 200,000. We're going up to 300,000 , but we did fund 400,000. But what's notable here is that we make mention, especially with workforce pilots, that, for example, in western Mass. MGM Springfield will be operational and generating taxes and generating taxes for the purposes of the host community agreement, workforce is an eligible
activity under that host community agreement. So it is hope that all of these projects can leverage additional assistance either from their host communities or from other agencies so that we can expand the reach of those pilots.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I mention one thing? On the 500,000 for this Plainridge Park facility, I think it's a nice round number. It's the same as last year. But based on some of the history, it occurs to me that --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Which one are you talking about? I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 500,000, number five, same page.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I see it.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's specific impact, correct, but it's not in the chart. It's another -- I wonder if we need to rethink that number down based on the level of activity that we're seeing. Maybe we just wait and see what comes back from there, and we just keep it the way it is as
a guideline.
But just in relative terms, I think there's a lot more merit coming from specific impacts, people saying we need to now rethink about the construction projects, workforce and things because of the Category 1s and in its third year of operations thus far in my view is not really bringing this, you know, huge leads around on what traditionally this anticipated elsewhere.

But I'd just be curious as to, you know, if it's just a guideline, it's fine. Again, it's baseline. We don't know what could come up, but the business case in my view going forward especially is diminishing on one and increasing on the other two.

MR. ZIEMBA: One thing I'll mention, Commissioner, is that this year, as we noted when we came up with this prior draft, we're including a very specific section that requires you to demonstrate the nexus between your project and the
casino. That has always been part of the guidelines, but we're highlighting that to communities that we understand that people have general municipal needs, and that there is a lack of funding for general municipal projects across the board. But we're highlighting to communities that in order to get funding, we really have to demonstrate the nexus between the facility and the particular project that you're pushing forward.

And as we go forward year after year after year, people are gaining a real understanding of the fund, what it can fund, what it cannot fund, but we are going to have some very serious applications in this upcoming year and in the future years based on a lot of the conversation that we have heard. So it's a very good reminder to all of our applicants that they really need to demonstrate the need and the connection to the casino.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good. Maybe we can just leave it at that, and that
should be the emphasis of this figure and just continue to do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?
This all sounds very rational and is rational, and $I$ can see how it does sort of guide people to categories and so forth. The only thing that concerns me, and you probably have a sense as to if this is an issue or not, is whether by setting up these kind parameters we're precluding big thinking that otherwise we might see, you know. Are there unity sense that what's whether in effect limits is causing people not to come forward with things that they would like to come forward and maybe we'd like to know about it.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. The biggest category, Mr. Chairman, is something that we had put out for comment by the Local Community Mitigation Advisory Committees, the big category is transportation construction projects.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Capital costs.
MR. ZIEMBA: Capital costs but we
only pay for design right now, permitting and design. We don't pay for the actual construction costs. We went out to the LCMACs, and we asked them that question of should we move forward with including that. And, sure, everyone is trying to find funds for transportation and construction via the comment from Mayor DeMaria that he'd love us to use funds for transportation and construction.

But based on sort of my judgment and other judgment that was articulated in the meetings, even though we will experience that in the very, very near future, perhaps the projects are not actually at the construction level yet. They would require at least one or two more years of planning and design.

And, specifically, the big question that we don't have in our data is: How can we not be the tail that tries to wag the dog? Because we are never going to have enough funding to pay for these gigantic projects. Some of the projects that folks
have been looking at are 600, 700, 800 million. These projects are very, very big projects.

We can only play a very small role, but people continue to take a look at the mitigation fund as an opportunity for transportation projects and they should. But there has to be other places that they can get funding, and that's the subject of this Lower Mystic Regional Working Group and other places on how we can figure that all out, but it's not figured out just yet. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that's the only place where you've heard from the people.

MR. ZIEMBA: Well, workforce pilot spending, I think, that there is such a need out there for workforce spending that we could use almost every dollar of the fund and still have a need out there to meet all the plan -- excuse me, all the training needs that are hoped to use in western Mass.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Particularly like
the casino action that talks about the long-term like the English language skills and things like that.

MR. ZIEMBA: Part of this is when is the handoff or what is the handoff from the mitigation fund to the economic development fund where it specifically mentions training costs in some of these activities. MGM will start generating taxes that can go into the gaming and economic development fund, which is obviously involved in spearhead in that effort.

But that will be part of what we need to do over the next couple of years of when can there be that handoff. Because it's a little bit more difficult to get the consensus of 200 legislatures than five commissioners. I would imagine that folks would continue to pursue the mitigation fund for some of these projects.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To that point, Mr. Chairman, you know, the regional incentive at least, you know, a little bit more incentives in my hopes figure of
thinking is really some more regional planning to be done. There's the double or tripling of planning grants plus another bonus that could get people planning things.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Part of what I'm wrestling with also is by your own description, these are conservative numbers; in other words, this is making major effort to conserve the money, make sure we don't run out, make sure we reach the gap to the time the new revenue is coming in. It's conservative because you're not talking about the fiscal year. You're only limited to a calendar year and so forth.

If there are needs out there that are really compelling needs, for example, you said the workforce development, we would spend every penny on workforce development. That's one of the most critical roles that we play is trying to support workforce development is appropriate for us to be estimating on the
low end when there are really critical needs, you know. I can no -- I understand both arguments.

MR. ZIEMBA: And, you know, as I
mentioned, a couple of the Commissioners had attended some of those meetings that we went to and workforce is something that folks have advocated for the funding. But we're trying to fit balance what we can do with the funding, what impact we can have even with the amount of funding that we're dedicating and what the overall need is and how much of the need is tied into the facility versus how much of the need is tied into just the general need for workforce training in the given communities.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. I realize that's a very gray line. I think, I guess, it's hard to do this. I would like people to understand that these are guidelines but let them appreciate if they really feel strongly about something really important that they ought to go ahead and pitch it.

It's a hard line for me to walk, I understand. I would hate to have really good, big ideas not come to us because of what are kind of artificial arbitrary standards. Jill, that's something you might --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I remember a couple of communities that thought really big and some of those were not related to the casino, so they never made it to the recommendation of the staff. But so, I think, but the point is well-taken that we would not want this to be a damper on creative thinking if there is really any out there.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I agree with those points. I agree with the point John made in thinking about the gaming and economic development work fund, which begins to get capitalized at the same time they're recapitalizing the community mitigation fund and not trying to supplant spending someplace else but seeming how the two might be fail or might be aligned is we
can think of strategies and proposals coming forward, but truly squarely fits the mitigation or truly squarely fits the suggestions for the gaming and economic development fund and find out where they align, find out where there is overlap and try to be thoughtful about what happens.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: John, do you have information that there may be many, many more applications this year than past years that would require us to really strategically --

MR. ZIEMBA: I do believe that we're going to get some big applications for transportation. There's been a number of big projects that have been considered by the Lower Mystic Regional Working Group and others. And, so, I'm anticipating some big projects that will be coming our way or at least fully utilize it, the dollars that we've allocated for transportation, for instance. And workforce, I can't imagine we would have a lack of applications for those dollars, so I anticipate we will get
some.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:
Mr. Chairman, to your concern that the guidelines maybe disconsenting communities from thinking big, from having attending each of the local communities of -- local advisory committees both the east and the west is that $I$ don't recall any comment from any representative of a local community criticizing in a significant way the proposed guidelines on account of their guidelines excluding something that would be important to the local communities.

And the only commentary at those meetings that I've attended that would approach an affirmative concern about the guidelines is the police training cost item and John's description of the local advisory committees bring action to this is accurate from my having been present at and observed and heard those comments.

That said, I think it's significant that in spite of the fact that at least one of these local community meetings, $I$ think
it was one in the west in which I took the initiative to encourage the members of the advisory committee, if they had real concerns about this to, in fact, take the initiative to put those in writing, submit them for our consideration. And, I think, it's significant that none of the comments that we've received, if $I$ am right, John, correct me if I'm wrong, that have really taken issue substantively with the police training process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Those are very helpful points.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think it's important to know that those costs are on the front end and will not continue year after year, those police training costs and they're really critical.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The only question on the police training cost it's not that -- I mean, we have other ways of doing it. We could put it into our budget as a new item and just assess our licensees for those training costs. That's another way
to do it. That would be two million, two and a half million more to use for other things in the community mitigation. That seems to be the trade-off. It's not the question of who would do the training. It's which bucket or which strategy do we use.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think considering the costs to support those, I think, our licensees are certainly and are well aware of supporting those costs as an ongoing year after year for public safety. I think utilizing it this way because the training was not something that was budgeted for and is, you know, certainly is a training that's needed, and there is no other way to get the public safety without the training, frankly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, I'm totally with you on that. I think I'm committed to the idea of providing it. Just saying which way do we go. That's all it is.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And, of course, we need to have a live application for this to
be a live issue. So, I think, you identified the issue. No question about it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We are now voting on --

MR. ZIEMBA: No, it's not
recommended that you not vote. I believe, we wanted to get some further information from the GPAC and from the subcommittee.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, that's fine.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Does this conversation help in terms of giving you an opinion of the Commissions' position on the guidelines as you have them laid out?

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. Because we had the big $X$, the highlighted $X$ in our guidelines of how much we were going to spend. And now that we have a draft target and spending amount, we can get some comments on that as we go forward.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I mean, again, my thought was just based on our last meeting you set a target. I think our communities that are participating are
mindful that this is not a kind of catchall go after fund. That they're being thoughtful, and that's why we ended with less expenditures than we had for the budgeting amount last year.

MR. ZIEMBA: Yes. One thing I will reference, Commissioner Stebbins, because we were talking about the gaming and economic development fund and the mitigation fund, is that even though we can fund similar activities under both, there are distinction differences between the funds.

Community mitigation fund is the offset cost related to the casino. The gaming and economic development fund does not -- you don't have the statutory nexus to the casino. And what we have stated is that we would like to see some spending out of the economic development fund to make sure that it benefits the facilities, which will then benefit the economic development fund and community mitigation fund and achieve the purposes of the Gaming Act.

But the purposes of the Gaming Act and development fund are much broader.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Absolutely.
MR. ZIEMBA: So I would just ask the communities to be mindful if they are applying for mitigation fund dollars, we can have an ancillary benefit to communities and we hope that we do, but we cannot fund something that is really just a general municipal purpose. So as we talked about earlier, we're going to have to really carefully evaluate that. And it's not going to be easy. It never is in these evaluations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think this is very good.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, yes, it's good stuff. Thorough as always. Thank you, John.

MR. ZIEMBA: All right. That
concludes our report. Can I say thank you to Mr. Lennon and Mary Thurlow, program director of the mitigation fund and done a
tremendous amount of work all this year in putting everything together in keeping this transit.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thanks to the whole team. Lots of thoughtful work here.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Next up is
number five, Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development, Director Griffin. MS. GRIFFIN: Good afternoon. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good afternoon.

MS. GRIFFIN: Yes, I checked my watch.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Time flies when you're having fun.

MS. GRIFFIN: Officially. So I'm going to give you a little bit of
background about this exciting new initiative, and then I'm going to turn it over to representatives of our grantee to give you an update on the actual results -the early results of the initiative.

So you all are aware that we have a monthly access and opportunity committee meeting that focuses on monitoring and compliance of the diversity goals. Last year I pulled together a subset of this group. I said, "With the goal of increasing diversity during the construction phase of the workforce, what are some items that we can work on together?" And the group suggested a focus specifically on women of color. They said that many women are considering construction careers, and that they need guidance and information on the trades and how to apply. There are 21 different trades.

And in November of 2016, we actually issued an RFP seeking an organization to help optimize the outcomes for the
diversity goals outlined in the gaming law by facilitating a single point of contact to provide career information and help women to navigate to the admission process of the various union building trades.

So the RFP inspired a statewide response of this powerful coalition are the numbers you see before you on this slide, and these stakeholders all had considerable experience working to increase women in the building trades.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Did NCTE already exist or was it created for this?

MS. GRIFFIN: This was created as a result of the RFP. You'll hear more about the numbers later. Why is this important even generally? Union construction jobs pay equally were closing the wage gap between men and women and we're increasing opportunities, especially for women who are often in low-wage jobs.

So this group has an ambitious goal.
Right now on statewide there are five percent women in construction, and by 2020
this group plans to increase it by 20 percent with the help of this grant.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To 20 percent. MS. GRIFFIN: To 20 percent, yes.

So who is the target, the focus? Women are already working some really tough jobs and often with little benefits yet they're not considering construction careers. These are some of the women that we think will be interested.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I make a comment on that slide? There is a picture that says a lot of words. It's that one on the right, if you look at the faces.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's also interesting the saying in that slide what we heard from PPC today and what they're trying to do in terms of getting women to think about what they do and how that can translate into other career opportunities for them.

MS. GRIFFIN: Exactly.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The message is out there.

MS. GRIFFIN: So another thing is this group had always wanted to put together an advertising campaign to make these careers more visible, to make these opportunities real, and to help people consider construction careers as an option.

At this point when the advertising campaign came together, I consulted my colleague, Director of Communications, Elaine Driscoll, who had done something similar for the Boston Police Civil Service Exam, an advertising campaign that was very successful, so we worked together on this.

The goal was to make it visible, make it real and make it very easy. And, so, the rift KHJ brand activation put together a branding campaign called "Build A Life That Works" focused on real women and real stories, women who are currently in construction, many of them on the development of the gaming.

For example, this is Contina. She is an operating engineer, and she is currently on the MGM project. She bought
her family home from foreclosure as a result of getting this great job with great benefits, "I built this life by building roads."

This is Joan, "I built this life by building homes." Joan is a carpenter, and she loves to travel to the Caribbean. Savi is a pipefitter. She loves to barbecue for her family, and she is currently on the Wynn Boston Harbor project. Lindsey is a plumber. She is a single mom, and she works on the MGM project.

So in addition to the ads that you saw, this is a real communication plan that involves social media, outdoor advertising, public relations, really intended to capture peoples' attention. Once we capture their attention, they're directed to a mobile-friendly website where the user can take immediate action and on the back end of that website is some lead capture. We get information about who is contacting, where they're from, et cetera.

And this awareness campaign
reinforces the state's new gaming industry that we continue to set the standard. This is a page of the website. So in order to convert some of these leads as they contact the website or they call the $1-800$ number through our grant, NCTE, the Northeast Center for Tradeswomen's Equity was able to hire a pipeline navigator, Kate Harrison who is here, and you will hear more from her directly on the great work she has been doing.

Recently, Chairman Crosby and Commissioner Cameron joined us at the "Build A Life That Works" campaign where we publically announced this at the sheet metal workers training center in the press conference. It was on National Women and Apprentice Day. It was a very aspiring, very -- and I'm wondering if we can connect to the video real quick.

I'll just add that while we are doing this that this has been a real collaborative effort. We've had some great partnerships and other agencies stepping on
board, for example, to offer in-kind advertising, the Mass. Convention Center Authority in addition to funding has offered their digital billboard, the City of Boston has worked with us. And in the winter, we see a lot of the bus shelters will have beautiful new ads. The Carpenters Union billboard is also -- we are excited to work with MassDOT in the future. And we also have a great sign, a digital billboard in Plainville, Local 103, Electrical Workers Union. So you can see some of the great, beautiful visuals. There's the Carpenters Union sign.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I drive by that one all the time. It's great to see.

MS. GRIFFIN: So right now they're very visual. You'll start to see in the new year some other locations and sites. We plan to keep this really consistent. So I'm going to turn this over to representatives from NCTE to introduce themselves.

MS. SKIDMORE: Hello, Commissioners.

I am Liz Skidmore. Pardon my cough and stuff. Liz Skidmore. I'm a business rep. organizer for the New England Regional Council Carpenters, and I am the president of the Northeast Center for Tradeswomen's Equity.

MS. HARRISON: Hi, I'm Kate Harrison and I'm the pipeline navigator for Northeast Center for Tradeswomen's Equity. MS. CLAUSON: Lisa Clauson. I work for the labor management program in central and western Mass.

MS. SKIDMORE: First, thank you all for your commitment for making this possible. We're really, really excited about this. Thank you Commissioners who attended the launch. It was great to have you there. I also wanted to thank Building Pathways, Inc. We finished the program. UMass Boston, Boston Building Trades and New England Regional Council partnered because all of them had freed up staff to do a lot of survey contribution time-wise to work on this.

So what have we done so far? Do you have our power point? So we have hired Kate, who you'll hear from in a minute. We've established an office in Dudley Square and Roxbury potentially to be part of that community. We have done a lot work with Jill and Elaine and Kate. Today I want to thank both Jill and Elaine for all the work they we put into this and all we learned from them about designing the website, the marketing materials, and all that stuff.

And we have purchased software to do that contact management. We are using sales source, and we have got a contract taking the general sales source, which has a massive capability of really customizing it for what we need.

The outreach front we decided we wanted to get going doing outreach before the launch of the campaign partly to do outreach, and partly to figure out our own internal systems from handling what we had 50 people trying to think about it instead
of 500 people.
So we've been doing -- we will get
to some of those details. We've been doing an open house once a month. We call it Trades Women Tuesday, first Tuesday of the month. You're all invited. In Dudley, we've gotten almost a 50 women a night. We've done four of them. Our most recent one was last night, and we've had one in Springfield and have a regular schedule to continue to those going forward. And we've been figuring out there from what information do we need from them to help facilitate their connection with an appropriate trade and how do we identify their next steps, so communicate those next steps back to them.

So in this slide, what we have sort of figured out so far is there is contact sort of driven by the social media or the advertising. So you have a web contactor call, then they were encouraging them to attend an open house where they get a presentation by a number of working
tradeswomen either in Springfield or Boston that sort of lays out both great things about construction and the challenges of it so people will walk away with a clear picture of, yes, this is a good fit for me or no, it's not.

We then take a look at what -evaluate them for next steps, and then send each woman with a customized prescription to her. And then our system is set up to check back in with her at 3, 6 and 12 months. So the criteria we're looking at is the bucket's list.

So these sort of the requirements to be able to apply for an apprenticeship. So you have to be at least 18, legally permitted to work in the U.S., high school diploma, GED, HiSet, have a driver's license those. Those four you can't apply without. So if somebody doesn't have one of those, we say you need this to apply. Here is some local resources about getting that thing, a driver's license or a HiSet and come back to us. We will still check
in with them.
And then so many women if they have young children and they don't have a child care plan, the trades are very talented because of the early hours we work and so we're evaluating for that. Do they have any children? Do they a child care plan? If they don't, the resources just kind of don't exist there.

There's another group of us working on developing more resources. They are not there yet and they have a history of employment, you know. Construction is very challenging. It's not a good first job. Unless you're just coming out of high school, fine. So those are kind of what we're looking at.

Then I want to shift over to Lisa Clauson to talk a little bit more directly about outreach work that we've been doing in western Mass. And then, unfortunately, she's going to have to leave.

MS. CLAUSON: Yes, my apologies. I have to rush off to another meeting right
after this. So we had our first open house in western Mass. on November 14th. The second one is scheduled for January 9th. We're doing the second Tuesdays of every month. Again, it's in the evening. We've had a number of women who are on the MGM job site from a variety of the trades who come and participate in it and connected with the women who are interested in this work. And we've already as well through work with MGM and their community partner networks have done a variety of multi-trade outreach to different community organizations as well as vocational schools in the area.

Last year we had our first western Mass. girls in trades session with about 230 girls from vocational schools throughout mostly western Mass., all of the schools in western Mass. and a couple came from central and eastern Mass. as well. We've got a second one we're doing at the end of January in Springfield. STCC is hosting us for that event. And, so, great
connections are being made with those teachers and administrators.

We also plan kind of to look at the model of what's being done in Boston around media outreach and kind of broader starting there and start developing a plan for how to move that out to the western part of the state.

And then the last point I'd end with is that MGM, certainly the construction side of it, is going to finish very soon. We're hitting the peak in January, and then the jobs are going to be going down from there. So we've been really looking at where there are opportunities to get more honors to follow the great example that the gaming commission has set with having diversity goals and requirements on the work.

And, so, that's been happening at UMass Amherst and DOT. We've been having really good conversations with the City of Springfield, and we're putting changes to their responsible employer ordinance that
is really essentially about residency, opportunities and diversity opportunities on construction jobs.

So we're working with the city on doing that, and then also have had conversations with Baystate, with some area colleges on having them also look at the examples of the gaming commission and the examples of UMass and put requirements on their jobs as well. So positive conversations about Holyoke college for the first time this past year, and we're looking to expand that out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. If we can be of any help in talking to other owners, let us know about sharing the experience of how do we get it or whatever.

MS. CLAUSON: Yes. We would be very interested in that, and perhaps having some creating some video clips too and talking about it that we can then use as we are having conversations with others.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MS. CLAUSON: My apologies.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you, Lisa. MS. SKIDMORE: And now Kate.

MS. HARRISON: Sure. So as Lisa mentioned and as Liz mentioned, prior to the widespread launch of the Build A Life campaign, we piloted our job seeker flow at the open house Tradeswomen Tuesday events. And these events are really exciting to get to meet the job seekers and is inspiring to be in a room full of women who are interested in construction careers.

Earlier this week we had a
Tradeswomen Tuesday event with 30 potential tradeswomen attended, and so our full total count of attendees to date is 164. And we also had seven industry opportunity partners attend last Tuesday, including Madison Park High School staff who brought a group of high school senior students.

We like to say that 90 percent of the women who attend our open house are women of color, and that's from our own observation. So if you were to come to one of these events and look around the room,
that's what you would see.
And for our work so far, we've already had one woman who attended a September open house join a union. She is in the Sheet Metal Workers Union, so that's exciting to report. We also take partial credit for a general optic in the number of female apprentices throughout Massachusetts, and that's thanks to our work on the demand side along with the work of MGC, our Mass. Gaming Commission, our access and opportunity committees and bringing women onto the casino projects in general.

Overall, we're happy with the number of women who are attending open houses and how many women are following through. One of our goals at the open house is to give the women enough information so that they can decide if construction careers are really a good fit for them.

So we're getting about 49 percent of -- exactly 49 percent of the women who attend open house returning the follow-up
survey indicating their interest. That's good to see. And of the 49 percent that are sending the survey back, 75 percent of them actually meet the requirements for apprenticeship. So we're hitting the target audience, and that's nice to see. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I ask a question about that? What would you say or speculate might be the bigger barriers, for example, of people who either don't meet the requirements or might that be or people who self-select out to say no, this is really not for me; is there any diligence that you are able to get either from a prior workplace and everybody or are you able to get that as far as --

MS. HARRISON: Yes. So for people that don't meet the requirements, we noticed that not having a driver's license is a common one. A lot of women will be eligible in every other way, and so that's something to think about. Child care, as mentioned earlier, is a big challenge because the work starts early and so...

And in regards to self-selecting, it's basically on the person. They are deciding whether or not they wish to work in a physical environment, whether they feel comfortable being in a male-dominated field.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. But there is not necessarily a misconception about, you know, this is not for women or this is not for me.

MS. HARRISON: I think the open
house the purpose is to break that down, because the women who attend get to speak with women -- with tradeswomen who are doing that sort of work, and they get the inside scoop of the challenges, the benefits, so that's kind of...

MS. SKIDMORE: And I would just add that we -- these open houses have served a purpose we didn't really expect, which is we're getting like 15 working tradeswomen to come to each one, and they are loving it and to tell their story and answer questions and things.

So they are getting very like real talk about the weather, the physicalness, the ladders and the stairs, the carrying and stuff both that that's there and here's 50 women who are currently doing that and love their jobs. So it's both sort of the negative and the positive of it.

And, I think, you know, the drug testing, I think there are definitely some people who are, you know, folks get drug tested a lot in construction. And so, I think, some percentage of the folks opt out because of that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. Along that note, $I$ was equally inspired attending a launch press conference and just tremendously engaged folks and a group of proud newly employed tradeswomen, a number of them, and $I$ really enjoyed chatting with them after the event. One of the things we talked about was how they could be the best recruiters. How people -- if they don't see it, they can't imagine it. And they were shaking their heads thinking they
could do that.
And, I think, you made the point that, you know, they're coming to the event to help making sure they have the right information of women who are already in the trades. We had to do this with women in policing.

We found the women on the job were really our best recruiters, but we almost had to educate them about what was happening, what was new, how we were -- how to get ahold of a recruiter, how to start a program. I love the prescription for them, individual prescription, that's terrific. That lets them know what they have to do to get there.

And it also lets them know that this is viable. This is just for me, this prescription. I really think that's a terrific trade and making sure your women that are there now know how to get other women and really recruit for you, talk to their friends, their family members and let them know it's a valuable way to make a
terrific living.
MS. SKIDMORE: And most tradeswomen are already doing that. If they say I'm an ironworker, peoples' eyes bug out and we have a whole conversation. But having these open houses to direct those folks to has made a tremendous difference. And I would also add that the benefit that we didn't really expect is for those 50 tradeswomen, this is a retention strategy for them because they are getting to get together with other tradeswomen, get to be proud, have the new potential tradeswomen get excited.

And we set it up so that there is a presentation, and then that group moves into a back room or a second space and then they get to talk one-on-one. So folks who may be uncomfortable asking questions in a room full of 30 or 50 people get to go talk individually to however many tradeswomen as they want and little snacks.

So it's really been a good combination of formal and informal but, you
know, recruiting new women into this industry is a critical piece of this but the retention of existing women is also really important, and this is absolutely serving a purpose in addition to this.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: The young woman who worked at Wynn, the Wynn project.

MS. GRIFFIN: Savi.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: She was just beaming talking about all the other women, and she had never experienced that before, so you're absolutely right about that.

MS. SKIDMORE: My first ten years in the field as a carpenter's apprentice and a journeyman carpenter, $I$ think $I$ worked on one job in ten years with another woman. And what the casinos have created here is you stop being unusual when there is enough women there, and that makes all the difference in the world to jobs that bullying, harassment, any of that stuff gets pushed out further when there is a critical mass.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Critical
mass.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I was on the MGM site yesterday and continue to be impressed by the number of women in hardhats walking around the construction site. I had two quick points, and I forgot to do it while Lisa was here. But, I think, we also need to have the Commission vote you guys some things because as you've been actively out there talking about these issues, we have also been actively out there supporting the legislative career we're trying to make folks being eligible for some of the gaming service employee jobs as well. We're kind of carrying that out.

Do you find people are taunted from the challenge of when you hear about the amount of training that they had to go through, does that become a roadblock and, obviously, different trades and different time frames of training, does that become daunting I can't go through a year or two year or three year program, does that throw
up a roadblock?
MS. SKIDMORE: Not that I have seen.
MS. HARRISON: I would say for some
people but not per most. It's maybe some people it would be like that mixed with another reason.

MS. VOGEL: And I would just add -my name is Mary Vogel. I'm treasurer of NCTE and also executive director of Building Pathways. In our experience, I would add that as an apprentice you're getting paid. You're doing on-the-job training.

So in that regard, you're getting paid while you're acquiring your skills, and you're taking a class either evenings and Saturdays or in the cases of some trades during the daytime. So at least financially, you're pretty well-sustained during that training period.

MS. HARRISON: So to add to what I said at some people do get committed, I think it's actually they get committed by the process of a blinding apprenticeship
rather than the length of the apprenticeship. So having someone like me working to demystify that kind of addresses that challenge.

MS. SKIDMORE: And I want to
emphasize what Mary said that the fact that the starting salary for most in the building trades is somewhere around 20 bucks an hour and then you get a raise every six months of around five percent depending on the trade, so you're making money the whole time you're learning.

So it's not like going to college where you're building debt. You're making money. The training is free to apprentices. They don't have to pay anything for it and it's, you know, it's a good system that they are coming into.

This is sort of what we had done pre-launch. The only other number I want to draw your attention to is the bottom one. So from we started January 1st for this year, which is what kind of started really pushing things, so there is 57 more
additional female apprentices registered in the building trades apprenticeships in the state. We don't take full credit for that, but just to show that there is progress. And in context for decades, the female number had been two to three precent. So we're not at 20 percent yet, which is our goal, but each of these increases is significant, especially since every year apprentices are graduating out every year, so the percentage increased 7.23 percent to 7.48 percent is a big deal to us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Liz, I have another question. Are there ongoing apprenticeship opportunities these days? That used to be at least spotty in some in the past.

MS. SKIDMORE: Yes. So, again, this is sort of why we use a navigator. There's 17 different unions, apprentice programs. They all have a slightly different schedule. A couple of us take applications every month. Some folks -- like the
plumbers in Boston are taking applications in January and their apprenticeship coordinator came to our open house Tuesday night and was really pushing the plumbers. So if we get a whole pack of plumbers on Tuesday night, that would be fabulous because the application period is coming up.

So that's one of the things that I think has been a real barrier is, you know, this trade is this month and that trade is that month, and I have to go here and just, you know, navigating it. So having someone know it and can help walk the people through.

The folks that, you know, 50 percent of the folks who return the survey to us, the prescription letter they get has a list, a very detailed list of all the apprenticeships that are open in the next three months, and then a one-page list for the whole year.

So this is exactly where you apply in the next three months. And if you
really want to be in some other trade that is not in the next three months, this is when our application period will be open and we will be staying in touch with them. MS. VOGEL: The other thing that we provide is information about the various programs in the state. So in Boston it would be Building Pathways, which runs three training cycles per year. Community Works in Springfield recently got refunded through MassDOT, so we'll be having a class beginning next year early in 2018.

And the beauty of the pre-apprentice programs is really twofold; one, for those folks who don't really have a -- they have an idea that they want to work in the construction industry but may not know enough about the trades to make an informed decision about which of those trades is an appropriate fit, that's what the pre-apprenticeship program is. That's the kind of information they provide.

So, for example, our participants in each of the union training centers, they
get to handle the tools and the equipment of the trades, talk to the apprenticeship coordinators, talk to the instructors, talk to other apprentices who may be there training that day. So that's a great benefit of participating in a pre-apprenticeship program.

The other thing is we help them navigate that apprenticeship application process and actually advocate for their entrance into those programs. And we have that connection with the building trades to make those opportunities more available. So people who do go through apprenticeship program go because they get a leg up, not only in identifying what trade is an appropriate fit but also getting into an apprenticeship program.

And in Boston, to your question earlier, Commissioner, all of the apprenticeship programs are accepting applications, far more than in western Mass. because of the nature of the market, but those opportunities are available and
booming in Boston.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Great.
MS. SKIDMORE: So since the launch, we're pleased with the social media increase. The Facebook page got a lot more likes, followers, et cetera. Facebook reached the last two weeks is over 1,000 people, which we're pretty psyched about for a brand-new program. And then I just checked our Twitter followers today, and they are actually at 63 today. So I'm not sure if we're going to double every day, because I made this yesterday. But that has gone up. So, you know, it's still -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So how many of those -- there were 41 inquiries of people who actually gotten into Kate's process, right?

MS. HARRISON: It's up to 43.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So that's a function of the points below. There is not other people coming in from Facebook or whatever.

MS. SKIDMORE: I'm not sure I
understand the question.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I wasn't sure whether these were all different access points to the pipeline. So are some of those Faceback followers also contacted or they are all in the 41?

MS. SKIDMORE: Sorry. Most of them have come in through the open houses, because we have been getting out to the community. How many would you say have been coming through the website?

MS. HARRISON: How many from social media?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So how many --
MS. SKIDMORE: Contacts have come to the website versus how many --

MS. VOGEL: 43, isn't that --
MS. HARRISON: 43 would be the number of people who filled out --

MS. SKIDMORE: For the first contact sheet on the website. I think it's only three or four. I'm not asking it clearly, but some didn't come to an open house but contacted us through the initial contact
sheet on the website. It's a pretty small number, three.

MS. HARRISON: So before the launch of the marketing campaign, three people had contacted us through the website. Then after the launch of the marketing campaign, 43 have, 43 people.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do people also call; is that a different --

MS. HARRISON: People call all the time. I got a call during this meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And what did that person -- did you tell them to go to the website? So the website -- is the website the only way to get into the system, in fact, is what $I$ am trying to get at or are there other ways to get into the system?

MS. HARRISON: So if somebody calls, we either direct them to the website and we also encourage them to attend an open house, because that's where they're going to get the most comprehensive information.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But eventually
everybody who gets into one of the programs
or gets into the pipeline will be on that website count. So 43 -- from all sources 43 people have begun the process, at least accessed the website since the launch total.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Two weeks ago?

MS. HARRISON: Right. And that's independent of the folks who attend open houses, so it's kind of like two different pools, the open house pool and the website pool.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's amazing. Did you say you were getting 50 people a week at the open house?

MS. HARRISON: A month.
MS. SKIDMORE: 50 people per open house come once a month.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Once a month, okay. And that's still --

MS. SKIDMORE: And those open houses have just been social media. So that's sort of our existing -- collectively our social media networks have been producing
that many folks. So the idea that women don't want to do this work is just not true, you know. Clearly there's interest here. All right, let me keep going here, because I know you have lots of other stuff you need to do.

So post-launch, again, pre-launch we had one press thing about the launch and then afterwards so far we've had 11 also in 18 days, which is pretty remarkable. And just yesterday a couple of us, including me and Jill Bennett, who is the carpenter working in the field got interviewed for City Line on Channel 5. We're being interviewed on BNN shortly and we were on Sue O'Connell for NECN for, you know, for several interviews.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You and Savi.
MS. SKIDMORE: Correct, that was
Savi and I. So we're getting the different tradeswomen out there to get to tell their stories. You saw the graphics. And then the print press pieces, just a huge thank you to Elaine. It's been really remarkable
the amount of work she has done. We got a print in Boston and Springfield, two pieces in the Industry Journal and then the three TV pieces so far, and she has other stuff that she's cooking, so that is pretty darn exciting.

So next steps, what are our next steps? So we need to complete the sales contact management because we have been doing that sort of by hand with our 50 people a month. And if we are successful at getting two to three hundred a month, then this all gets automated and we will be able to bring that back to you from sales force. Continue the open houses, regular open houses in Roxbury and Springfield. Also very excited next week we're doing our first info session at One Stop. So we're Harrison Ave. also in Dudley has -MS. GRIFFIN: One Stop Career Center.

MS. SKIDMORE: Yes, One Stop Career Center what I still call the unemployment office, but I'm not supposed to. So they
are recruiting folks from there. This was a very important strategy in New Hampshire reaching out to women, especially sort of newly unemployed women who haven't gotten too discouraged but the job search want to be more motivating.

So we're continuing to take the beautiful graphics that were designed by KHJ and get them into all our fliers and everything else, and all the other pieces in addition to the website to handle what we hope will be a very high volume of interest when we really get these marketing materials out. We just actually told Jill just got our first request for putting this marketing imaging on the job site script. Actually, I think before the Boston Wynn Harbor across the street, sort of on Broadway still are highly visible.

And then sort of, as Lisa mentioned, expand our design work is done. Put more attention in western Mass. and continue to work with support all the great work Jill is doing and actually get these ads up and
out, so people can see them. So any other questions?

MS. VOGEL: You know, I would just like to emphasize what Commissioner Cameron said and Elaine actually presented it in the employer advisory committee meeting we had yesterday with Building Pathways, we had several GCs there, by the way, who are interested in getting the Benson screen, but using the stories of actual tradeswomen, I think, distinguishes this campaign from others that have been launched around the country and makes it real invisible, and I think that's going to make all the difference here in our state.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. I think, I mentioned to both Liz and Mary that I'd really like to get everybody together as soon as we can and just talk about the budget and partners and so forth and so on. It's getting to be a tough time. The sooner the better we can pull that together would be great.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Very
exciting, great work.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Very impressive.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It is 12:30ish,
12:45. We could do research and responsible gambling, PlayMyWay, but it looks like we're going to take a lunch break.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 45 minutes?
MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, I also note we have a lot of guests here that are obviously interested in the horse racing issue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We could move it around. We could do the horse racing issue now and let these folks go and do a lunch break and then come back for Mark, et cetera.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So I need to find out --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You folks who are here for the racing, is there anybody that you're waiting for still to come or is it okay with you if we can go ahead? Go
ahead.
THE FLOOR: We are still waiting for some people. They figured it was going to come up later.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We can take a lunch break right now or do Mark.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Let's do Mark.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Where's Mark?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Then you push -- the horse people wait to do lunch after that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do you know when your folks are coming; what time they're coming?

THE FLOOR: 1, 1:30. They are in town.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's take a break now. We will take a half hour lunch break. We are temporarily adjourned until 1:15.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening

Public Meeting Number 230 at about 1:20. I think the first item on our agenda is Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good
afternoon.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: I am here with Floyd Barroga to talk about play management recommendation, but first just a little bit of background. Key educational objectives of the MGC responsible gaming framework is to provide, quote, accurate and balanced information including giving people informed chances to be made about gambling.

To support this objective, strategy two specifically in the framework identifies measures to support players' efforts to responsible management gambling by including the development and implementation of play management tools. Such tools are incorporated into electronic gaming machines to enable players more easily attractor play, manage their gambling decisions and they are paying
realtime individualized player feedback.
In December of 2014 , so three years
ago, I was reflecting on that, the Commission voted to adopt a play management system what we now we call PlayMyWay in cooperation with Plainridge Park Casino. However, because the existing body of research supporting the effectiveness of these tools was limited and inconclusive, the Commission specified the implementation would be on a test basis, and that the determination of whether the program continued and extended to Category 1 casinos would be informed in part by the findings of the evaluation.

To advise in the development or to evaluate the program, the Commission contracted Cambridge Health Alliance Division on addiction. Following 18 months of development, in June of 2016 PlayMyWay was launched at Plainridge Park Casino as a benefit to their marquee reward or player card members.

Patrons had the opportunity to
enroll in the program, and any slot machine, GameSense kiosk or at the GameSense information center with one of our GameSense advisers. PlayMyWay prompts cardholders to voluntarily set daily, weekly or monthly to track their spending while gambling at Plainridge Park Casino. Once enrolled, players receive automatic notifications as they approach 50 and 75 percent of their budget.

Players will also receive notification at 100 percent. And if they exceed their budget, they will continue to receive notifications at every 25 percent of what their actual spend is while they are gambling. The players can choose to stop using the tool at any point. They can unenroll or keep playing.

So just briefly about player enrollment to date. So through October 31st, we've had 15,123 patrons ever enrolled in the program, so from launch to October 31st. Un-enrollment is at 17 percent leaving 12,877 currently
enrolled in the program. This represents 15,123 represents 9.7 percent marquee reward cardholders who have gambled at Plainridge Park Casino have ever enrolled in the program.

So on November 21st, our last
meeting, the Cambridge Health Alliance presented preliminary findings from the PlayMyWay play management system at Plainridge Park Casino. There were several important findings in this rather thick report. A few at the top that have come up to me are PlayMyWay users had significant more cash activity than nonusers on slot machines and electronic table games.

For example, during the entire study period, PlayMyWay users inserted more cash into slot machine users than nonusers by means of $\$ 620$ difference. However, with respect to their gambling activity, PlayMyWay users tended to wager less money as well as lose less money per day compared to nonusers where PlayMyWay users wager an average of $\$ 347.80$ and lost $\$ 47.50$ per day.

Their nonuser counterparts wagered $\$ 485.30$ and lost $\$ 62.90$.

So, as stated earlier, the Commission adopted play management tools on a test basis because the evidence of their effectiveness was inconclusive. Since that time, there has been a handful of new studies that add to the body of research to support the topic of providing informed player choice and tools to do so.

A few of the problem studies I just wanted to quickly outline. One by Dr. Wood and Walt from the University of -- I'm sorry.

MR. BARROGA: Ontario.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: No, he is from Ontario. I'm drawing a blank on his university affiliation. But it specifically was a study to discuss the effectiveness of responsible gaming behavioral feedback tools for reducing gambling expenditures of at-risk players.

So the purpose of that study was to assess whether presenting behavioral
feedback the players has responsible gaming utilities and, specifically, they spot to examine whether responsible gaming tools that are for players about their play could result in a reduction and the amount of player deposits as well as amount the player wagers in subsequent weeks.

In terms of deposits, so what is deposited into the machine wager. Over the course of the study, problem-free -players are considered problem-free and at-risk players all showed significant reduction in the amount of positive from enrollment. However, there was no significant difference in the amount of deposits between enrollment and follow-up for problems -- players showing problematic signs.

In terms of the amount wagered, actually what is actually spent, players showing problematic play but could be a behavioral feedback group as well as a group that was not enrolled in the program reduced their wager to a similar extent
between enrollment and the end of the study. The researchers ponder that this may reflect just an overall conscious way of raising about that would lead to a behavior change.

But, most importantly, at-risk players of the behavioral feedback group significantly decreased their wagering. This was observable both at the week following enrollment and again at the end of the study period, 24 weeks later. This suggests that behavior feedback tools could potentially have the most impact with at-risk players, again, which is a group that we are also shared in providing recourses for them.

Overall, the use of behavior feedback tools appear to reflect the desired outcome. That is the main focus should be upon assisting at-risk players to regain control over their playing behavior whereas problematic players may already be at a point where responsible gaming will less helpful than other -- and more other
serious interventions such as referral to treatment and self-exclusion may be an option.

I also wanted to just quickly point out another study also by Dr. Wall but also and fellow colleagues about looking at how much you have won and lost in providing behavioral feedback to see how that would regulate play. And the purpose of this study was to assess whether presenting personalized behavioral feedback players on how much money they won or lost gambling compared to how much they thought they had won or lost gambling would moderate subsequent expenditures.

To the same, players were asked for how much money they thought they had won or lost on electronic gaming machines in the previous three months using their player card. They were then provided with the actual amount that they had won or lost according to their player history.

Not surprisingly, the study found that players have a poor grasp of their
wager. Player account data registered that players found faced at 13 times more money at time one, which is at enrollment, and then nine times more money at time two after they received their behavioral feedback than when one player's estimate. Additionally, a large portion of participants who reported winning money at the previous three months actually had lost money according to their player account data.

Importantly, following the receipt of the personalized behavioral feedback at the actual amount of money won or lost in the previous three months, almost all participants reported an intention to maintain or reduce their gambling expenditures. And as such, the tool positively impacts players' gambling intentions, and that they wanted to ensure that expenditures did not increase.

And, indeed, these players visited the casino last year wagering their losses from time one to time two at the end of the
study. There's a growing body of literature that was suggested that personalized behavioral feedback such as PlayMyWay can motivate players to change, and one reason why such feedback is effective maybe that players do not actually estimate the amount of money they have one or lost gambling.

So onto options to advance
PlayMyWay. So the Commission -- as the Commission considers and accepts advanced play management, there are several options that the Commission can choose from and understanding that there are advantages and disadvantages to each of these options. And, also, I might be missing a few options. So what I thought I would do is just quickly run through each of the four options that I see and then open it up for discussion, provide my recommendation and then open it for discussion.

So option one would be to advance play management tools by promulgating the play management regulation and/or rules.

The second option that $I$ see is to advance play management cooperatively with licensees through a non-regulatory path, so that would include continuing to work cooperatively with Plainridge Park Casino and working cooperatively with MGM and Wynn as they move forward.

The third option would be to support play management at Plainridge Park Casino but delay the decision about advancing play management tool to Category 1 casinos at this time while we wait for additional evaluation.

The fourth option is to abandon the support of PlayMyWay at Plainridge Park Casino and further as well as abandon further discussions about implementation of play management tools at Category 1 casinos.

So my recommendation. So there are several factors that should be weighed as the Commission consider advancing the play management tool. I've highlighted much of this. Enrollment in the program far
exceeds the expectations and appears to be greater than any jurisdiction that has done this previously. Our consistent levels of unenrollment suggests that the program is relatively stable.

Preliminary evaluation findings appear very promising. We continue to work with our evaluation team and Cambridge Health Alliance to answer critical questions about reach and impact on specific types of gamblers. There has been a study full of new research that supports the use and benefit of behavioral feedback tools.

PlayMyWay hasn't created any type of major interruption to the gaming floor. But like any new technology, there has been a few challenges and bumps in the road along the way. But, again, they have been minimal.

And, finally anecdotally, the feedback that we've received from patrons and most of them who are GameSense advisers has been positive. They believe the tool
is useful and appreciative of the ability of the resource.

So based on the information that I've just outlined, I recommend that the Commission create draft regulations that would require licensees to develop a play management tool for their patrons. The regulation should remain flexible, to respond to findings from ongoing evaluation. Additionally, $I$ recommend that the Commission work closely with Category 1 licensees to develop a realistic time line and plan for the implementation.

With that, I'll turn it over to discussion.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I had a quick question. On option number two, you talk about disadvantages. The first one you outline is, provides the MGC less control over specific elements of program. What do you feel we would lose control of going to that scenario?

MR. BARROGA: So, Commissioner
Stebbins, without regulation there is
multiple parties that are involved, whether it's the casino licensees, Penn National, MGM, Wynn as well as the slot venders. In this case it's IGT, Scientific Games. At that point there are no regulations, MGC and those parties would have to properly project manage those requirements.

And with the very requirements in your systems, you may identify specific data point differently as opposed from Scientific Games to IGT. And with regulation, you would have uniformly across the board, which could then result to research, that research would minimize any questions back to those entities and allow for testing in advance.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But that assumes that the regulation is detailed enough for everybody to follow and the recommendation we have, also the life cycle where we are, we need to be flexible enough because there is a lot of evaluation that is ongoing. There is a few things that in my view that we also need to figure out
what the problem is. Is that not the case? MR. VANDER LINDEN: That is
absolutely the case. I expect, fully expect that we will find through ongoing evaluation that there will be elements of the program that we would want to adjust and evaluate to see what impact that has. But that will continue whether it's through -- we receive that information through the next piece of evaluation but ongoing as well. This is still a type of tool that we will want to continue to evaluate and to continue to improve regardless of what direction we take.

I do believe that there are elements of how the tool is received or how it looks to the patron and the patron experience that will evolve more than perhaps the reporting requirements that would be probably more static and essential that we have that data collection in the system whether it be through Scientific Games, Plainridge Park Casino, IGT and Wynn and MGM .

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: SO I am thinking we're a little understating in how successful this is and I know that the researchers, the evaluators, rather, have to be cautious and they want more time and I understand that, and I understand where they are coming from. But we are talking about eight percent. That's -- I don't know that there is another jurisdiction over two percent anywhere in the world.

So, I think, those numbers are -and folks wouldn't be using them if they didn't find it a useful tool. So, I think, the fact that we have eight percent using it on a steady basis is that those results are excellent. And then on top of that, we do have information that their gambling habits have changed because of the tool.

So I certainly see great value in this. And after attending a conference with the Australian regulators who had a one percent, I was concerned when we first did this that this, wow, would this be successful. So, I think, we far out -- you
know, as you said, they are higher -- the numbers are higher than we even expected.

And, I think, if we are talking about moving it on to the next two, which we are in the bigger casinos, then we're moving from test phase to a phase where this is a required element, and I don't know that there is anything that we do that we require that we don't have regulations for.

So I actually don't see the advantage of moving forward without regulations, and I agree they should be flexible. And it's like any tool we have, our licensing management system, anything else we continue to improve it. As you pointed out, you would do that with this tool as well.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think, I come down a little bit differently than Commissioner Cameron does because at our meeting in which the research was presented, what I thought was one of the most significant conclusions was that the
data still has a lot of open questions relating to it. And, specifically, as to the question of whether the data to date demonstrates in any kind of statistically significant way a positive affect of enrollment in PlayMyWay on an at-risk or problem gamblers. That the data that we have to date does not permit any conclusions in that regard, and that raises the possibility that these eight percent of people who have enrolled are nonproblem gamblers and who are approaching their gambling experience in a responsible and non-harmful way.

And, so, if the research is incomplete on that critical dimension of the population, then I think to go forward and go to a formal, you know, regulation promulgation process, require all of our licensees at this point in time to make the investment to cooperate and development of PlayMyWay program according to we would impose the regulations. It seems at odds with the very core principal of our
research program, and that is that what we are dedicated to do in that research program is to answer the question as to what the real impact of the introduction of expanded gaming has been in the Commonwealth. Here we are just a small subset of that, but we have got the research program in place.

I was very encouraged by the report that was prepared and also very impressed by the quality of the researchers who are part of the team. They advised us that over the next year or so they are going to be able to further analyze the data that has been collected and will be collected and will be in a position, hopefully, to be able to get a reliable answer as to whether or not PlayMyWay has actually had an impact on at-risk gamblers and problem gamblers.

So, I think, it's -- I come at this very admiring of PlayMyWay but still with an open mind as to whether we ought to ourselves invest significant further through the formal promulgation process and
also premature to require our Category 1 licensees to develop at this point in time.

So, I think, of the program I've got a very open mind on this. I think of your three alternatives I'm somewhere between two and three. But if that posture is based on a misunderstanding of the research, then I have an open mind.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I think you raise a very good point. I do believe that there is a much more that we can learn through the evaluation process. The evaluation that was presented two weeks ago begins to scratch at the surface of what this program really is and where it -- I actually take that back. I think it goes beyond scratching the surface of what it can do.

I think that it gave way to some very, very encouraging findings that I think, to me, the findings were enough that I obviously then felt comfortable to say let's break this open to Category 1s, and that in conjunction with other research and
other advancements both in terms of gaming but also other research and other industries of how behavioral feedback tools are assisting people to make real feedback.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm on the similar plan as you are, Commissioner. I think -- but I recognize that the success by any comparisons, and the comparisons are few but they are important outside of the United States. The uptake in this tool has been, you know, four times or more in some cases. But there is only so much in terms of track record, and we achieved these successes, and I call them successes, working cooperatively with Penn, which is what I'm leaning towards working cooperatively now with MGM.

Now, it's presented some challenges, which you touched on, going forward relative how is the requirements understood by all the parties, test it and employ and that in and of itself is an important challenge, but I don't think it's one that we can simply manage by regulation. I
think we need to manage better. The course of regulation would force us to attempt to do that.

But on the other hand, there's important evaluation that's ongoing. My take from that evaluation was that I'd really like to understand and have a evaluation team try to piece out what features of the tool are most liked by those that like it, and what features are there of those that don't take it and they also develop further or fine-tune the tool itself to hopefully get, you know, even more use or better results or better outcomes that will be confirmed by the evaluation.

So, I was initially on the fence a little bit sort of migrating between options after having conversations leading up to this. I could go with the notion of regulations as long as it's flexible enough that allows for all those features definitions that I talk about later on.

But I think, ultimately, I come down
on let's continue to work cooperatively with now MGM and figure out a time frame for implementation, by the way. And we can always change our mind if we're ready or when we're ready and issue each regulation accordingly.

I just think that part of the success was that cooperation. Penn was really helpful in, you know, testing these tools, giving us feedback, giving us data, giving the researchers a lot of data. And given that now these tools need to be implemented in a different platform because the house system I understand is different, we could attempt to promulgate that approach, go over the approach going forward.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, when it's appropriate, can $I$ just make a few comments?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So two things. One, Director Vander Linden and I have had some spirited conversations on this issue. But

I think he's done a very good job, he and Floyd have done a very good job at laying out the options. It strikes me that the Commission is sort of between the regulatory environment and the cooperative environment. I initially lean towards the cooperative environment, which we have done with Penn.

Having said that, Floyd raises some very interesting technical issues, the advantage on the technical side of having regulations, which I don't pretend to be an expert on and I do know how much we -- I don't want to use the term "struggled" but the challenges with implementing PlayMyWay at PPC.

Having said that, I also know that they were incredibly cooperative and I'm not sure without that cooperativeness we ever would have got that far. I think there in some of this, I think, there is some assumptions which are realistic, A, our Category 1 licensees are going to be cooperative. I think they are. I mean,
based on my discussions, I think they are.
But part of that is at some point the Commission has to set the standard. What is cooperative? What do we care about in a play management system? One of the characteristics of that they can be developed in a play management system. I think, we've had preliminary conversations with the licensees.

From my point of view, I'd be very interested to hear the licensees' responses between items one and two. Maybe, and I don't think that's case, maybe they say yes, we welcome a regulatory environment because of the testing once it's in the regulation, there are certain things that the testing labs have to do or no, we'd rather because this is still on the front edge of a research project, we'd rather be in with you voluntarily. I think it would be helpful for the Commission to hear from your Category 1 licensees.

As a sort of separate issue, which you can decide to take up or not take up at
some point, I do think it will be helpful, you know, we were -- I was out at Springfield yesterday talking with MGM folks. At some point, you know, we sort of started a discussion about whether we were going to require MGM to have some facet of this at opening. I think to the point of it may not be today but to the point the Commission can sort of address that hurdle, you know, there is some preparation things they need to either think about or not think about.

So to summarize my comments, I'd be very interested to see what our Category 1 licensees say about this very well thought out plan. And the second is at the appropriate point on the issue of if we are here, what, if anything, are we going to require of MGM at opening is going to be a subset of that conversation. Thank you. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: My understanding was that realistically speaking given the platform that MGM is going in that any kind of play management
tool will not be available for opening.
MR. BEDROSIAN: I certainly think the type of play management tool I've heard Commissioners talk about that would be robust and consistent with what we all might view as a play management tool is probably not realistic, and I think Mark might say that.

MR. BARROGA: And to add, the implementing regulations will allow for much more qualified product to the field. Because if we were to manage this product individually by casinos, that player experience -- the players that are signed up at Plainridge Park Casino and as they let themselves out to MGM or Wynn, they'll expect the same experience.

If the player visits the casino and sees GameSense or PlayMyWay, they would expect that same experience and through regulation thought would be evaluated through our third-party test labs. The venders would design based on our set, and also the MGC would see that probably before
it sees the light of day.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree. I
think the user experience should be considered to be the same. When I mentioned my understanding of the different platform is that it may bring different technical challenges. But that decides the point that $I$ was trying to make, which is that working cooperatively has brought us to this place with its kinks, because there was versions and screens that were understood to be come before and others, et cetera, and that was all hashed out. And I think we should continue with that process, especially given that there's a lot of evaluation that a lot that we hope to learn from the ongoing evaluation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm not sure I understand. Is the so-called cooperative option, does that still going forward on the conviction that there will be PlayMyWay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is not a go,
no go on PlayMyWay. This is different ways of going forward with PlayMyWay.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: That is correct. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's been decided, I think, that we will require this -- we have made a decision that, unless data comes along that changes our mind, we will be requiring this of the licensees.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: The first two options that I outlined would certainly move it in the direction of having it implemented at our Category 1 casinos. Three and four really back away from holier and part from further implementation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it seems to me -- so we've made the decision that we have imperfect data but MGM, in particular, also Wynn had to have a heads-up, do we need to be ready to do this in case you're going to do it and we said, yes, you do because we're pretty sure we will, although we're not absolutely certain. And now the report has come out to the extent that we can take anything away from it, I think
that has reinforced our likelihood that we are going to go with it but keeping an open mind to continue to see what happens in the rest of the research.

And, incidentally, MGM has made virtually a tentative decision to try to do this in all their facilities, so they are doing the work now. They are talking. They are preparing to do the work to see whether they can come up with a PlayMyWay type system that they would launch everywhere.

So, I think, the choices between regulations, rules and cooperative is a little bit of a false choice. Even if we go the regulatory route, which would be the most rigid, least flexible, although it's still totally flexible. We can change whatever we want at a moment. That would be the most. We can -- we will be cooperative if so facto.

I mean, we've already said to -- we sent a whole team out to Las Vegas to meet with the MGM folks to get their feedback on
whether they could launch something at launch of their system, on their half bait system or whatever they call it, the semi-system that they have in place. And we were persuaded that it was in their interest and our interest to agree with them not to try to push a launch. And we will continue to work cooperatively. I think we work cooperatively with pretty much everything we do.

So, I think, the issue really is, okay, we're going to go forward. We're going to go forward cooperatively. We're probably not going to launch for a year or so after it opens, because it's going to take a long time. But someplace this does have to be reduced to paper, because you need that specificity. You need the discipline of thinking through every single step and have it be on a piece of paper so other people can see it, so the licensees can see it so they have something to be held accountable to.

So we could either put it on paper
in regs. We could put it on paper in a set of rules that are referenced in the regs. or we can do it in a whole bunch of memos going back and forth and just call it whatever you want to call it, but it has to be reduced to writing.

So, I think, that since it has to be reduced to writing that probably the best way to do it since there is -- we expect much iterating going on that we issue regs. which say what we believe them to be, that there will be a requirement for PlayMyWay, put some kind of modest stuff in the regs. and reference a workbook or a white paper or whatever which will be the working document where we will put in all the detail.

And since it won't be a reg., we can change it easily but it will be effectively a reg. It will have the force of regulation, because it will be adopted in the regs. but it will be a document outside the regs. that we can adapt pretty easily. And we will be, $I$ think, very collaborative
with them in going -- in working out what goes on that paper.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think
Floyd's point about -- I agree with that. And, I think, Floyd's point about when someone is developing something, it really is helpful to have some specs, some idea of what the regulator will be expected so they don't go off in a direction and we say no, no, no. And I also think what is critical here for, even from an evaluation standpoint, is a very similar operation from one casino to the other. Because how else would you evaluate the effectiveness if you're doing something very different from one to the other?

It makes it very tough on the regulator too, I think. So I think structure, even though we're not committed to a structure, structure itself is important, and then the flexibility to improve is really important as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And when we met with MGM out in Las Vegas, we talked about
there might -- the kinds of changes there might be, a number of notifications, when the notifications occur, whether you can do time or we talked about the kinds of changes that we might come up with, and they understood they would have to be designing a system that could accommodate that degree of change.

So, I think, we do know the broad parameters. We know basically what we are talking about, and we have enough to say we're ready to go. It's going to mirror PlayMyWay in Plainridge but make sure you build it flexibly enough to make a variety of changes, and then we will see what happens.

And probably the research will come out and suggest to us that even if it's only affecting a small number of people, that affecting a small number of people is a big deal, and we'll probably go forward. But if for some if we decide not do it, then we can also say stop.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: In the
interest of putting something down on paper, I think that's absolutely valid. And before I forget, I completely agree with the point that Ed mentioned that we ought to, you know, immediately if haven't already reach out to the Category 1 licensees in particular on this.

But would not what you're looking to accomplish here, Floyd and Mark, be achieved by creating a set of we'll call it presumptive specifications for a play management system, and that we would adopt those. We'd promulgate those as a policy of the gaming commission, not formalizing a regulation at this point in time.

And against the backdrop of there being apparently a uniformed support at the prospect of our eventually incorporating or acquiring a play management system for our Category 1 s, that that would serve to put them on notice, on notice as to what we would expect, but it wouldn't be a formal regulation yet because the case hasn't been proved yet. I take a little exception with
the Chairman's point that we decided to require this. I haven't decided --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, no. We
decided to tell them that if you need to make a decision now, like how to wire your floor, assume yes. I don't mean we haven't definitively said we're going to do this no matter what. What we said they're moving. They had to put wires down. They had to know whether we consider this as an option. As I said, MGM has gone off on its own now, is considering doing it themselves.

So, I think, that we have plenty to go on. We've already given them a spec that they could look at and decide whether they can do it with their existing little mini PlayMyWay system, and they decided they couldn't remotely do what we want done. We know what the broadbrush is.

And if I'm not mistaken, the MGM people simply or IGT slash MGM people are simply waiting for the go ahead from us to start developing the real PlayMyWay system and are basically expecting -- this is a
letter from Mike Mathis in which he wants to clarify that they can't launch at launch. They could do this minisystem, but they understand that we don't want to do that and that they're expecting to keep working with us as we figure out how to put together the proper system. And also refers to the fact that we're looking to -we're discussing it ourselves about doing PlayMyWay in all of the west.

So I wouldn't write regs. yet. But, I think, you guys have to figure out when we're ready to start to convert stuff to regs. But, I think, having working relationships between you two, particularly you, Floyd, and whoever is doing the work that they need the go ahead, and then we do want to do it about a year after the launch, which is what they said on a time line they thought they could do, and then we start working with them and feeding them whatever level of detail is appropriate. And that level of detail will eventually morph it's way into either regs. or some
kind of a guideline.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Option one is to, which Mark and Floyd are recommending to us, is that we begin the formal regulation process right now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Option one says rules or regs.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I don't know the difference.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Because if it's not regs., you don't have to go through the process of changing the regs. It's just in a standards book. And, I think, you are talking about beginning to develop a standards book, in effect, because that is what you have to do in order to get IGT to get going. So, I think, you're effectively right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But just -and $I$ know this is already nuance. But on option two, the notion of putting pen to paper is embedded in there as well. Something that we really need to do. The notion of, okay, what are the list of
requirements, what are we going to call the companion that's going to house them, we need to do that except that we have not taken that final step, because we don't know everything that we want. And we are not I would argue in a position to provide flexibility to either one we will be fine, but we have not yet figured out all of those requirements.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree, option two is another way of going forward. I was thinking we need to put it in regs., put it in a rulebook or you can just put it in a whole bunch of e-mails and go back and forth, but somewhere it has to be written down.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, I guess, one of the questions I had, Mr. Chair, maybe there is some assumptions here is that when we have talked to the licensees about the components of a fulsome PlayMyWay tool, the play management tool that consists of PlayMyWay, I don't know and I may not have been part of this conversations, if we said
the minimum requirements are this, $X, Y$ and Z so they know exactly what the minimum requirements are.

If we haven't said that or we haven't brought that to the Commission to say, quite frankly, it's not what we say, it's what you say, the minimum requirements are. If we haven't brought the minimum requirements to the Commission, it does strike me that's one way to work cooperatively and say, look it, we think the minimum requirements of a play management tool should be things that mirror PlayMyWay that are very important that might have been, you know, come out in the preliminary report is important. Obviously you don't set budgets. Maybe being able to do it with all the slot machines, time durations, flexibility and time durations.

But I don't know if I would say to staff we're empowered at this point to go back to the licensees and say, this is what the play management system might have,
should have. I wonder if we don't need to get more significant guidance from the Commission on what you think the minimum requirements are.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So are you suggesting you come back to us with a document, a draft document in which we could approve and that would empower you to move forward with the licensees.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Well, let me say this. I'm talking realtime with not having had this conversation with Mark. I do want to refer to him. He has been the expert in this, the person up front on this. But I don't know, Mark, if you feel comfortable that we -- you know, I think we've had these general discussions about what a play management tool is. We've never said it must have these components.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I would say that there are certain components that I feel like we have enough information to move forward and say it must have this. For example, the ability to enroll at a
machine, the ability to unenroll at the machine, the ability to change your budgets, these are the things where, as Commissioner Cameron points out, we've had a very, very good update in Massachusetts compared to other jurisdictions. And the flexibility of this system, I think, is key to utilization.

So, I think, to that end, I think, that there are pieces that, I think, are very important. Another would be the idea that it provides some notification as you approach the set budget. If you look at what are the key hallmarks of informed player choice, of course you want to give people information in advance so they can make a decision about how they're perceived, and I believe that dedication in the budget are hallmark to that.

So, I think, that there are a number of things where we have enough light that has been shed on it that we can move forward. There are pieces that must remain flexible. And as I said earlier, I think
that they need to remain flexible for years to come as we continue to learn more about this type of tool. As technology continues to advance, we're going to want to have the flexibility for this type of tool that we can make those changes through whatever format we move forward with, rules, regulations, however it may be.

I still go back to the idea that, I think, regulation is the most -- is the best way to move forward, a large part is what has Floyd has talked about. And the bottom line is $I$ don't see going back to the utilization of technology and the formats that we provided provide informed player choice. I don't see us going back on anything in that direction based on what we know today.

MR. BARROGA: And by managing the project without regulations, without other lab testing, we are releasing electronic gaming devices that have not gone through the process where the requirements on the slot venders and the casino licensees
follow that process for all of the products.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Floyd, are you saying that unless we promulgate, formally promulgate in regulation form these kinds of requirements that the licensees would not be able to develop with their venders a system, a play management system that would meet our presumptive standards?

MR. BARROGA: They would be able to develop, yes, but it would not go through the three and four step precess of an electronic gaming device as it would go through evaluation by the vender, evaluation by the third party, evaluation by the MGC test lab here in Boston and the casino evaluation.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Would my assumption be safe that just the steps you described would be expensive.

MR. BARROGA: Yes, it would be. It really depends on the implementation. The systems have been submitted to GLI, to BMM,
so there will be cost savings for the venders as they see the majority of the product. Those venders would essentially only evaluate PlayMyWay or the system that is included into the submission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Floyd and I talked about this at great length yesterday, and I clearly haven't changed his mind on this but I do disagree that Floyd believes strongly that the right way to go is regs. Why? Because that's the point of the realm. That's what everybody knows. That's what everybody thinks about. Everybody thinks we ought to go back and check the regs., make sure we're doing the regs., we're doing everything fine. And that's really a legitimate point.

However, we could say to people we're going to write a handbook and consider it a reg. You have to go through all the same testing, but we are not going to put it into regs. yet because we just want to leave ourselves a little more flexibility. I don't care either way. It
doesn't matter to me. It's a false choice to think that you have to -- you cannot move forward without putting it into regs. You can, and you can get them to do the same degree of testing. It's just out of the ordinary, which is maybe not a good thing to do, but it's not that you can't do it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with you on that point. Although, there is one element that I just learned as well from yesterday is if it is in reg., who bears that cost for testing is different. If it's a reg., it's the manufacturer. If it's not, it's the licensee. But that makes no difference to us obviously.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Oh, is that right? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: One more reason to get the licensees in. MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes, there are maybe two options. One, yes, let's get the licensees' feedback; two, I think I would ask Floyd and Mark maybe we should put together, you know, our basic minimum spec
sheet so that you all agree, not us, but you all agree what should be in a play -at a minium in a play management system, get our licensee feedback. And maybe some of these technical points, you know, I hear what Floyd is saying and I don't disagree, but I'd like to hear what the licensees say.

But what I'll take away from this discussion is, licensees, it's coming. Whether it's coming corroboratively or whether it's coming in a regulation eventually, it's coming. So how are you going to cooperate in the first instance and what are the implications of the advantages and disadvantages as Director Vander Linden's outlined in choices one and two.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And, I think, we demonstrated a history of listening to the licensees. There's not one reg. that we've promulgated that we haven't sent out for comment. We haven't really seriously considered and in many cases incorporate
the suggested changes. So I don't think -I think this is regulation is without -without cooperation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I agree.
MR. BEDROSIAN: And, I think, one of the issues they have to address, I guess, is why not regulation, right? And then to Commissioner Macdonald's point, they're going to say, well, we're going to cooperate. So what's the harm in that. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On the issue of regs. or not, I'd be more than happy to hear what they have to say. That would be fine. As I said, I could go either way. I do think it probably is a good idea. I think we all are basically saying we trust that the system whatever you guys say are the features are the ones that we want.

I think Ed is right, that we should be more and you have a baseline document because that's what you gave to MGM saying here's what you have to do to go forward. So expand that baseline document if there is anymore to add and get it to us so we
can put a nail in this right away.
We are already talking about -- IGTE
and MGM told us they could launch about a year after launch, and they walked us through a schedule and we were a little skeptical when we walked in, and we were persuaded they were playing straight. It was a little conservative but not excessively conservative.

However, that is a year from when it launches and every week that goes by is another week before we get going. So, I think, there is some urgency to get this settled once and for all.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you.
Mr. Chairman, I understand there might be some time restraints on your time. So, I guess, the question is we have -- I think I'm waiting for Director Lightbown to come in.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So we're going to skip to -- we're going to take a two minute break.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening Public Meeting Number 230 and we are going to the horse racing item, Director Lightbown.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Good afternoon, Commissioners. So the first item on the racing division is the split on the horse racing committee. As you know, there is a committee that decides the split of the racehorse development fund each year. Commissioner Cameron is the commission's representative on that committee, and so I'll let her speak to what the committee decided to do.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Dr. Lightbown. So this year after listening to both industries, there's a representative from each industry on the committee. Just for those who may not know, the governor appoints the chair, the gaming commission has a representative, that's me, and the treasurer also has a
representative and each industry's standardbred and thoroughbred have a representative on the committee.

The committee has been -- it has been difficult at times to have a quorum which may timely work an issue. The last two years, in particular, that was an issue for numerous reasons we don't have to go into, but that is an issue here.

So the decision was made in November that the standardbred because of all the factors that we consider that are laid out in the legislature for the committee to consider that five percent more should be afforded the standardbred.

Now that work was all for racing last year. So we are working a year later than the racing season. And the committee -- there was a four to one vote that five percent more should be afforded to the standardbred, and there was also a four to one vote that that money should be retroactive because of the industry shouldn't, in fact, have to suffer the
consequences of the committee being unable to do their work earlier in the season, earlier in the racing season.

So I'm representing right now the view of the entire committee, and you can imagine the one vote would be for, in this case, the thoroughbred folks who were not in favor of the change in the split and not in favor of the retroactive.

Frankly, if this commission does not approve the retroactive, and I understand clearly why the thoroughbred folks don't like that, but if that does not occur, then it makes the work for this entire year moot frankly, because it's last year we looked at. So it would, in fact, be no change if the moneys are not afforded retroactively.

Now, moving forward because this is an issue and I would agree that retroactive payments are not the best way to move forward. Again, I get back to the equity of the issue. There are two new committee members assigned next year. The treasurer has a new representative as well as the
thoroughbred folks, and I am very hopeful that that will really make timely work happen. We do have a meeting scheduled for January, so I'm very hopeful that the work can be done sooner.

To speak to the issue of the thoroughbred folks, and it's mostly the breeders, last year there was a significant issue because the split was changed considerably. This year it's five percent. Doctor, I believe you have those numbers and you can talk about that in a minute. And I read the consistency is important.

Frankly, the reason the thoroughbred folks are in this position is they don't have anyplace to race. That's the most important reason why the breeding program is affected so dramatically. It really isn't the exact number of moneys. I have talked about this at length with Dr. Lightbown. This is not the committee's opinion. That's my own opinion as to why that's difficult.

Moneys were dramatically improved
with the thoroughbred breeding program, but the numbers of bolds were not dramatic. I think people are hesitant. They don't have a place to read or they're going to make the investment. So I just twofold. One is the work of the committee; and, secondly, just speaking to the issue of the retroactive payments. Director Lightbown, you had some exact numbers there?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Right. We went ahead and I want to thank Ann Marie Vontari for running these up for us from the financial division. She's the one who also handled the retroactive change that was made last year. And if you look at it, you'll see that under the different categories that we have, the health and welfare for the throwback horsemen would be there's $\$ 25,000$ difference. For the breeders, it's about a $\$ 65,000$ difference. These are numbers up to October of this year.

And the reason why this is a little bit decreased is because last year in

January, they were still in that category where they weren't getting paid because they were getting the retro -- paying the retro back in a sense. So instead of making them actually give us a check, giving us the money back, we just didn't pay them for a few months while they got caught up on the payments.

So in a way, that's a benefit in this case because they didn't get the money in that month, so they don't have to pay that back. That's why that one doesn't flip right back over to the same amount that you see on the standardbred side.

Obviously, on the purse money on the thoroughbred side, that money is not all being used up anyway. And it shows you that there will be a switch of about 800,000. We still haven't made the last payment to Suffolk that's coming in at a little under the 288,000 they had asked for, but we're still working on nailing those figures down. So that number will be a little different.

So then if you go down to the next level of the spreadsheet there, you'll see that the Standardbred Horsemen Association get around $\$ 25,000$. That pretty much works backwards. And then on the standardbred breeders, it's about 99,000. And then for the purse money, it would be around 499,000. And, again, that's through October.

To put it in perspective, last year when we made the switch on the thoroughbred breeders it was a big amount. It was a flip of about 360,000. So that was a significant, you know, change and hardship to not -- to make up that money. Where the percentage is much smaller, the amount is much smaller.

I just want to point out General Counsel Blue isn't here today but she has briefed Todd Grossman, so if there is any legal questions if you have refer to him.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think just one more point that I failed to make was I think what's really important here, and
certainly the Commission has the authority to talk about the retroactive piece or not, but I think we have demonstrated that we are really interested and hopeful that someone can come in and build a track and the thoroughbred folks will be able to race and sustain their industry that they love some much. Passionate, passionate people.

And I know Commissioner Stebbins has as come in and really assisted with some things that being helpful on the economic development side are ways to have moneys or taxes deferred, so he's spoken to groups with me.

And so, I think, you know, the Chairman has said publically on a number of occasions we're hopeful and we're supportive. That's part of our charge is to reserve the industries. So we listened, we briefed a number of perspective folks who may be interested in a new track. And however way that goes, we're just hoping that can happen.

So I know it looks like, you know,
there is a some hardship here but our overall charge is to look at what's best -you know, looking at all the factors and making a good decision about the split and I know that one side is always going to think that's unfair. I do understand that clearly. And I'm very, very sympathetic to those folks on the side that may be losing on it.

But, overall, I think the committee has done a good job other than the timeliness, which I really do hope to improve this year with -- we hope to improve with a chairman who is in place for a whole year and with two new members who have already committed, I believe. We just met with the treasurer's representative yesterday and briefed him thoroughly, and he's committed to do the work in a timely manner and he understood that issue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So the idea would be to get it done before the season opens next year.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I mention for the record one of the comments we received is from a law firm that says that we have essentially no authority to change rules retroactively but it's -- I want to highlight on and then get your input, Counsel and Commissioner.

We are not changing rules -- we are not promulgating rules in this case. The committee suggests the split. The funding is the retroactive nature of this, and the cases that they cite have to do with legislation being promulgated retroactive. Can you expand on that, please?

MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. First of
all, I thank the commenters for submitting those. It was helpful to calibrate what the actual issue is here relative to the retroactivity. So we did take a look at that of course, and it is definitely true that a legislative body or regulatory body such as this cannot adopt laws or regulations or policies that are retroactive in nature.

As Commissioner Zuniga points out, it is our general position that what is being done here does not do any of that. In fact, what the fund -- what the committee has done is not to change any of those, but instead to change the mechanism by which payments would be made from a fund of which it is the administrator or trustee.

Ordinarily, a fund or a trust of this sort is governed by the language of the interim itself or in this case the statute or regulations that govern it. Here we do have a statute and regulations that generally govern the activities of the fund.

In this case, though, there is all silent as to how or when the actual payments will be made. They certainly talk about things as determining the distribution or what we refer to as the split, what types of factors should be considered in determining how the split should be made. But there is no discussion
anywhere as to the timing and when it could be made.

And, accordingly, it's our position that it is not a policy or a law or a regulation that is being changed. Instead it's you exercising your powers as the administrator of the fund to make a determination as to how best to administer the fund. And we would argue that in absence of specific direction as to how to do that by way of regulation or otherwise, that you must exercise a duty of care to ensure that the aims of the fund are being seen out. And in this case, the commission, the committee is of the opinion that the retroactive application would do just that.

So it's our general opinion that the commission may implement the committee's recommendation in that regard. There is certainly case law that talks about retroactivity and the like. Those cases generally talk about laws and regulations that have been changed.

There is one case in particular that I thought was most interesting. It involves the Commissioner of Revenue. It's the Commissioner of Revenue versus Bay Bank. In that particular case, the Commissioner of Revenue changed the mechanics of the calculation of the taxation of a certain type of bond without essentially telling anyone, and then issued an assessment on those banks that calculated it in accordance with the instructions on the filing form.

And the court came in and said, you can't do that because that's a retroactive change in a policy where you didn't provide anyone notice or anything of the sort. And it's certainly a different issue it seems to me than what we are facing here where the Commission has general authority to administer this fund.

So that's where we come down on the recommendation and the Commission's authority.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry. That
case suggests that we can't do it retroactively. How did you end up -MR. GROSSMAN: That's a policy
change that the Commissioner adopted without any input or anything of that nature. There is certainly some gray area to what we are talking about here. It's not necessarily a black and white situation for sure. But there is, in our minds, a distinction to be drawn between a policy change that is well-established and what is being done here.

In this case, there are reviews of the split and the mechanism by which it will be paid that the committee is authorized to discuss, and the commission is authorized to approve. So, I think, there is a distinction to be made between the two.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, let me mention something that also operates to this very point. We're not -- and Dr. Lightbown already sort of touched on it -we're not asking for any money back, and I
think that's an important piece. Because you if you take together the two recommendations and we suggest them, we could also view them as the split is something in the vicinity of not 60/40 but whatever it comes down to 58 -- 62/38 because of the way we are going to implement that catchall we're calling the retroactive.

So, effectively, and I don't want to be confusing people, but because we are adjusting going forward, there is a real rate of the split until a new one comes out that is not exactly 60/40, but it's what came down from the horse racing committee when you take the two recommendations.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think I'm missing that point, Commissioner.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Me too, me too. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I actually think I got it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, just to try to crystalize here, so we do not have the authority to change the split. And the
people who have written this, there's an e-mail right in front of me from a Tom Wayland and there were a bunch of others saying, please don't approve the split and don't approve retroactive. Just so it's clear everybody, we don't have the authority to not to -- to not approve this split. The way the law is written, we essentially have to do what the race horse committee says.

So I'm trying to think what
standards do you use to try to figure out -- we did do this last year, right? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It was -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Retroactively, and it was real money last year. And people had reason to know that it could happen again, because everybody knew that the race horse committee couldn't get together and, you know, it was a perfectly reasonable possibility that this could happen. So a prudent person on the standardbred side might have said, you know, I have to be a little bit careful with my money here.

The law does give -- wants to empower the race horse committee. The law does empower the race horse committee. It doesn't say anything about retroactivity particularly, but it did protect the race horse committee under the law, and it means that they want the race horse committee to have some real muscle.

On the other hand, you know, so the governor couldn't get its act together. For whatever reason, it couldn't get its act together and have the meetings and should somebody be harmed, in effect, by that logistically is a problem. It seems to me like the purse money isn't really the issue. The purse money isn't being used now by the thoroughbred horsemen anyway. There is some wish I think that we all discussed about building up the purse money so that some day if somebody comes in with a plan, that maybe there is some money in the race horse development plan that's accumulated over the months -- over the years and this would be another 500,
$\$ 600,000$ to go to that accumulation, but that's relatively painless. It's the 80,000, this 25 and 60 that are at issue.

I don't think that -- I mean, any amount of money is real money. $\$ 80,000$ no matter how you split it up is that's money, and I don't want to trivialize that. But on a practical matter, what it would mean is you are going to get a little bit less next year in order to make up for the fact having been overpaid, in effect, this year I think that the financial consequences of that are not going to be very severe, so that puts me squarely in the middle.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think, Mr. Chair, the purse money is very important to the standardbred district. And the committee after evaluating all the factors felt that like five percent more of that money should be distributed to the standardbred folks because of their duty involved in the racing goes through all of the factors that were considered. So on that end, the purse money is very
important. Not so much on the
thoroughbred, because they don't have a track to race and they are not able to utilize all their moneys at this time.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, there's a real dilemma. There's an opportunity because working itself here with the thoroughbred. To your point, Mr. Chairman, there's calculated to be about eight percent swing for the breeders and twelve percent for the because of the split and the percentages, so --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that's divided up by all the breeders or the association. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They win money back with races.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Most of it goes towards their purses, so it would go towards their Mass. bred races.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Which is why we approved them racing in Finger Lakes. We just didn't have enough races here in state to earn their money back.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Would anybody have
an interest in splitting the baby, if you will, go ahead and do the purse retroactive but don't do the other two retroactive?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think that would put us a little bit on shakier grounds, I thin.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I was looking to our legal counsel there.

MR. GROSSMAN: I have to think about that for a minute.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If we have to take -- let me make sure I understand your split. That we change the split between breeders and not purses?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, the purse money we do do retroactively. So the standardbred horse we have a big chunk of money, but we don't do the money that go -the smaller, the four and the sixteen percent.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Wouldn't that be affecting the standardbred breeders?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. They would
be getting --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Less money.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- a little less
money.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't know that we have the authority to change the split. I think we do have the authority to look at just the retroactive piece of this.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: We talked about this a little before, and that was one of the ideas about if the legislation moves thing over to the gaming commission is then these different items can kind of be pulled out individually and the Commission -- you know, obviously the Commission would have open hearings and go through the whole process, so I can't say what exactly would happen.

But there would be the possibility that the breeders for both breeds would get their own special -- you know, a car wrap that's not related to these other items, and maybe that's even guaranteed for three years as long as the money is coming into
the fund or something. But from talks that we had last year, I don't believe -- I hate to talk for Catherine Blue, but I don't believe she thought we could split them out. That's an important issue.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think we would be on shakier grounds, because we would be changing effectively either the split or the statutory figures of 80/16/4, and those are things that $I$ don't think we should be tinkering with that. Some could argue that the retroactive nature is a little bit that but, $A$, we have done it and we're taking wholesale if we do from the accommodation from the statutory horse racing committee. And as I argue because we're making the arguments of the adjustments going forward, we just -- it's just a way to catch up.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It is. And, again, I want to emphasize how important it is to me and I think the other committee members that we really do our -- try to have a quorum much earlier and get that
work done quicker. I'm hopeful with two new members that we will -- and a chair that's been here, and we are not waiting for new appointments to be made, we can do our work in a more timely manner.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, I approach this in maybe perhaps in an oversimplified manner.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good, I like that. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Number one, our legal department has advised us that there is no -- advised us of two things. Number one, that is the horse racing committee that determines the split and not us; and, number two, has advised us there is no obstacle, legal obstacle to our requiring retroactivity of the split once it's been determined as it has been met.

And, secondly, I remember vividly last year how difficult it was at least for me to make a decision here because there were large amounts of money that were being retroactively assessed against the horsemen breeders under circumstances that they did
not have fault in placing themselves in that circumstance, but we decided last year on advice of counsel that this was lawful to do, but we decided to make it retroactive.

So this year the race horse committee, maybe belatedly, but it's done its work and they have recommended the split, and we have to live with the split. We established a policy last year of retroactivity. I see nothing that's occurred between last year and this year that would give me reason to think that the decision we made last year wasn't the appropriate one, so we're just basically following our own precedent. We have to follow our own precedent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And, in fact, this is an easier case than last year because the money is so much smaller.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Right, and parties were unnoticed. There's no reason to think it wasn't going to be retroactive. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's a good
way to put it.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think that's
right. This is a 51/49 type issue, I
think. But, I think, I come down where Commissioner Macdonald does, that we have done it before and this was clear. We have set our own precedent. There's nothing that's come along that's changed, and the reason why we shouldn't change it now. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I don't necessarily agree with that. I think what we adopted last year was trying to catch up on two years of -- being behind about two years of work of the racing committee. I agree with the split. Again, we can't change the split but, you know, applying the retroactively and I had a problem last year and I didn't agree with it last year, and I don't agree with it this year.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But you
realize that you agree with the split. But
if there is no retroactivity, the racing season is over. There is no difference in the split. The work of the committee is
moot.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, then make it moot and have them meet in January and set it right going forward.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's not fair to the industry that they are suffering because the committee was unable -- and let me tell you, there were reasons that the committee was unable -- some very legitimate reasons and others that are hoping that this would be the guess.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's not unreasonable to say, as Commissioner Stebbins is saying, okay, too bad you weren't able to do your job when you were supposed to do your job, nobody's fault but you didn't get it done, so skip that year and go on.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I come down and the committee is just the committee. It's the industry that I'm concerned about, and the committee thinks that five percent more it would be taking that five percent away by not making the retro. So I'm much
more concerned about the industries than I am about the committee.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The retroactivity, I guess, independent of what I said before is that I also would give some deference to or respect maybe is a better word to the deliberations of the racing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's what I was trying to say, too.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: This is, as Commissioner Cameron just said, this is the industry and committee with a visible representation by Commission Cameron on that committee. But having observed that meeting which you had here wherever it was six weeks ago, it was a lot of thought went into it and a lot of debate. They resolved it. I see -- speaking personally, I see no basis for my second-guessing, if you will, or contradicting their considered conclusion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Somebody want to make a motion?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that this Commission approve the retroactivity of the moneys with regard to the split that was made by the racing committee, five percent more moneys back to January 1st of 2017.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To implement this in as painlessly a way as possible.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Commissioner, I think the first motion might just be to confirm the split as decided by the race horse committee.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We don't have the authority --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, we do have to approve it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Just to approve it, and then you can take up the issue of retroactivity.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're required to approve it. We can't disapprove it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: It's sort of a hobby of choice.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair,
the first motion is that we approve the work of the racing committee and the split that was decided upon, five percent more moneys to the standardbred industry. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: 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 CAMERON: The second motion that we approve the moneys being distributed retroactively back to January 1st of 2017.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And adjust it going forward, correct?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And adjust it
going forward.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And as I said, implemented as painlessly as possible over time. Did I hear a second?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion, further, further discussion? All in favor of Commissioner Cameron's motion, signify by saying aye. Aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Nope.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Motion passes four to one with Commissioner Stebbins against it. Okay. This is done. Thank you folks for coming in for this. So we've got IEB, legal. We're not going to do -- there was no vote.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think if we just complete the racing stuff, we will push the IEB to the 21st. We can begin and have a wholesome discussion on the 21st.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: If it had a vote, I would have moved it up.

MR. BEDROSIAN: No problem, no problem.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am going to leave.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mike, are we online?

MR. SANGALANG: We're still on.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We're still
on, okay. Chairman Crosby asked me to continue chairing the meeting. We will continue with Director Lightbown.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: So the next item on the agenda is the 2016 annual report for the racing division. I want to thank Mike Sangalang, because he did a wonderful job fixing it up for us and making it look nice, gathered a lot of the information together. I put some in, too. Mike worked his wonders on making it look presentable.

I'd also like to thank the different divisions that work for the gaming commission and the commissioners.

Everybody that works here usually ends up sometime during the year having something to do with racing, so whether it's the financial team that helps us so much, the legal division, licensing, IEB, everybody we interact with and we get great support from them.

And, obviously, I'd really like to thank our racing staff. We have a great group of people in Boston. We have a great field staff. Everybody is more than willing to go in wherever they are needed and make everything go well, so I want to thank all of those people.

I'm not going to go through the whole report. I'm just going to briefly talk about a few items, and then Doug will talk about some of the financial issues. And if you have any questions, you can ask us.

One of the things is the number of drug tests that we do, and then the -- what they call adverse findings, and they did go up in 2016. Obviously, we had more racing
dates in 2016 than we did in '15. So when you average those out, in 2015 we had . 19 percent and in '16 we had . 2 percent. So there really wasn't a very big change there even though if you just look at the number of them it looks larger. T.

He Association of Racing Commission International gathered this data from all the different jurisdictions, and they came out with an adverse analytical finding of . 49 percent, so we're well below that in Massachusetts.

Another interesting thing is our number of licenses, occupational licenses that we give out. In 2016 it was around 2,000, which was up significantly from 2015, which was 1,600. And that's also an important figure, because we do offer a three-year license now.

And, unfortunately, the way this system is set up right now, we don't account for licenses that may have been purchased in the year before or two years before. It's solely based on when the
money comes in. So we actually had quite a few more than that licensed with us. So I think that's great that we're seeing more and more people getting licensed on both grades.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was going to ask you just about that. Is there any difference; are we seeing more standardbred licenses?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: It really is
interesting. A lot of the -- we are having new people that come to Suffolk, so a lot of them haven't been licensed with us before, so those numbers are very strong, and they are very similar even though it's on fewer days. It still generates quite a bit of licensing.

The number of rulings has went down a little bit in '16, which is interesting because obviously there were ten more days of racing at the harness track, three more days of racing at the thoroughbred track in 2015. But that can be simple things like at Plainridge, we had a lot of education
and all with drivers on whipping issues and all, and that was a fairly big issue in '15. And I think by '16 people kind of knew what was expected, and so I think a lot of that -- the reason why things went down is because people kind of had that experience in '15 and going into '16, you know, we didn't have as many.

So now I'll turn it over to Doug, and he'll talk about some of the financial highlights.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Before we do that, I'd just like to comment on makes me think when I read this annual report about how we changed the racing division, how we regulate differently. I was at a conference last spring in which there was a significant racing portion of, it was at Gulf Stream, so there was a racing component of the conference, gaming and racing.

And to be there and just unsolicited receive comments from some of the folks in racing about how professionally we regulate
racing, how we, you know, we're following all the modeled procedures, accredited lab, accredited judges and stewards. It was just nice to hear those comments about the work that you do. That's a credit to you and the team.

I know that we have a judge out there in Plainridge who has worked extensively all over the country, and I just heard this recently that he commented after his first season here working with us how professionally -- he thought this was the most professional jurisdiction in which he has worked.

So between attending a conference out of state and listening to someone who has worked around the country, I just think it's a credit to the team. And, again, even the fact that you care so much about what you do that you solicited Mike to help out with the annual report, and it's a very professional document, very well done and I just want to compliment the leadership team, and I know you're complimenting
everybody else for the help you receive, but I want to compliment the two of you for your leadership. And it's just really nice to attend a conference and hear those things about our racing division. MS. LIGHTBOWN: Thank you. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Here, here. MR. O'DONNELL: Good afternoon, Commissioners. I also want to thank Mike and Amy for helping us on this report. There were a lot of last minute things we had to get done and they were very calm, cool and collective in getting this done for us, so thank you on that.

So the Division of Racing financials on page 29, racing is done on a calendar year basis. And you will see on this page it shows all of the receipts for the year, which are line items commission fines and penalties, association license fees, license registration badges, assessments and unpaid tickets, unclaimed tickets.

That gives us a total of
$\$ 2,915,668.87$. The expenditures for the
year in line items as well was $\$ 1,682,738.09$. Which by looking at that, it shows that we are, you know, running in a plus by a healthy margin. However, there are additional program expenses that go along with this, which you will see on page 30.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Before we go to that, Doug, I ought to know the answer to this. But in the receipt's category under the commission, what is that figure comprised of?

MR. O'DONNELL: That, Commission, is what the takeout structure that the tracks pay to the Commonwealth, and it's broken down differently. Live is . 75 percent, simulcasting is .375 percent. And that did change halfway through the year, which I will touch on later, which reduced our commissions on an annual basis. What they did is they --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So these are payments by the track.

MR. O'DONNELL: By the track.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: By the tracks to us.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, to us, operations for the racing division.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Regulatory costs. They come out of the handle, in other words. They are taken.

MR. O'DONNELL: It's based on the handle. But on page 30, you'll also see that we have additional program expenses. We did list the unclaimed tickets, and those distributed back to the tracks to the purse accounts for the tracks, the horse tracks, and then the unclaimed tickets for Raynham and Wonderland go to the stabilization fund.

We also owe local aid to the cities and towns on an annual basis, which is $\$ 786,643$, which gives us a subtotal of 1,368,870 in additional programming expenses. That coupled with the racing commission operations gives us a deficit of $\$ 135,940$ for the year.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Doug, the
3.75 percent, did that change halfway through the year?

MR. O'DONNELL: July, that changed in July, half the year. And that's a significant amount of -- it went from -it's on the dog handles, so it went from 2.5 percent to 2.375 percent, which is what the horses are paid on simulcasting. So on an annual basis, it's upwards of -- it's probably around $\$ 450,000$ a year.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Those are moneys we are going to have for the full year next year.

MR. O'DONNELL: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Now, is there an offset on any kind of local aid?

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. Going forward we have to, you know, we have to see what the legislature does. We may not have to but, again, it's a year by year basis whether we have to reimburse the general fund or not. So hopefully this will compensate, and it will come out in our favor, but we have to wait and see. Again,
it's on an annual basis.
So if we move along to -- if we go to page 31, that just gives a summary of the handle and revenue by track, and we can touch on that further as well. If we go on to page 34 , it breaks down the handle comparison. So for live racing, you can see an increase from 2015 to 2016 with Plainridge up 19.67 percent for live racing. Suffolk with the additional days that they ran, we were up 57 percent, 57.42 percent.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There was only two more days?

MR. O'DONNELL: Three days.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Three days, that's right.

MR. O'DONNELL: We ran an additional three days.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's almost proportionate, right?

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, it was double from the year before. And then with the import simulcast, you can see Raynham was
down a little bit. Their handle was a little bit lower, a little over than eight percent. But in the other categories, we were up with the import. And the exports were up significantly as well. Plainridge, 30 percent and Suffolk close to 90 percent, because they did run another additional three days.

If we go on page 35, again, we have a summary of the total handles, and that has a breakdown of the total revenues to the state. The commission we are down 15.39 percent. And that is attributable to the reduction in the commission payment of 2.5 percent from the dogs to .375 percent.

So even though the handles are up 10 percent, we're still down with the commission because of that reason. So that will give us, you know, with all the other line items here, the total revenues we were down 6.2 percent.

If we move along to page 36 , it just shows an analysis of the purses paid in 2016. We do a comparison of 2015. So in
the first line Plainridge Park, you can see the purses paid for 2015 were $\$ 4,210,636$ and in '16 it was $\$ 7,954,092$. And with Suffolk for '15, it was $\$ 1,620,200$ and, you know, it just about doubled to, not quite, in 2016 \$2,735,902.

Going to the next page 37, it will show each track individually what their financials are and what the handles were. For Suffolk Downs they were up 10.87 percent over the course of the year from '15 to '16. And within that, you will see it listed as Suffolks twin spires, expressed bets, TBG and NYRA bets. Those four ADWs that are licensed with Suffolk Downs. And that total amount for the ADWs alone was 92 million, which is over half of what Suffolk's handle was. Again, they are up 10.875 percent and total revenues we were up 4.42 percent for the year.

And on the next page, it just has a breakdown of what the capital improvement trust fund, promotional trust fund. We will have one of those for you shortly, and

I know Commissioner Stebbins is all excited about that.

On page 39, it was Plainridge Park financials. Total handle was up significantly, 21.56 percent. Within the handles, they had Hollywood races. They had Hollywood races this year, which is an ADW, a subsidiary of Penn, which basically took over their Wynn line, which is a telephone line at Plainridge. And with the total revenues, we were down. Again, a lot of it had to do with the dog handles that was taken in. That alone was down 7.8 percent. So we had a total revenue which was down 4.03 percent for the year.

Next page is just, again, is the breakdown of the capital improvement trust fund and promotional trust fund. Page 41 touches on the status of greyhound racing in 2016. We're still simulcasting the greyhound racing. And on 42 is Raynham Park, which the largest percentage of their handle is with the dogs. It's the dog handle. Their handle was down 8.92 percent
for the year. As you can see, their commissions on our total revenues was down significantly to $\$ 191,480$, which is 39.86 percent. And, again, the majority of that is with the dog signal. So total revenues were down 21.64 percent for the year.

And then the last page, which is Wonderland. This is Wonderland licenses all dog signals. Their total handle was up 2.39 percent and their revenues were down 26 percent, again, attributed to the dog handle, which would affect the commission.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Doug, you say the Wonderland on the simulcast are exclusively dog handle like Raynham has --

MR. O'DONNELL: Raynham has thoroughbreds and harness as well.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: The Wonderland license is run by Suffolk Downs, so the horse signals are on the Suffolk Downs.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: They have every signal. It's just two different licenses.

MR. O'DONNELL: Correct, yes.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: In two different locations?

MR. O'DONNELL: No, it operates under Suffolk's.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: It operates under Suffolk's.

MR. O'DONNELL: In fact, they're in the process of tearing down Wonderland casino.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aren't they tearing it down?

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, they are. So that concludes our fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission Division of Racing.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Here, here.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Excellent, very well done. Love the new format.

MR. O'DONNELL: We do, too.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's a great look and design. Other comments or questions?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Doug, do
you have any sense as to how this year is going to compare with last year? This is 2016.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. And seeing that this year is almost over, handles are up this year from last year. So we will probably see about a, you know, 10 to 12 percent increase in handles overall.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: On both, thoroughbred as well as standardbreds?

MR. O'DONNELL: I'm not sure. It's kind of on an overall -- we had additional races this year with the thoroughbreds. We had 125 days compared to 115, so we will see an increase on that end with the thoroughbred.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD:
Standardbreds.
MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, with the standardbreds. With the thoroughbreds, we had the same amount of days.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Actually, we went up to eight.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes, eight days.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: The live just because there was more days of live racing. We will have to do the figures to see if proportionally it ends up being more than what you think particular with the better horses in both locations the better -- you know.

MR. O'DONNELL: But overall we do have an increase year to date that we looked at through November.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, that's even true on the simulcast license even with the reduced dates of racing, they would be increasing but at simulcast Suffolk was increased. So there's a real market. Okay, anything else for Alex or Doug?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: One last issue.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: We have a couple of more just routine items.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And that will be it.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: So a request for
reimbursement.

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. And we'll need
your vote on this as well. This is our request for reimbursement Suffolk Downs capital improvement trust fund. There is only one particular project on here, project number 2013 dash 17, sewer inspection, meter installation for a total of $\$ 49,831.20$. We have all the documentation. It's been inspected by the architect. Moneys have been paid, so we need your approval to distribute these funds to Suffolk Downs.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I move the Commission approve the request for reimbursement from the Suffolk Downs capital improvement trust fund for $\$ 49,831.20$ for the sewer inspection, meter inspection.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion has been made and seconded. Any other comments? All those in favor? Aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.

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

MR. O'DONNELL: And next on the agenda is the quarterly local aid distribution. This is paid on every quarter in local cities and towns. It's done six months in arrears based on the handle. So this particular payment, which is for the third quarter of September 30th, would be for handles January, February and March of 2017. Total amount is $\$ 166,954,13$. And on page two, you will see the breakdown of distributions to the different cities and towns. We will need your approval on this.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the local aid distribution as outlined in the memo dated December 7th for 166,954.13.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion is made and seconded. Are there any other
questions or comments? All those in favor? Aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. Does that conclude the racing?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: It does. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you both.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks, Alex.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Given timing we decided to postpone number seven on the agenda. It's a topic that might take us quite a bit of time to discuss. But, more importantly, this idea that everybody is here and Chairman Crosby had to go to a prior commitment, so we will continue to number nine, to the legal division, Mr. Grossman.

MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you, Commissioner. You have before you Section 138.13, paragraph four of the regulations. This is a new regulation. It's gone through the entire promulgation process of public hearing. It was recently presided over on October 19th by Commissioners Zuniga and Stebbins. We did have one public comment received. In fact, that individual, Dr. Gregory Catapotus (phonetic), submitted some documents for the Commission to have a look at which are also included here in the packet. It's a promotional flier he received from Plainridge Park Casino.

These draft regulations, as you'll recall, pertain to the monthly statements which are required by statute to be issued to rewards cardholders. These regulations essentially codify the implementation of that requirement and, as I said, have gone through the entire promulgation process. They are ready for final adoption at the Commission's discretion at this point.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Todd, have there been any opposition filed to this by the comment period?

MR. GROSSMAN: No, they have been well-received. We have received informal comments from some of the licensees, and we've actually incorporated those in here. For example, paragraph $F$ which pertains to the period only lasting two years if there's no activity, things like that. Otherwise, I think all the licensees were satisfied. Dr. Catapotus, I believe, is fair to say was satisfied with that this was a fair process that we have set out. And, otherwise, there have been no opposition.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Now, Director Bedrosian or you might know, Counsel, how is Penn going to face in this new regulation? Because they obviously already have quite a bit of activity and people who signed up for the rewards program, but maybe of course we are not able to either opt in or opt out into this. Is there
anything else you can tell us at this point or be an be update on it?

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think it's ironic General Manager George has asked me about this today, and I think what we have to do is talk to him about a phase of the period. Obviously, we have the discretion in terms of enforcement and we also have understand of history of the original interpretation of this, guidance to them, awareness of this issue what $I$ call this fix.

So now, I think, it's up to staff, probably Todd and myself and Bruce Band and his folks to sit down and try and figure out a fair way to implement this. I can't tell you exactly what it is. We will come back and update the Commission on that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That will be great.

MR. GROSSMAN: If and when you're prepared I'd ask -- there's actually two votes that are required. One is for the amended small business impact statement. And, actually, we've never really talk
about this but that should really be reviewed and approved before you approve the actual regulation. The theory being you're supposed to consider the impacts on small businesses as part of the adoption of a regulation, and then of course the final approval of the regulation itself, and then we will file it as appropriately.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But in this case, we believe there is no significant or any impact to small businesses.

MR. GROSSMAN: That's right. This does not affect small businesses in any way according to our review, though, we are still required to file this statement by law.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Does anyone want to make a motion on the amended small business impact?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yes. I'll make a motion that we approve the amended small business impact statement as it appears in the packet relating to the amendment to 205 CMR 138.13, paragraph
four.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion is made and second. Anymore discussion? All those in favor? Aye.

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

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move that the Commission approve the final form of the regulation 205 CMR 138, specifically 138.13, paragraph four related to complementary services for items for promotional gaming credits as provided by.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion has been made and seconded. Anymore comments? Any discussion? All those in favor? Aye. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Opposed? The
ayes have it unanimously. Does that include your update or section?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yes, it does. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. After this long day, we still have the Commissioner update. That's usually the easiest one. Anyone want to provide any updates, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: No updates.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think I provided my comments during the meeting.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just one update. Yesterday I had the privilege with Director Bedrosian, Ombudsman Ziemba, Director Griffin, Director Connelly attending the kickoff to the MCCTI gaming school being hosted by STCC and Holyoke Community College obviously in partnership with MGM. Great event, great turnout.

They were actually registering
potential candidates for the school right there, which was exciting to see. But I
forgot to acknowledge yesterday the great work that both Paul and Jill put in to reviewing the license application, making sure it was meeting all of our regulations and, therefore, being able get it signed off in a very timely manner. So I owe them a belated acknowledgment for their work.

It was also nice to see Bristol Community College, which is our first gaming school license, was in attendance as well. So the cooperation and partnership is exiting to witness. But I owe Jill and Paul a belated acknowledgment, thanks. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Did you say it's at Holyoke or at STCC?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Holyoke and STCC are partnering to run this school. The school itself will actually be at 95 State Street and property obviously on the MGM footprint, but they are probably still completing build-out. Because it's an active construction zone, we had to have the event across the street.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: When do they
start construction?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: End of
February, February 26 th, I think.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And from what
I hear as well, there is significant progress that has been made in this few weeks since some of us were still were out there.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes, a lot of -- we have had a quick tour primarily with Chief of Staff Riley to look at the gaming commission's space. But, you know, we were there three weeks ago and the work -- there's noticeable work that has been done since in terms of gaming floor, back of house, banquet room space, the entertainment. I'm just saying it looks a lot bigger, even the walls are going up. So it's still an impressive piece of property.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was going to make this point when our guests from the NCTE were here thanking those of you who attended the event. And it was you,

Commissioner Cameron, and Chairman Crosby that I would like to go but we usually are cautious to make sure that there's no more than two commissioners just to be extra careful to the perception and notion of being in an opening meeting situation. But I think our ongoing presence in these events and our divide and conquer approach has been very successful and very able to continue. Any other updates?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Motion to adjourn.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion to adjourn. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All those in favor? Aye.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The ayes have it. We're adjourned.
(Meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.)

APPEARANCES :

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
John Ziemba, Ombudsman
Joseph Delaney, Project Oversight Manager
Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications Coordinator

Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and Responsible Gaming

Derek Lennon, CFAO
Justin Stempeck, Staff Attorney
Agnes Beaulieu, Finance and Budget Office Manager
Floyd Barroga, Gaming Technology Manager
Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development

Alex Lightbown, Director/Racing Division
Doug O'Donnell, Senior Financial Analyst
Paul Connelly, Director of Licensing
Mary Thurlow, Program director

PLAINRIDGE PARK CASINO GUEST SPEAKERS:
Lance George, General Manager
Mike Mueller, Vice President of Operations,
Ruben Warren, Chief Financial Officer
Michele Collins, Vice President of Marketing

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Lisa Clauson, Carpenters Labor Management Program
Kate Harrison, Northeast Center for Tradeswomen's Equity

Liz Skidmore, New England Regional Council of Carpenters

Mary Vogel, Building Pathways

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

WITNESS MY HAND, this 13th day of December, 2017.

Kristen M. Edwards

