

PROCEEDING

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. I am going to call to order public meeting 242. It's Thursday, May 10th at 10:00. Commissioner Stebbins, can we have the minutes, please?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure. Madam Chair, I move that the Commission approve the minutes from the April 26, 2018 meeting out in Springfield, Massachusetts, again, subject to any correction or typographical errors or other nonmaterial matters.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Any
discussion? All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0 for
approval of the minutes. Next we have our administrative update, Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes. Good morning,

Commissioners. You will know note that we don't have a stenographer present today, which means we are doing a remote stenographer, so I would just ask folks to be diligent with having their mics on.

So in terms of an update, general update, I plan to have our summer staff meeting sometime in June, so please look forward to that, and that $I$ will try and work with our updated training program that we're going to have our new gaming agents and members on our gaming enforcement unit start here at the end of the month on a training program for the opening of MGM Springfield. So, as I said, look forward to that.

We also have had, as you know, our racing season has restarted. We had 18 rehires from our seasonal staff of last year, one new hire. The new hire was a gentleman by the name of Tad Stockman. He's an alternate steward and judge, so that gives us flexibility in the judge's roles.

We've had a bunch of internal promotion as a result of getting ready for the MGM opening and expanding our staff. We have had some new hires in the last couple of months, mainly the gaming agents, but I'll list those out. We have Holly Cantell started as a supervising gaming agent in February, Heidi Loriano started as a gaming agent in March, Christopher Johnson started as a gaming agent in March, Jessica Ofiery and I'm going to apologize to Jessica if I got her last name wrong, she started as a financial intern in March, Scott Helwig is our new gaming compliance manager. You might remember Scott was with IGT and then he came over to the MGC, so welcome to Scott. Dustin Nygro who started as a gaming agent. Both Scott and Dustin just started this week, so congratulations. So, as I said, we had a bunch of also internal promotions for folks.

As far as our preparations for MGM, the building is going along -- it appears to be going along fine. I was out there,
and I know Commissioner Stebbins was out in Springfield this week. And if you literally walk around the property, you will see that it feels like literally every street in Springfield is being brought down to the -- I don't know what you call it. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The subbase. MR. BEDROSIAN: The subbase, yes. And the manholes are elevated, and they are getting ready to do a new paving level. I have heard that Springfield has told the utilities take care of whatever you need to take care under the streets, because we're not cutting them open for a long time. So there appears to be a lot of utility work going along. The casino just from the outside appears to be coming along. Signs are actually going up making it look like identify exactly what it is.

The most important thing we continue to do obviously is with our gaming agents who are on premises who are taking delivery of the slot machines and table games, we obviously we have a floor plan of what
machines are going where. We need to verify when those machines come in. Those are the machines that are in their proper place, and then they will be tested.

So far we have a total of as of Monday 1,428 slot machines have been delivered. We have verified almost 90 percent, 1,284 of them. And we have actually started a testing program to verify the machines that are in their proper place are working and are communicating both with the house casino management system and with our casino management system.

We verified that we have a process to do that, and we're going to start that process aggressively probably in the next two to three weeks hoping to have that all the slot machines verified by the end of June.

So, as I said, tables are also showing up, and they are making sure they are going in the right places. So as far as our regulatory responsibilities are, I
am told by Mr. Band we seem to be right on track, but there is a lot of other things. I think I've told you individually and collectively the next thing I think you will see from MGM hourly in the process is a liquor license submission, which I anticipate is going to happen at least an introduction of the liquor license submission would be at the next meeting later this month with anticipation that you would hear it, understand it, potentially put it out for public comment for a period of time and have an opportunity to vote on that sometime in June. So that is my update.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You reported last time that you thought we were close to the MOU getting signed. Any update on that?

MR. BEDROSIAN: I still think we're close to the MOU getting signed. I actually did check on that yesterday, and I am told there are meetings going on. I think we're very close. The good news is

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| 1 | people are acting and preparing as if it is |
| 2 | signed. So Springfield is acting and |
| 3 | putting people in training and getting |
| 4 | ready to assign people. Brian Connors has |
| 5 | gone out and had a posting, which for those |
| 6 | of you have been in law enforcement |
| 7 | understand a posting is internally a job |
| 8 | application for a specific unit. |
| 9 | They have done a posting for the |
| 10 | GEU. He has gone out and done applications |
| 1 | and talked to people who are interested in |
| 12 | the GEU, and he might even have his |
| 3 | selection of folks who he wants in the GEU. |
| 14 | So while the signatures aren't on the line, |
| 15 | everyone is acting like it will get done, |
| 6 | which I think is a good thing. |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good. |
| 18 | COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And members |
| 19 | of the Springfield PD will attend our |
| 20 | mini-academy with the state police and our |
| 21 | gaming agents? |
| 22 | MR. BEDROSIAN: Exactly, yeah. |
| 23 | There is a little bit of enhanced ethics we |
| 24 | all have to go through as being members of |

either the commission or the GEU, and they'll be part of that also. And I will say, also in terms of preparations, but I will leave this to Commissioner Stebbins and his comments, Commissioner Stebbins and Director Griffin and I were out in

Springfield earlier this week to watch part of a Mass. hiring event, very interesting. But as I said, I'm going to defer to Commissioner Stebbins for those comments. So that's all I have, thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Before I turn it over to Director Vander Linden, I failed to mention that Chairman Crosby is away on business, so he has asked me to chair today's meeting. Director Vander Linden?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. MR. VANDER LINDEN: So I have three agenda items for you today. The first one
is presenting to you and for vote Version 2 of the Responsible Gaming Framework. After that I will transition over and we have two presentations. One, looking at lottery impacts following the opening of Plainridge Park Casino, so we're looking at a two-year report, and then with a very interesting presentation on Mass-At-A-Glance, which is a way in which we are looking to share the large amount of data that we've been collecting over the past several years now.

But, first, let's talk about the framework. I think that it's safe to say that embedded within the Expanded Gaming Act and certainly within the values of this Commission is a value of promoting responsible gaming. Promoting responsible gaming is a way of mitigating the negative and unintended consequences of introducing casinos to the State of Massachusetts.

Also very early on in the Commission's life, we decided to write a framework to articulate what our orientation is towards responsible gaming;
namely, that responsible gaming is not one dimensional. That there's many dimensions to this if we truly want to do this in any type of meaningful way.

We took into consideration a breath of information, including what work has been done in other jurisdictions, what research exists, what do experts in this field tell us about responsible gaming, and what should we consider as we move forward even in the absence of clear and concrete evidence.

The summation of that work was the very first version of the responsible gaming framework. It was incredibly helpful to me, I think, and in turn incredibly helpful to the Commission as we began to introduce some of the core programs, responsible gaming programs that we have, whether it's GameSense, whether it's our unique approach to doing voluntary self-exclusion, which was also mandated through the Expanded Gaming Act up to and including PlayMyWay. There are many others
that are outlined within that original framework, but $I$ won't go into greater detail.

What was also, I think, really important in that first framework was the recognition that our strategies, that are approach needs to remain flexible. We need to pay attention to what additional evidence is out there as it evolves over time, and that we should consider rewriting that framework.

So after four years of Version 1, we engaged -- actually, three years. It's four years now. After three years, we recognized that it was time to update the framework to take into consideration such additional evidence that there is.

So we went back and began working again with Dr. Jeff Morrata, who was a key architect and author in the original framework. We also asked for the assistance of Commissioner Zuniga, Marlene Warner, who is the executive director of the Mass. Council on Compulsive Gambling
and Teresa Fiore also joined our group and kind of as the steering committee.

We looked at what additional evidence, what research has come about to date. We went out and we approached some of the same key stakeholder groups that we did in the first round, including experts in the field, including our gaming licensees. We expanded that and included a community of persons that are recovering from a gambling disorder and received some pretty phenomenal feedback and support for doing this framework.

We also had the advantage of hindsight. What was our experience thus far, very limited experience all be it but our experience thus far and the responsible gaming programs that we have. The summation of that work is before you today in Version 2 of the framework.

There were a number of key updates. The foundation of it stays the same, but there are also a number of key updates. Just a few highlights for you before I open
it up. But the concept of positive play has been integrated throughout the framework. It's something that I've talked about before the Commission for quite some time and we felt like there was enough research, enough foundation behind positive play at this point that we could integrate it into the framework.

Positive play is basically the concept of let's not necessarily pay attention to what problem gambling looks like, but let's pay attention to what does responsible gaming look like. What are the characteristics of persons who gamble but gamble without any negative consequences associated with it, and let's try to promote that through our different strategies that we've employed.

We integrated this concept of a step care approach as a guiding principal. A step care approach says not every person who gambles is the same, and that we need to adapt our strategies in the way we communicate with individuals differently
depending on what their needs are. Perhaps it's providing information about how slot machines work so they can make an informed choice about how they gamble. Perhaps it's making sure that they have options presented to them, because they've gambled to a point where they have experienced a number of negative consequences, and so that we need to provide them with those options.

All of which $I$ feel like we've been able to develop a range of different strategies through this framework and especially through our GameSense program that is able to accommodate these sort of wide and varying needs of the different -the gambling landscape in Massachusetts.

We also recognize that it's not contained within the walls of a casino and that there is need for our licensees, for the Gaming Commission and by proxy our GameSense program to be out and engaging in the community recognizing that our casinos are part of the community now. That's
absolutely true in every case.
Springfield is the perfect example of a casino that has become part of the community. And, so, what is the role of our licensees in engaging and being a part of that community beyond just simply receiving a license and being out there. So we provided a specific strategy and some guidance in that area as well.

I want to be clear that this is not all parts of the framework are regulation. Again, it's orientation towards the Gaming Commission that should reflect our orientation towards responsible gaming. Certainly some pieces of this have been promulgated into regulation.

There are financial components of this that have been promulgated into regulation. There are obviously the voluntary self-exclusion program has been promulgated into regulation. Other pieces of this are recommended practices and tactics which each licensee could adopt in order to meet the broader strategy that --
strategies that are outlined within this framework.

There are seven different
strategies. I won't go through each of them. But it's my belief that as licensees consider their responsible gaming plan, as they consider how they're approaching this very important issue that they will consider each of these seven different strategies and develop a comprehensive plan that addresses these strategies.

So with that, I think I would like to turn it over for questions for discussion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, perhaps before or as part of the comments, I wanted to just emphasize on a couple of points that you make, Mark. Because we had some a couple years, a few years into promulgating regulations and living with this document, there is a lot that made it into this new version from real experience. PlayMyWay and GameSense are key features of the responsible gaming programs that we
have, and a lot of that is alluded to here.
In the same venue, this group who worked very hard in parsing through every concept in this document was tempted to write things that started to look like a regulation at times. If I can say so myself, I was providing a little bit of that feedback at times to remind everybody that this is the guiding document. It's not meant to be a regulation.

There are regulations that flow from this, as you mention in the voluntary self-exclusion and things of the like, but this document was never intended to be a regulatory document and is not. And at least our licensees also are often, at times rather, struggle with that notion as well, because they are in the compliance side of the house. They say, well, what do I need to do to be in compliance?

And, I think, the feature of this being a guided document is one important to remember that, again, regulations will flow from here. But there's also an important
piece, which is this notion that there is shared responsibilities in this whole topic where traditionally the onus or responsibility was placed either on the individual or some would say on the operator, this tends to get to the notion that there is community engagement. That's one of the strategies. There's shared -everybody shares into a topic like this, including the Gaming Commission but key other stakeholders, social workers, individuals, operators, et cetera.

So that's a thing that's worthy of highlighting in my view.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. I
looked at Mark's document or the new
framework is not just a prospective document, but it's also a report card. It's a report card on what we implemented with partnership from Plainridge Park Casino and some evidence of success on everything that was in the original framework and carries over into this document.

So I was impressed. It also
reminded me that there is some things that I would like to sit down and talk with you about as we move ahead making sure that strategy number three, which talks about public health and safety, we kind of get back and revisit some of the issues around seniors being put at risk and that it isn't necessarily all about minors and folks under the age of 21 getting on to the gaming floor.

That said, I think you and the team did a great job. And, again, it builds on everything you looked for in the first framework. And, again, it has some great kind of report card elements that show we're on a successful path, and a lot of that is attributable to you and Teresa and Marlene and her team, so nice work.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, I just want to -- I agree with all of that. You know, I just found this document to be really positive. I love the format. The
new format, I think you read it and then you get a sense of everyone working together to keep it safe, to keep it secured, to keep it fun, to play
responsibly, positive play. I thought that was a -- I love the word "positive" in there.

When you read this document,
although you're giving clear ideas of what should be happening and what some of the, you know, things to be cautious of, it's done in a very positive way. I just thought that was --

And there's lots of regulatory approaches that don't do that that are really scolding as opposed to let's all share this responsibility. And I thought your comment about the licensee, how do I comply. This is more how do we work together? How do we engage the public? And it's really a very interesting approach, and I think the right approach to take. So really good work, thank you.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There's another thing that $I$ also wanted to highlight. I forget if you did it in your introductory remarks but one of the precautionary approach. Traditionally, the industry has struggled with implementing strategies because of lack of evidence towards their effectiveness. But in this -- you know, there is a shift, if you will, in this notion embedded in this document that where we note that the activity can be harmful to at least some people. We should look at strategies that intuitively make sense to proceed with and proceed with caution, and that's the whole notion of the precautionary approach.

It's very important to recognize that we will evaluate those strategies, and we have been doing that in everything we've implemented under that rubric, and that's a key principal that, I think, also dictates a lot of what we do in the responsible gaming world.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Can I say one
other point that I think, Enrique, you started talking about this is the shared responsibility and that this hasn't been fully promulgated into regulation, and I think for a very good reason. I also want to recognize the kind of the insight that our licensees have, and that this begins to hopefully become the foundation where we can promote the type of innovation that from our licensees, what can happen organically from our licensees and how can we partner with them.

But this isn't completely comprehensive by any stretch of the imagination. There are so many different directions that we could go based under the umbrella of these seven different strategies, so let's do that. And, in fact, PlayMyWay is a perfect example. We chose not to promulgate that into a regulation but instead work through partnership, structured partnership with our licensees, but let's do it in a way where we can figure out the best way to
provide this tool.
And I'm personally really excited to be a part of that and a partner both leading the framework, leading the program but also partnering with our licensees to try to figure out new directions that we could go with this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And, Mark, to that end, have we gotten any feedback yet on this version from licensees or others? I mean, typically, we would put something like this for a public comment but there is a subset very interested stakeholders in our licensees who usually take also a job like public comment period to provide comments. But what's the status of that or how do you see that?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: We first received a pretty detailed letter from the American Gaming Association, and then had a follow-up meeting with MGM. MGM basically said we support the comments of the American Gaming Association. They had a few more questions that kind of got into
the nitty-gritty and to the details of how they, as a licensee, begin to work with this document as a licensee in Massachusetts.

You know, I think that there were certainly pieces that they agreed upon. There were pieces that they continued to not agree on, for example, the precautionary approach that there is a belief that for us to proceed, it should be based on peer-reviewed research and evidence-based practices. And, I think, that the Commission has, as firmly said in many different ways, that the precautionary approach is the way that we are going, and you said it very clearly just a minute ago.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Are there other examples sort of big picture like that that you want to comment on or would we come back with a at a later time with more detailed public comments? I just want to --

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I have the American Gaming Association letter here.

And so to be clear, to come back to your original question, it was the American Gaming Association and then feedback both through a meeting as well as a follow-up e-mail from MGM, but $I$ did not receive written feedback from either Wynn or Penn. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Wynn or Penn. MR. VANDER LINDEN: So the specific areas of that they felt warranted further consideration were compliance challenges with the framework, but $I$ feel like this has a large degree to do with kind of some confusion about what is the authority of the framework, which I do feel like it's clear within the framework. And in the follow-up conversations that I've had with MGM, I think that was clarified. The permanency of the peer-reviewed research, as I just mentioned, the dangers of precautionary approach, establishing appropriate parameters around assisting patrons in need, effectively encouraging breaks in play. There was concern -criticism about our recommendation that we
provide clocks or that clocks be available.
Again, this is a recommendation.
This is one way in which we outline that if we're wanting to encourage patrons to take breaks and play, which is kind of a core of responsible gaming practice, this is one way in which you can do it. It's not a regulation. It's just one tactic that licensees can employ that would do that. Whether or not they do it, that is ultimately -- that is their choice, because it is not a regulation. But I would be looking for in their responsible gaming plan strategies or tactics which would accomplish the larger goal, larger goal for strategy.

They talked about the legal
complexities of third party self-exclusion, which we had very little ability to navigate because it was written into the Expanded Gaming Act. Technology and limitations on cash and credit restrictions, which I think is also an issue that the Commission is currently
grappling with outside of the responsible gaming framework. An then, finally, opportunities to enhance responsible gaming through payment innovation. Again, I think those two are connected and issues that the Commission has begun to think about.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Now, the flip side is we also took incorporated comments they had into this version; is that a fair statement?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, absolutely.
There were pieces, very specific recommendations that they had that we did incorporate that I thought were very good, and so that we were able to include those where it felt like it still fit within our overall orientation.

I would love to think that we will
continue to engage with the AGA and certainly without question continue to engage with our licensees. Again, it goes back to this is not comprehensive. It's not everything, and they had some really good ideas. So let's come to the table
together to consider what those are.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I know how extensively you've worked with the folks at Plainridge, in fact, partnered with PlayMyWay and GameSense. So I expect the same thing will happen with MGM and Encore, correct?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, absolutely. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You'll continue to dialogue and anything that gets implemented, you'll make sure there's a full understanding.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: You know, where I would love to see this go that the original framework didn't go is that it's not that we worked together and that we go through on a regular basis and evaluate the different strategies and the tactics that are being employed, and that we have a sort of greater dialogue or greater process about how each individual licensee's responsible gaming plan both works and how it can be improved.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Anything else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So we put this out for public comment; is that any --

MR. VANDER LINDEN: It was out for public comment. I brought it before the Commission -- it's been some months now. I believe it was in January we went through a pretty extensive public comment period, and so now it's back before the Commission for a vote.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So we'll vote.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Madam Chair, I'd move that the Commission approve the Massachusetts Responsible Gaming Framework Version 2 as presented in the packet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I second that.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0. Thank
you very much. Thanks for the hard work on this.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Good, my pleasure.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So, I think, we're going to take a really quick two-minute break just to set up. We have someone we have set up by phone to get on for this next portion, so why don't we do that now. Just a couple of minutes, thanks.
(A recess was taken)

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Director Vander Linden is back on talking about the two-year lottery report. Welcome to our team from UMass.

MS. VOLBERG: Thank you, Commissioners. It's good to be back in Boston again. Mark, you were going to do an introduction?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, if I could
do just a very brief introduction. Why don't we just go down the line, and you can introduce yourselves.

MS. VOLBERG: My name is Rachel
Volberg. I'm the associate professor in the School of Public Health and Health Sciences at UMass Amherst, and these are a couple of members of my team.

MS. EVANS: I'm Valerie Evans. I'm a biostatistician on the SEIGMA project also in the Department of Public Health at UMass Amherst.

MS. KANG: I am Zhenning Kang. I'm a research assistant with SEIGMA, and I'm a master's student of biostatistician at UMass.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And, Mark, if you could introduce yourself?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes. I'm Mark Nichols. I'm a professor of economics at the University of Nevada here in Reno.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. Just very quickly, the first section of Chapter 23K, the legislature recognized the
importance of enhancing and supporting the performance of the state lottery and continuing the Commonwealth's dedication to local aid. And that is a direct quote from Section 1.

So the question is: How successful are we at meeting this directive and what impact is opening up a casino or casinos have on lottery revenue and local aid? The purpose of the study that we're presenting before you is to exactly answer those questions. We have been directed to do this by the legislature, a very high priority.

So we've incorporated as a key deliverable within our research agenda through the SEIGMA project a study that examines the impact of Plainridge Park Casino on lottery revenues and sales and local aid. So with that, I'll turn it over to Drs. Volberg and Nichols.

MS. VOLBERG: So this is actually the second year of or second report on the impact of the Plainridge Park Casino on
lottery sales. And I am here to advance the slides while Mark Nichols presents the work that he did. And the reason that Mark is not here in person is because he's actually coming out to our annual meeting in a couple of weeks. And I'm going to just mention, Mark, that you happen to be 6-foot-8, and so folding you into a plane twice in two weeks was not deemed advisable. So with that, I think, let's have Mark, if you want to get started. MR. NICHOLS: Good morning, Commissioners, and thank you for accommodating me in order to present our analysis of lottery revenue in Plainridge Park Casino, two years of casino operation remotely. So just moving right into it, the first slide --

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Mark, if you could hold on just one second while we queue up your slides. Okay, we are queued up now.

MR. NICHOLS: Just go to the second slide, Rachel, it says overview and
context. So, again, the focus will be on the impact that Plainridge Park Casino has had on lottery for the first few years of operation. I'm going to provide some very brief analysis by fiscal year, but by far the majority of the analysis will be looking at our agent's specific sales data. We look at this biweekly, and it's important to remember that we will be comparing year one and year two relative to the year prior to opening. And as you'll see, we will be analyzing the data in various geographic contents statewide, host and surrounding communities, the designated surrounding communities, varying driving distances from the casino as well as some communities that were identified in the patron survey as generating a lot of casino visitation.

So next, just to cut to the chase, I always kind of like to provide the results early. One of the more key findings, I think, as we find no large significant decline in lottery revenue that we can
attribute to the opening of Plainridge Park Casino. And, also, notably, lottery sales in Plainville increased 25 percent during the first year of the casino's operation, and they have remained at that level in year two, and that is largely driven by the sales at Plainridge Park Casino.

Next you see sales in the surrounding communities, the designated surrounding communities grew more slowly for year one. There are declines in revenue in year two. We see the same thing when we look at agents within a 15-minute drive. Countering that when we look at agents that are only 16 to 30 minutes away, some definitions may be considered close by, they actually grew more rapidly.

And then when we combine Plainville and the surrounding communities together in aggregate, we'll see that sales essentially remained unchanged. And, so, the increase in sales in Plainville have essentially offset the decline that we see in the surrounding communities.

Next I'd like to provide a little context about the lottery about its size and relevance, and I apologize if people are aware of this but I'll try to make it brief. The Massachusetts lottery is in terms of per capita sales, it's the largest in the country. Per capita sales in 2016 were $\$ 767$. In contrast, the state with the next largest per capita sales was Georgia, and it's per capita sales were $\$ 412$.

The Massachusetts lottery is also
one of the more generous lotteries. It pays back to two people 73 cents of every sales dollar compared to the U.S. average of 63 cents. And the Massachusetts lottery is not only larger in terms of per capita terms but absolute terms. Up until 2012 and 2013, sales for the Massachusetts lottery exceeded lottery sales in Florida and California.

Next, as most are aware, the lottery
is an important contributor of local aid to the communities in Massachusetts.

Plainville in fiscal year '17 the lottery
contributed nearly three quarters of $a$ million-dollars to Plainville, and that was 16.6 percent of its total state aid. And as we'll see through -- well, fiscal year sales decreased compared to 2016, the lottery actually posted a record profit of just over one billion, and sales in fiscal year ' 16 were a record high. The Massachusetts lottery is large, it's well-established, it's mature, but it still seems to be getting some milestones.

Next you can see the trends in
fiscal year sales between 2003 and 2017. And then you can see the sales have generally grown slowly, relatively steadily. The average growth over this time period is about 1.4 percent but has been below the rate of inflation, which has averaged about two percent. And, again, here you can see the peak in fiscal year 2016 followed by the decline in fiscal year '17.

The next slide shows the changes from year to year in sales. I don't want
to focus on magnitude. Again, you can see fiscal year '17 failed to decline 2.6 percent. But, more importantly, sales are volatile from year to year. So movement in sales of two to four percent are not at all uncommon, so it's important not to focus too much on a percentage increase or decrease in sales in any one particular year.

The next slide shows the Mass.
lottery relative to the U.S. and the New England average. And, again, these are all sales relative to compared to 2005. Again, you can see that the Massachusetts lottery has grown more slowly than lotteries nationwide and even than other lotteries in New England. But, again, that's not surprising given it's size. I don't think there is a lot of opportunity for expansion in Massachusetts. It's consistent with being a very mature industry.

And next will be the last slide of looking at fiscal year sales data. Year over year changes, and this is drilling
more closely into Plainville and the surrounding communities. Again, I think everybody knows which communities those are but they are Attleboro, Foxborough, Mansfield, North Attleboro and Wrentham.

We can see fiscal year '16 sales increased in those communities collectively, but they increased less than the rest of the state. And in the fiscal year '17, again, year over year sales declined, and they decreased slightly more in those communities and stayed as a whole.

So next, and the remaining analysis will look at our -- it's weekly lottery data by agents. So we have weekly lottery sales for every lottery agent in the State of Massachusetts. And I can't tell you really or emphasize enough how unique that data is and I would actually like to really, really acknowledge the cooperation of the Massachusetts lottery in this regard and its true precedence.

And it provides us a little unique opportunity to analyze lottery sales at
various geography, so by community, by driving time, by mileage from the casino, various regions. And, more importantly, it allows us to really compare pre and post casino.

The fiscal year data closely coincides with the opening of Plainridge Park Casino, but it's not perfect. So if we want to do year to year comparison, truly pre and post casino, they don't allow us to do that. The fiscal year data, there is going to be some overlap of the casino actually opening during some years.

So the next slide shows the change in Plainville and the surrounding communities. Again, keep in mind this is compared to the year prior to the casino opening. And the thing that stands out dramatically in this slide is if you look at the change in Plainville, sales in year one increased by 25 percent in Plainville, and they've remained at that level in year two.

The surrounding communities is a bit
more of a mixed story. In year one, Attleboro and Mansfield actually performed better than the rest of the state, but in year two pretty consistently every community even grew more slowly or declined compared to the rest of the state.

And the next slide shows us a little different context. This is just aggregate total sales and the year prior to the casino opening, the first year after its opening, and the second year after its opening. And when we look at the surrounding communities combined, you can see in the first operation sales grew 3.6 percent versus roughly 5.2 percent for the state. And in the second year of operation, collectively they declined by one and a half percent versus a 2.8 percent increase compared to the year prior to opening for the state as a whole.

The next slide, however, combines both Plainville and the surrounding communities, and you can see the story changes a little bit. In the first year of
operation they grew slightly higher than the rest of the state but by year two sales are flat. They increased only . 74 percent versus, again, a 2.8 percent increase in statewide sales.

So in the second year of operation, what we have seen is the increased sales in Plainville have essentially been enough to offset the decline that have occurred in surrounding communities, but they've not been quite enough to keep up with the growth in the rest of the state.

The next slide shows some select cities in the surrounding communities. There was a patron survey that the SEIGMA project conducted. And in that survey, we discover which communities people were coming from. Plainville and the surrounding communities were a popular community itself, but these communities form were identified as the top five communities generating visitation.

Again, you can kind of see a very, very mixed pattern. I don't want to go

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into specific numbers. But Fall River and Taunton, for example, in year one grew more rapidly in the state. But then in year two, all of these communities are underperforming compared to the state.

And the next slide, again, just shows the changes in total sales combined collectively. We can see that in year one the patron origination cities grew roughly at the same rate as the state. But in the second year of operation, they tend to remain flat, very similar to the surrounding communities. They actually also declined about less than one-tenth of one percent.

And the next slide shows sales by drive time. And, again, a little kind of bit of repetition here in terms of the story in year one was slightly close to the state and in year two sales for agents within a 15-minute drive actually declined. But when we look at, again, sales for 16 to 30 minutes away, we can see sales go up in those communities and actually exceeded the
state average.
Next we conducted a regional analysis and the map there shows the various regions that were identified by the Donahue Institute. These regions coincide with the Reminy analysis, which is the economic modeling impact model that they use in the economic impact of the lottery.

And the reason this is important in the patron survey, I believe, identified the metro Boston and southeast region as generating 85 percent of the recapture dollars coming back into Massachusetts, so we wanted to examine what happened for sales in those regions.

The next slide shows us sort of a trend of lottery sales for these regions, the whole metro Boston and southeast region. Again, you can see they very much track one another. Perhaps not surprising given that a lot of the population lives in that part of the state.

The next slide shows two different regions. And while it's not germane to the
current study, I found interesting in contrast. So it shows the state relative to the Berkshires and the Pioneer Valley. And the Pioneer Valley has generally performed better than the state on the lottery sales growth, and that will be interesting going forward when MGM Springfield opens up to see what happens in that region. And the Berkshire region has generally underperformed compared to the state, particularly beginning in 2012 where sales seem to flatten out notably compared to the states.

And the next slide, again, shows sales growth in the regions. Again, no real detectable pattern of sales declining in metro Boston or the southeast, which, again, generating a lot of the casino visitation. And, indeed, sales in the southeast actually performed slightly better in both years compared to the state. Remember the state grew 5.2 percent and 2.81 percent, respectfully, in years one and two.

And the next slide just, again, kind of spoke to the analysis of dynamics of sales for Plainville and the surrounding communities in the rest of the state. Again, just kind of reemphasizing what was shown earlier. You can see that the sales in Plainville increased. They stay at that level. You can see the green line jumps up above the state average. These sales are all relative to the two-week period prior to the casino opening.

The surrounding communities pretty much maintain track with the rest of the state. You might see a slight decrease there between May of 2016 and say maybe December of 2016 where it looks like the surrounding community is slightly underperformed compared to the state, but buy and large no decline in the surrounding community.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mark, I had a question on that chart and the next chart. The why access shows a ratio of relative sales. Can you just explain that?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes, I apologize. Because we're comparing regions of such different magnitude, so I'm comparing Plainville with the rest of Massachusetts, for example. What $I$ did is relative sales are sales relative to the two-week period prior to the casino opening. And, so, I just took sales in each period and divided it by the sales in that two-week period prior to the casino opening.

So for that period, relevant sales equal one for everybody because everybody was equal to their sales. And, so, numbers greater than one show that sales have increased compared to the year prior to opening numbers less than one show that sales have declined relative to the period prior to opening.

The next slide just shows -- it separates out Plainridge Park Casino. And, again, there is no disclosure of actual sales here. Because, again, sales are all relative to the year prior to opening. But it's very obvious the dramatic increase in
lottery sales that occurred following the opening of the casino.

And to my knowledge, Massachusetts is unique in certainly requiring but having lottery outlets in casinos. You can see in this graph certainly sales for that have increased dramatically. The yellowish line there is the rest of Plainville excluding Plainridge Park. And, again, you just notice no real noticeable dramatic decline.

So next to conclude, again, there's no real clear evidence of any significant decline in lottery revenue that we can attribute to Plainridge Park Casino. It grew -- lottery revenue at Plainridge Park grew significantly, 25 percent in year one. It's maintained and stayed at that level in year two. Sales in the surrounding communities grew more slowly in year one. They did decline in year two. The same is true for agents within a 15-minute drive of the casino, and that includes sales at the casino.
Next, if we look at sales in

Plainville and the surrounding communities combined, essentially what we see is that the games in Plainville have been sufficient to offset decline in surrounding communities, and together those have left sales essentially unchanged. They haven't quite matched the rest of the state. But in the report that we've submitted, we see that those differences aren't statistically significant.

And, again, when you look at something like agents who live in a 16 to 30-minute drive, we actually see those agents performing better. And, so, if we were seeing negative impacts, I think we would see a more widespread noticeable decline in sales, and we're just not seeing that.

Next, just to further conclude, it's important to recognize that even though this is two years of data, I would still consider it a short-term impact just given the volatility in sales. They do tend to fluctuate week to week, year to year.

These results may change over time, and they may definitely be very different for casinos in Springfield and Everett. Both will be of a much different scale than we see in Plainville.

So I don't think we can necessarily project these conclusions on those casinos, which leads to the next slide which is future analysis. Obviously we'll continue to analyze the impacts of Plainridge Park Casino. But with the opening of MGM Springfield, it will be a great opportunity to see what happens when the second casino and more traditional, if you will, more resort-based casino opens and we're going to have very, very nice pre-casino data. We will have at least three years of agent specific pre-casino data, so we look forward to looking at that.

Again, we'll continue to look at various geography of host and surrounding communities, and I'm hoping that we can combine it further with the patron survey to better understand where people are
coming from, specifically to the casinos and, in particular, I'd like to actually have some questions about whether their lottery expenditures have actually changed, because we really don't know what individual people are doing. We just know what's happening with sales overall.

So with that, I thank everybody for your attention, and I'm happy to entertain any questions.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Questions?
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I just had one question about how you determine how far you can get in 15 minutes or 16 to 30 given that it can change dramatically. Maybe not so much in Plainville but going forward. So do you do that at a set time and then just stick statically to that driving time in terms of how far out you get from the casino?

MR. NICHOLS: What was the question, how do we determine...

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: The driving time can fluctuate wildly depending on when
you do it. And, so, do you pick one static time to get 15 minutes out or 16 to 30-minute drive time out and then stick with that for the analysis?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes, that's true. Tom from the Donahue Institute did the driving time, and it does vary -- I believe he used a Google application to determine that. I do think that it actually determines traffic at the time, but you are correct that it will depend on the day and time that you did that.

And, so, there could be some fluctuations within 15 to 30 minutes and we are sort of determining it based on one particular time period. So, I mean, we're comparing the same agents year to year. We are not updating the agents that are within a 15-minute drive year to year, so it's all based on the first year.

But that is also why we look at other regions, because the drive time is just one indicator. We have mileage as well. We haven't looked at mileage, but we
certainly could. So we try to look at it from as many angles as we can, but that is certainly a fair criticism of driving time. It really depends on what day you're looking at. It depends on what time you're looking at, and that could change who is considered in that radius.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Dr. Nichols, this is Gayle Cameron. I had a question. Early in your presentation under lottery size and relevance, you mentioned the sales have decreased in FY '17 but total profit increased and there was a record, you know, 1.039 billion. Did you have a further explanation for that statement as to exactly what happened there?

MR. NICHOLS: I cannot answer that question. If Commissioner or if Director Sweeney were there, he probably could tell. How they manage that $I$ do not know. But given those sales were down, they did manage a record profit. But how they did that or why it occurred or whether it could occur again, $I$ really can't comment on
that. The Massachusetts lottery would know much more about that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me take a stab at it. And, by the way, Director Sweeney is here in the audience. I'm not sure he was prepared to speak. He is welcome to, but let me take a stab at that. There's a number of factors like in any operator cost measures, cost cutting measures could be one. Ratio would obviously be one that would affect the profitability as well as any other measures like any other operator being efficient with cost and what have you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. One last point, Dr. Nichols. So you don't feel like this is an indicator of future casinos mostly because of the size, you just don't feel like you can make any prediction at all as to what will happen in Springfield and Everett; is that right?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes, that's right. I mean, I think maybe Springfield and Everett casinos will actually draw a lot more
visitors because there will be more entertainment options. Generally speaking, slot parlors and resort casinos tend to draw a little bit different demographic. People may be going to the resort casinos for other amenities. Gambling may be certainly one of the factors that causes people to visit, but it may not be the only factor.

And, so, you know, it's very possible that lottery sales for those agents in those casinos may do better than Plainridge Park. But whether you have more people spending money there and whether that leaves less money for lottery and what the impact is going to be is really difficult to say, because a casino like Plainridge Park Casino is going to be much different than the others.

The others are going to draw people from a wider area, hopefully from out of state as well, and I don't feel comfortable saying that these conclusions will carry forward to the other casinos.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think the out of area is key. Just in Springfield, we know from the market area they are going to draw. It's significantly from the Hartford area as well as the Encore might draw international players. I did want to ask or make a point in the form of a question, Mark, one that $I$ know Director Sweeney has made, I believe, to you in the past.

And just to frame the comment, I'm looking specifically at the slide that has the relative sales, the ones that I asked you a question on. And either one, the one on Plainridge or the one that shows the surrounding communities, is it possible that there is enough variability here in the sales numbers, you know, attributable to the confines of a very mature lottery, is it possible that we are observing things like the Powerball or the weather, changes in the weather.

Director Sweeney has made a point that simply a merger of operators, an acquisition by one operator of others where they present the product in a different way may be at play here in some capacity. Do you want to comment on any of that relative to these two graphs or the overall notion of the variability that we see?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes. So it's one thing I discovered is that when you look at the weekly sales data by agents, agents there is a lot of volatility. So, you know, the slides that you referred to showing the relative sales you can see week to week how they tend to jump. And I noticed something. I've identified where there was a large Powerball jackpot where you see a large spike.

But in working with the lottery, one thing that we have learned is that there are a lot of reasons that sales may change. Doors may close to remodel. Owners, new owners may take over. You can have a lot of turnover of employees. And, so, lottery
sales are actually very subject to that.
And one thing that I didn't put in the report but I have looked at because I was just curious is, you known, you do see some openings and closings of lottery agents. I assume they are closing. In other words, in some years they just don't have sales. But over this time there was actually an increase in the number of agents selling lottery tickets in these areas, not a dramatic increase, but there was an increase. And some lottery agents you see their sales increasing in both years. It's about a third of them actually, about a third of the lottery agents declined in both years and about a third was mixed.

So, I think, that is just a lot of the variation that you referred to, and maybe that there is changes that are occurring there. It could be construction. It could be weather. It could be a change in ownership. It could be a remodeling of a store that we are just not aware of.

And, so, that is why sales is considered a short-term impact and we really just -- if there was something that there was one sort of root cause that was influencing something, I think we would see it more widespread and universal. There's just not a lot of evidence to that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you for that. So to that end, is it worthwhile to compare the pre and post casino to not just figures, not to the first or to that two week period prior to the opening but more to a historical, I guess, normalized number either by the group of operators, retailers within the drive time or overall throughout the state; would that make any sense?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes, that would certainly be nice. The nice thing going forward is at least for Springfield we are going to have three years of pre-casino, perhaps more normalized data. The construction may influence some of that. There's the casino construction, but we'll at least have more observations of this
kind of weekly agents specific sales data. For Plainridge Park, we only had a single year.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it's going to be interesting, Mark, as you pointed out, looking at some of these fluctuations just based on -- I mean, all of our licensees will have lottery agreements but location is different, access to other lottery retail establishments is going to be different.

In Springfield, you have several places in downtown Springfield that sells. So you're going to be able to drill deeper into the numbers whereas Plainridge you go, you park, you drive off site, you are now walking to and from. But interesting data to watch and hopefully overall it won't have a negative impact on the lottery. I certainly can foresee in Springfield might have an impact on some of the local agents or connivence stores that are selling product as well.

MR. NICHOLS: And that's the nice fact about the data that we have is we can actually look at that. One other thing that $I$ didn't mention earlier, you saw a pretty noticeable decline in year two in Foxborough. And I looked into why that might have been, and there was a well-established business, and I won't name it, but that had been open for many, many years and it was actually a relatively productive lottery agent. I think it had big sales and it closed it, and it even made local headlines in the area.

So it seems like that can happen. And so having this agent level data, really, really does allow it to drill down and kind of give us an idea of what is going on. Again, I really have to thank the lottery for providing this because it's really unprecedented that they provide that level of detail data to anyone.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, let me make a point about that. I do want to thank the lottery Director Sweeney is here.

He's been cooperating with this effort and many others that we have here as well for now three years, I think, and that has been really, really helpful to this effort, so thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Dr. Nichols, is this the most comprehensive study you have been able to be involved with as far as the direct impact of casinos on a lottery?

MR. NICHOLS: Absolutely, no doubt.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great,
thanks. Anything else? Thank you very much. Very well done report. Thank you, team.

MR. NICHOLS: Thank you, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Bye-bye.
Next we stay with Director Vander Linden and his team from UMass, and they have one more item for us to discuss, so Director Vander Linden.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Thank you. I
was trying to figure out how to best introduce this item. I think I'm going to take it from a larger perspective. The Gaming Commission has developed quite an impressive research program that has and will continue to gather a significant amount of data, both social economic data. Eventually this will include player card data.

And the question is: How do we -what do we do with this? How do we maximize the data that we have in a way to the broadest audience possible? The reports in and of themselves are incredibly instructive and informative, and that's great. But the data we believe can be used in many different ways, and it only serves to magnify the power of the research that we're doing.

Mass-At-A-Glance is one such effort that we will undertake to share the data that we have been collecting, and it makes sense that our very great team at the University of Massachusetts Amherst has
undertaken as they have been the lead on our SEIGMA project, which has a number of different measures with an enormous number of different datasets with an enormous amount of data in each one of those to try to help us how to figure out how to roll this out so that it goes beyond just the reports we have, but is useful to all the way down to the individuals at the community level that are just curious about their community.

So moving forward, we will
certainly, I think, continue to support this type of initiative. We also have a broader mandate, as I just mentioned. There's Section 97 of the Expanded Gaming Act that requires that we collect all player card data and deposit that into a repository and make that available for research purposes.

I think it's, you know, that was contemplated early on years ago as this act was being -- as this act was being drafted. We certainly support that effort, and this
is a logical extension of that original mandate.

So, I think, why don't I go ahead and turn it over to Dr. Volberg to talk about Mass-At-A-Glance.

MS. VOLBERG: So, I think this is actually the second time we've done this piece as well but new and improved. So we started at the beginning of the project five years ago, believe it or not, with the commitment from both the Gaming Commission and from our research team to try to share as much data as possible in the most public and transparent way. So the sort of the theoretical framework that we established for the project looks at data, secondary data and primary data in lots and lots of different areas.

The initial effort that we presented to you probably about four years ago, three years ago now, was basically looking at each variable individually. So we focused in terms of sharing data initially on trying to drill down to the smallest
geography possible. So in this case, the 351 towns and cities in the Commonwealth and then trying to sort of present a time series of data in a lot of different areas both in the social and health side and on the economic side.

The sort of data sharing apps that we developed were lots of fun for us, but I think the usage patterns that we were following made it clear that not everybody was sort of willing to kind of dive down into the data to the extent that we were letting them.

And, so, this presentation that Valerie is going to give is actually an effort that we've had underway for about a year now to try to sort of take a step up and make the data much more user-friendly so that people can kind of do that exploration without kind of instantly ending up in a flood of numbers.

So with that, I'm going to turn it over to Valerie.

MS. EVANS: Thank you, Rachel.

Thank you, Director Vander Linden. Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
MS. EVANS: I'm very happy to be here. I'm very excited to introduce this new application that we have been working on. I am going to walk through the functionality of this application with you this morning. I'm not going to talk about any of the data. That will be for the users to explore on their own. The link to this new application will be published on the SEIGMA website after my presentation. So thank you, Elissa.

MS. VOLBERG: She's back in Amherst.
MS. EVANS: Yes, she's back in the office.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And if I just may, we'll also explore ways in which we can link it through our home page, through the research agenda page on the MassGaming.com site.

MS. EVANS: First I'd like to give
some acknowledgments. The research assistants that we've had on the SEIGMA project since the beginning, as Rachel mentioned, started working with these web applications and secondary data. I would like to specifically call out Zhenning, who has been the force behind this particular application. She's actually graduating tomorrow with her master's in biostatistician.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, congratulations.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS:
Congratulations.
MS. EVANS: So we're sad to lose her, but we are very grateful for the work that she's done on this project. I'd also like to thank the SEIGMA team. To call out a few people, of course Rachel being the principal investigator and Amanda and Martha were the initial -- they started the initial investigation into these web applications, this secondary data, and we built from their initial work to where we
are today.
So, as Rachel mentioned, in addition to all the primary data, we've also been collecting secondary data along the way. And this is the data page from the SEIGMA website, which the link to the application that I'm going to talk about today will be up after this presentation.

So prior to this, there were, as Rachel mentioned, individual applications for a bunch of different social, economic and demographic variables and we've taken this to compile this new application which incorporates data from all of these different areas in one user-friendly platform, so that's what I'm going to be walking you through today. And there is the link to our data page from our website.

MS. VOLBERG: Don't go there yet.
MS. EVANS: Don't go there yet.
This is the landing page for the new application. If you're familiar with the original individual applications, which I'll actually get to in a little bit, they
have quite a different layout. This will be able to provide multiple data points on one page. So what I'm first -- how I'm going to walk you through this is we will start on the left side bar, and I will walk you through each of the elements on that side one at a time, and then we'll move to the middle where the individual plots are located.

So the first thing you will come across at the top of the page is this button, which you can click, which says how to use this application. Clicking on it will provide you with an information box, which will lead you through how you can use this application. First you can choose a municipality or multiple municipalities. And then you can choose a comparison, and then you can choose the data that you choose to visualize. And I'm going to walk you through each of these steps now.

So the first thing down the left side bar, you can choose a municipality. So by clicking on this drop down menu, you
will be able to either -- you can type in -- start typing in a name or you can choose from the drop down menu. And this has all 351 municipalities in Massachusetts listed, and you can add as many or as few as you wish. Just you should note that the more municipalities you add, the more lines will be on the plot and, yes, you will see the effect of that.

So the next thing you can do is you can choose a comparison and we have options for county level comparisons, Massachusetts level or U.S. level, and all of these are subject to availabilities. Some of the data might not have the U.S. level or Massachusetts level for some reason but that becomes obvious as you go through the data that if it's not available, it's not available. But you can choose as many or as few of these as you want as well, and the plots will automatically populate with your selection.

And then you are able to choose the data that you wish to visualize. Right now
we have three different tabs, demographic, social and economic. And then at the bottom, well, further down, there are -- we decided to have these pop-up windows for the demographic data. So if you're exploring the social or the economic data and you are wondering, oh, I wonder what the age distribution is in these economic variables that I'm looking at, you click on one of these and it will pull up a plot of exactly the municipalities and the selections that you've made and show you that demographic data. So you don't need to click back and forth back to the demographic page. You can just pop it up. And then if you click away, it will disappear.

Continuing down the left sidebar, you will come to a drop down menu called "full individual apps." These are the applications that Rachel was referring to that have been built throughout the project from the beginning, $I$ think, starting in 2014. So each of these has their own
application, which has lots of other data can be explored.

And, so, we have a link on this application. So you can go directly to one of those. If you're interested in a particular data set, you can go directly to that and explore that in much greater detail. Later on I'm actually going to go through one of the individual applications so you can see what the difference is between this application and the individual ones.

We also have a drop down menu of all the data sources that we've used. So when you're going through the application and you want to find out where we got this data from, this is all publically available, secondary data right now that's built into this application. So you can feel free to explore the original datasets that we've used to create this.

And then at the bottom of the left-hand side, we have a survey. We appreciate comments and feedback, so please
feel free. And we also have all of the coding behind this application available on Get Hub, which is a publically available repository for coding. So that's if any other researchers wanted to utilize this template for their own work, they can go and see the code that we used to create it. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Could they copy it?

MS. EVANS: Yes, yes. They won't have the datasets. They would have to build their own datasets to put into it. But, yes, they can copy the template. It's all available. And then $I$ wanted to give a final --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't like giving away things for free, but I know that's part of the -- that's part of the process here being on --

MS. EVANS: The code that was used to create this was through $R$, which is a publically available open source platform. I also wanted to recognize, again, Zhenning, she's the master coder behind all
of this, so thank you.
So now I'm going to take you down through the individual plots that are contained in this application. So the first tab that we have is the demographic tab. So we will start at the top of the page, and you'll see there's a note. You probably can't read it. It's quite small. It indicates that there is population level data all the way down the bottom of the page.

If you scroll to the bottom of this page, you can see population data. If you're unfamiliar with some of the municipalities, if you want to know what the county level population is, this will let you know. And you can see for this example we've selected Plainville, Springfield and Everett with a Massachusetts comparison. So you can see what the populations are over time with this plot that's located at the bottom of the demographic's page.

So this is the first plot on the
demographic tab. It's the age distribution. What I want to walk you through is from the top I'll walk you through each of the different elements of the plot that you will see.

First of all at the top, you can select one or multiple categories to present on this plot, and each box that you check will create another set of lines for that particular category. The plot will show all of your selections. It will show the municipalities you selected earlier. It will show the comparisons and any of these check boxes, and that will carry you through the entire application. So if you want to go back and you want to add another municipality, you can go back to that initial -- the sidebar and choose another municipality, and it will repopulate all the plots in the application.

This plot, in particular, presents a percentage of the population. Because we have other economic and social data, there might be absolute counts. There might be
dollar values. There might be other rates, and that will be indicated on the plot.

One key point that I wanted to make was that the why axis on these plots are very dynamic. They accommodate the data that is inputted into them. So they adjust to best visualize the data. So you will see this is showing a range of about 40 to 60 percent of the population. If you were to look at it from a zero to 100 range, you'd see a bunch of lines right in the middle and that wouldn't be very informative.

So be very aware that when you're looking at the data, it might look like a very large change. But if you actually look at the why access, you'll see it's actually visualizing the data in a more, $I$ guess, presentable way that the why access is dynamic.

This demographic data is taken from the census bureau for the American Community Survey, and they provide the data in a mid -- a five year average. So they
release the data in five year chunks. So you will see that's why we've chosen a midyear of a five year range as the year indication on this plot.

So, for example, 2008 will represent the data -- the average data from 2006 to 2010. Some of the datasets are presented in that way and others are annual, and it will be indicated at the bottom of the plot how this is being presented.

Another functionally of this is that you can choose an individual point on the plot and below the graph it will tell you what the data -- the actual data number is for that particular point on the plot. Then at the bottom underneath the plot, there are two buttons that you can click. One in this case is called, what is the age variable?

And if you click on it, it will provide you with an information box which gives you the details of what data is included, if any manipulation has been done to collapsed categories or show it in a
particular way. And it also gives you the source of the data so you can go back to that original drop down menu sidebar and go to the American Community Survey if you want to see where this original dataset came from.

The second button is the ability to download the plot. So if you click on this, you will be taken to a download of the plot you were just looking at. And both of these, the information box and the download, are available for each of the plots that are contained within the application.

So this, as I mentioned, we're looking at the demographic tab. And if you scroll down to the bottom of this page, you will see a link that says more information about demographics, and this is where you can go to the full application. You can either go to the full application through the drop down menu on the left-hand side or underneath each of the individual plots. You can go to the individual application if
you want to investigate that particular dataset further.

So by clicking on that, it will take
you to the full application. So this is the demographic's application that was created a number of years ago. It's difficult to see, but there is an about page, which lists where all the data came from and some particular notes about using the data.

There is a summary which provides a table of all the data. There is a way, you know, visualization, selections. In this case, it's a plot. And on the left-hand side, you can make your selections of the different kinds of data to explore.

The full applications also have a map, which you can choose a geographic -you can make a geographic selection in this way by clicking on a particular municipality in this case. And then it gives a more information about basically the info box for the plots on the Mass-At-A-Glance application have
summarized the data that's contained on this page.

So the current demographic data that we have available through the Mass-At-A-Glance application but also full applications are age, race, gender, ethnicity and population. We also have the social tab on the Mass-At-A-Glance application. These are the current social data that we have available. And as I mentioned, each of these has a full application that you can also explore to take you more deeply into investigating these particular datasets. And then the economic data, this is the current economic data that we have available.

And this is back to the SEIGMA data web page. All of the individual apps are also available through the data page. On the left-hand side, you can see the three labels, demographic, economic and social. By clicking on those, you can get to the full applications. We will have the link available to the Mass-At-A-Glance to this
location after this presentation.
So I want to thank you for letting me present this today, and I'll ask for any questions or comments.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Questions?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think this is a great tool. Just, you know, one suggestion, and Mark and I talked about this a little bit as we look ahead of the opening of MGM and Springfield another dataset we should begin to think about looking at are hotel/motel taxes and meal's taxes. MGM is going to have a hotel. MGM is going to have restaurants. Looking at what the impact would be to the neighboring communities that collect that, and that is a local tax revenue source, $I$ think, is something that we should keep an eye on.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Absolutely.
MS. EVANS: Thank you for the suggestion. The nice think about all of these applications is we're constantly building them, and we're constantly taking suggestions and looking into new data
sources, so we will look into that. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Do you anticipate a lot of additional research because you've made this tool available and it's much easier to conduct the research? MS. EVANS: I think that the presentation of the Mass-At-A-Glance data is different than the full applications, and I think it will provide users for a much easier way of looking at lots of datasets at once and lots of variables at once.

MS. VOLBERG: I think the challenge that we had sort of with the first set of applications was they were very much oriented toward people who wanted to research a single variable, and the discussions that we had with Mark and with Chairman Crosby and with Commissioner Zuniga were more around, you know, what if I am just like a resident of Amherst or Northampton where I live and I want to know something about Northampton relative to

Springfield.
This is sort of designed to let you look at a number of different variables together and then also look at the demographics and how, for example, Northampton and Springfield differ in their demographics than in these other variables at the same time.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: This is a much improved version of the first version of the shiny application that we started working with a couple of years ago now. And just to emphasize what Rachel said that Chairman Crosby has been a strong advocate for seeing this evolve and evolve to the point where it's a very easy to use for most persons and making sure that we have data that's accessible, and that we're leveraging our research to the maximum extent possible.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. I was going to make that point. It's only a little pity that Chairman Crosby is not here to hear the presentation, but I'm sure
he will review the site when it's available.

There is something that I thought about with this setup now another time, and that is that I see there is at least two audiences, there's probably more, that will come to a site like this and those are people wanting to do research that understand standard deviation and things like that and maybe can download the code or what have you and that's great.

We really hope, to your earlier question, Commissioner, that more -- the hope is that more can come through that effort through the survey tool that you have put in here or even people will likely pick up the phone and contact you, I hope, to think about variables or datasets or additional research.

The balance it occurs to me of people who might come in and see some of this as data is the general public of course, and that is very much in the mission we have and embedded in the
statute. The one little thing that I worry about is the attribution error or the attribution bias.

If somebody like me looks at, you know, some of those graphs and see that there is something going on in Plainville but does not really understand that there may be a standard deviation, those graphs you were presenting relative to the population under 30, might not really -might come away with the feeling that there is something going on in Plainville and maybe it's just an effect on the variability on that dataset or that graph.

I don't think there is any sort of solution for that minor concern that I bring. I think the benefit greatly outweighs it being open and for people to make their own research, conclusion or combining of the variables. But I look forward to the process of getting feedback from both sets, either researchers or the general public, and see how we can continue to either improve or address whatever
concerns or impressions are out there.
MS. VOLBERG: Yes. We walk that fine line all the time between, you know, someone who, you know, is just interested in the issues or interested in the variables or interested in the information but doesn't want to have to learn or deal with the science and then, you know, ourselves always feeling like, well, you'd have to hedge it around with some explanation. You have to understand the context. How are these numbers collected? And we actually are struggling with that to an even greater degree right now, because we're preparing our first sort of summary overall impact report and figuring out how to sort of, you know, couch the report in a way that's accessible to both of those audiences and make sense has been a real challenge.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it's worthwhile. The effort is very important. I think it goes with the mission, and it's great to see it in its new iteration, which
is I know has been a lot of work. MS. VOLBERG: Yeah. We're really hoping people will come visit us remotely. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that note, is there a way to track, not like big brother approaches, but can you track visitors, downloads, et cetera?

MS. EVANS: Absolutely.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We'll find out, great.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, thank you. Very informative, and it looks like an excellent tool. It always amazes me how much easier it is, and you've made it so much easier to look at data and really compare. So, thanks, really appreciate you coming in and letting us know. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Congratulations.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Are we good, move on or need a break?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's up to you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Let's move
on. I see Director Connelly is here, and he's up next with licensing.

MR. CONNELLY: I have to check my watch to make sure it's still morning. Good morning, Madam Chairwoman and Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good
morning.
MR. CONNELLY: So I'm here today with Kim Dixon, who is the vice president of human resources from Plainridge Park Casino to put forward a number of positions for exemption with the recommendation of the commission staff that these positions be exempted.

As you may recall, we went through this process initially with MGM. The law was changed to allow for exemptions. We gathered feedback from the Commission in terms of those criteria that you were interested in seeing about positions and really did a very thorough scrub through all the positions at MGM, looked at them to
see which ones might be eligible for exemption.

This process Plainridge befitted greatly from that in that they took guidance from that and presented us with a list of positions that they thought based on what they had seen would be also eligible for exemption. We reviewed those and, frankly, agreed with all the submissions that they provided.

So there is a list of 51 positions that would impact 157 total employees. So still, you know, a decent sized chunk. The vast majority of which, I believe, almost 90 plus percent are in the food and beverage, which I think makes sense, particularly when you think of the profile at Plainridge. But some, you know, some retail, valet, one in finance. So it's not as broad a range as we have seen before, but clearly a good group of candidates for exemption.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think different than MGM, we've actually had a
couple of years of working with and assessing our risk, and I take it that you've looked at that and certainly you already said that you agree with the list, so there's no issue at all from your standpoint of the categories or...

MR. CONNELLY: That's correct. We did take that into account. And as you said, we have a lot of experience now with Plainridge. I mean, it feels like a lot. I know for other jurisdictions it's a drop in the bucket. But for us, you know, we have been working very closely not only in licensing but also in all the compliance areas for a while, and that experience was certainly brought to bare when we did this analysis.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would it be fair to say that perhaps this will provide some opportunity to people who didn't in the past, perhaps a better emphasis on local hiring as result of this, Massachusetts residents. I'm just speculating broadly.

MS. DIXON: Yes, I think absolutely. The LMS process can take some time, and sometimes people can get frustrated with the process and will stop the process because they get lost in the computer and trying to fill out the application. So I certainly think this will help us attract more people and provide more opportunity and get them to work faster.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: To just kind of tag on to that question, you've had the experience being open now three years. There are positions that obviously have higher turnover than some other positions. Do some of these job categories fall into those kind of higher turnover spots and do you think this could help kind of alleviate that even though you're into a three-year maturity period?

MS. DIXON: Yes, I do.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's great.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, always
appreciate you working collaboratively.
That's very helpful to us in making a
decision, so I thank you for that. Want to vote on this?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I'd be happy to move, Madam Chair, that the Commission approve the Plainridge Park Casino service employee exemptions as presented here in the packet.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Any
discussion? Those in agreement? Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0. Thank you very much. We appreciate it.

MR. CONNELLY: Thank you very much.
MS. DIXON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Next up is
legal, General Counsel Blue.
MS. BLUE: So we have amendments to two existing regulations for you this morning. The first one is 205 CMR 146. And as you probably recall, this is our
regulation on gaming equipment. We decided that the best way to handle gaming equipment and rules of the game was to post the rules of the game on our website so we could add games more quickly, and we could make changes more quickly but have a separate regulation that dealt with equipment.

What we found out when we did that was that we had oftentimes made references from the reg. to certain sections of the rules, and those rules have changed, and they've actually even changed since you first approved them to meet the needs of our licensees and to meet changing needs in the industry.

So the amendments that you have to 146 are basically technical in nature. They take out section numbers. They clean up a few words here and there. There are no real substantive changes, but we thought it was important to get this done before MGM opens so that we could continue to make changes in the rules as needed without

|  | Page 96 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | having to go back and change the reg. |
| 2 | COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Any |
| 3 | questions? |
| 4 | COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm sorry if I |
| 5 | missed this when you were introducing this. |
| 6 | Are these to start the formal promulgation |
| 7 | process? |
| 8 | MS. BLUE: Yes. This is the first |
| 9 | time you're seeing these amendments. So |
| 0 | we'll start the process. We will tee up |
| 1 | the hearing. We will get comments, and |
| 2 | then we will just move them through. |
| 3 | COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I had the |
| 14 | similar question. I see that they are |
| 15 | technical in nature, so we are ready to |
| 6 | move this. |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I'd be |
| 18 | happy to move that the Commission approve |
| 19 | the Small Business Impact Statement for the |
| 0 | amendments to 205 CMR 146, the Gaming |
| 21 | Equipment Regulations, as included in the |
| 22 | packet. |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second. |
| 24 | COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Discussion? |

All those in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I further
move, Madam Chair, that the Commission approve the version of the amendments to 205 CMR 146, the Gaming Equipment regulations as included in the packet and authorize staff to take all steps necessary to begin the regulation promulgation process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Discussion?
All those in favor? Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0. Thank you.

MS. BLUE: The second regulation in your packet are the second amendment to 134.03. As you will remember from PPC, we
know that the licensees oftentimes have folks come from their other properties to help with the opening of a new casino. So we let, in our regulations, those folks come and we let them stay for a certain amount of time without having to go through the licensing process.

This amendment gives the IEB some discretion to let those folks stay a little bit longer. And, I think, that makes sense particularly when you're looking at a Category 1 casino. There may need to be folks from other properties there for a little longer time. So that's what this amendment is designed to do. And we have folks from the IEB that if you have questions on this amendment, they will be happy to address them.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Questions?
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I did. When
I first looked at this, the only hesitation
I have is there is no end date to it like there is for the other provisions. And I would feel more comfortable if after
consultation with the companies, there is an end date, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months out from the date of the issuance of the operations certificate.

MR. BAND: The reason I recommended that not be put in is I didn't really want to tip our hand if we were having problems that, hey, there is problems and everybody across the country comes and tries to capitalize on it. That was my hesitation to put an end date in that.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I still have concerns with $I$ would want to know about it. And so that not anyone else the concern of the Commission might not know about it, and then also the obligation to have to comply with other employment issues and stats, I would want that to come before the board. So if there can be a discussion about what is a reasonable time, 6, 9, 12 months out, if there are still bigger problems at that point, I think we have a bigger topic.

MR. BAND: I don't disagree with
that.
MR. BEDROSIAN: We can also do something maybe with maybe a generous, you know, not that that would be our default but have a more generous provision whether it's 6 or 9 months and say, don't take that as our standard. Take that as our outside.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have two points on that. But to that end, it is at least conceivable with whatever time frame, set time frame that the operator can actually just rotate a new set of employees, correct, to come from just a different property?

MR. BEDROSIAN: What we're not going to do is where they come back for a day and then come for another night.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no, not that. The involvement is on a person, and the idea is to provide just temporary relief while there is some learning -- the learning curve that could very well be in the form of just simply another whatever person may be.

I actually thought of this just recently. We've also had the notion of delegating a lot of these judgment calls on an exception basis to the executive director. Is that something that we could embed in this regulation?

MR. BEDROSIAN: We could. I think to Commissioner O'Brien's, I'd be comfortable with that as long as I, and I would, but you never know. I would just say you should do it based on the position, not the personality, right, that there be a subsequent reporting requirement back to the Commission, right.

So if the executive director exercises his or her authority, then there would be a subsequent reporting requirement back to the Commission. So in other words, if you said the executive director has the authority to extend on an emergency basis for two or three months or something like that, that would be fine. I don't know if you have to write it in the regulation, but I certainly inherently I would report that
if I exercise -- usually if $I$ exercise any authority that's delegated to me, I'm going to report that back to the Commission.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That's part of why I'm thinking about it. It was simply substituted the bureau with the executive director it would accomplish what Commissioner O'Brien was saying in addition to whether we put a time limit or not. COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Without an explicit reporting requirement, it doesn't truly address the concern that $I$ had in a longer term in there being an issue. It's not that $I$ don't think IEB would have the ability to make that judgment call internally. It's just that there be an outside window to it. So if there is something endemic and indicative of a problem, that comes back before the full Commission. That's my concern.

MS. LILLIOS: And certainly if this
is put into place, the intention is for that short period of time to have the ability to use some experienced people from
other jurisdiction to get Springfield off the ground. MGM is not incentivized to extend that period. It's very expensive for them. They're taking people away from their full-time jobs. And on personal reasons, it's a burden for people to be here, you know, away from their homes for any extended period of time.

So there is every expectation that this will not extend for a lengthy period. But, you know, the purpose is if -- and IEB may be the one who identifies it, you know, a certain area just needs a little more time, little more expertise to be embedded in there. Definitely if this gets, you know, goes into the multiple months long period, it would be emblematic of something more problematic. And the way it's drafted now, there is a requirement if it gets extended beyond the 30 days that there be training plans that have to be submitted that are, you know, addressing this more long-term issue.

So I get it, you know, definitely an
end date is an option. But I just wanted to emphasize that, I think, all parties are very geared towards streamlining that period to be as efficient as possible and ensuring readiness as quickly as possible.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just to
explain what happened at Plainridge, Commissioner, there were some concerns in the opening about certain staff members who were not quite ready in a couple of areas. And, so, as part of allowing them to open on time, we made conditions that said you must keep experienced staff on for we gave them a time period, a month, 60 days, I believe, I remember. So that was something -- this alleviates that going into an opening condition, correct? MR. BAND: Right. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, but I don't think -- I share your concern actually. The concern is not addressed. It's gratifying to learn that everybody has the best intentions and these are professional people, but it doesn't address
the open-ended nature, which is the fundamental concern. I would be fine putting a comfortable date, six months. I would imagine if it's six months, we have something else in our hands. Simply saying six months and have all the discretion that's already embedded in the current language to work things out so...

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Is that comfortable?

MR. BAND: Yes. My main concern is just not doing that announcement publically. If it's notifying the Commission and stuff, I'm fine with that. It's the public.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The way this reads it if we simply embedded a six-month period, not to exceed six months, we would probably accomplish a lot of what's being discussed here.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: That would satisfy my concerns.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I should mention, you know, I think six months is
more than comfortable. We are in a very different position from when we opened Plainridge. We have a central monitoring system that our people are using very comfortably and have been reconciling for a couple of years now. There is a new process granted with table games, and that's an area to think about. But, I think, that the universe of potential topics to think about is greatly reduced compared to Plainridge.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, I appreciate the flexibility. I certainly appreciate Commissioner O'Brien's point about having an end date, but we're moving into a different phase that is somewhat different from Plainridge. We have one licensee who has many more properties to draw from, will draw in, several hundred as we were hearing the other day. That licensee also has a lot of local hiring commitments that they need to keep.

You know, as it exists now, the
Boston licensee has fewer properties to
draw people from. So finding something that gives us some balance give us some flexibility but has some end dates in mind knowing that each licensee comes at this at a different approach. And, again our next licensee has a bigger facility, more operations, different types of operations than Plainridge Park.

I'd like the idea of giving us some flexibility to reopen it if we have to or extending time based on some of the various occupations. But looking out, the scenario is going to be different with these next two licensees as to what they're going to need and how we are going to be able to accomplish what some of their licensing conditions are, so balancing flexibility with some end dates but with the opportunity to maybe extend those end dates for extenuating circumstances.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Well, the end date is keyed off the date of the operation's certificate. Is that closing time to when they would open to the clock
or the next licensee runs closer to when they're opening?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Probably within a week.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It sounds like we're comfortable with six months. Everyone thinks that's --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm fine with the six months, inserting six month at sunset provision here in this regulation.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Subject to a renewal for extenuating circumstances but setting a target helps.

MS. BLUE: So we can do one of two things. We can redraft it and bring it back so you can see it, which might make sense or you can approve it subject to the addition of a six-month end date.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think we can approve. It's up to you. What do you think?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm okay with approving it.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Subject to
that change.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: To the language for a period not to exceed six months from the date of the operation's certificate.

MS. LILLIOS: In fact, we're asking for it to be approved by emergency today just because we are starting to get real close. And for planning purposes, I think MGM would like to know that this is in place.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Do we have that motion here?

MS. BLUE: So we have the motion. The motion is not set up for an emergency approval. But if you just add that in there, I think that will be fine.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I will happy to move, Chair, the Commission approve job associate --

MS. BLUE: It has a small business impact statement too with it, yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That the Commission approve by emergency the Small

Business Impact Statement for the amendments to 205 CMR1 134.03, the Gaming Service Employee -- no.

MS. LILLIOS: That's correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: 134.03, the Gaming Service Employees as included in the packet.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Second.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Discussion?
Those in agreement? Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Then I further move that the Commission approve by emergency the version of the amendments to 205 CMR 134.03 and to include a provision that states at sunset provision of six months from the date of the operating certificates as discussed in the hearing today and authorize the staff to take all steps necessary to begin the regulation promulgation process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Discussion?
Those in agreement? Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: 4/0, okay.
MS. BLUE: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: So I have good news, and I don't know if it's bad news but I have news, I guess. The agenda went a little quicker than we anticipated. Director Griffin is on her way back from a morning event. And based on what we thought was the timing, we told her and the folks with her to be here at 1:00.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The good news is we have one hour for lunch.

MR. BEDROSIAN: There you go. Thank you. The glass is half full. We have one hour for lunch, and we can either do Commissioner updates at the end of the --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We have racing next.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Here's the thing is I actually went to get Alex to be here, and I totally forgot about that. So we can do that, and then you will know where we stand.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's fine.
MS. LIGHTBOWN: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning, Doctor.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Today on the agenda we have the annual payments. It's by statute 128A, Section 5 H 4 , that $\$ 65,000$ annually is paid to an organization that is determined to represent the majority of jockeys. So this is something that we have been doing routinely, and the Jockey Guild is the organization that the money has gone to. Every year I doublecheck the license jockeys at Suffolk Downs against the
membership at the Jockey Guild to make sure that is the group, and it is.

What they have done is with the decreasing days of racing at Suffolk some of their original requirements have changed. So what they did last year was they came forward with some changes for the active rider qualifications, and Catherine Blue and I looked at them and thought they were reasonable and approved it. And then this year they came back with some changes to the retired jockeys.

And we just thought it probably should be brought in front of the Commission as an update and to see if there were any concerns with it. Again, it looks reasonable. It reflects the changes, again, at Suffolk. I did get some delayed information from them on the program. They do give the total amount of the money out every year. It's split between the jockeys that apply for it.

The majority of those are active jockeys and there's also a few retired ones
and a few permanently disabled jockeys.
And just some numbers from 2012, there were 27 active jockeys, two retired jockeys and two permanently disabled that were given the money for a total of 31. Up to 2016, there were 17 active jockeys, three retired and four permanently disabled for a total of 24. So each year the total number of jockeys has gone down a little bit, which I think reflects the decreased racing of the thoroughbreds.

So the amount per jockey, it's split evenly among these jockeys and the amounts vary from a little over 2,000 in 2012 to around 2,700 in 2016. And what they do is these are to be used for health care costs, and they have the jockeys provide the information to them that they have spent it on these costs. Do you have any questions?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And, Director, remind us, the amounts are set in statute; is that correct?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In 128A,

Section 5H4 as you state here as included here?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So the
variabilities and the number of people that qualify from year to year or has there been variability in these numbers by statute? I'm just curios.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: It varies by who's eligible.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So this language was changed by the Jockey Guild.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Right. They are the ones who came up with the eligibility requirements.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's their language. And it more accurately reflects the racing environment right now in Massachusetts.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The language
is not to the statute. It's to their --
MS. LIGHTBOWN: The statute is very
general. It just says to give the money to
the group. These aren't part of our regs. at all. It's what the Guild has come up with what reflects -- they do these programs all over the country, and they get money from other sources obviously, too. And, so, this is what works in their mind for their jobs.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So this is more of an FYI that the language has changed. You're informing us of that.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Right.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So it's
really on them if by changing their eligibility, it increases the number or decreases the number and change the payment structure and everything else. We just have a set amount that we hand them every year to make their payments.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think there
is no vote needed. We appreciate the information, and thank you for staying on top of this issue.

MS. LIGHTBOWN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thanks,
Alex.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Why don't we take a lunch break and be back at 1:00. Very good.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sounds good.
(A recess was taken)

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon. We're going to resume our public meeting and workforce development, and I'm going to turn it over to Director Jill Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

MS. GRIFFIN: As you remember at your last meeting in Springfield, we had
two grantees present to you from western Massachusetts, the Hampden County Sheriff and the Quaboag Valley CDC, and we have two representatives -- two organizations here today who received the grants to expand economic access in the Commonwealth's new casino industry. So I wanted to briefly introduce them and have them briefly describe their work, their organization and how they intend to help residents connect to opportunities at the casinos.

So first I have Lisa Wong, who is Deputy Director of the Asian American Civic Association and to her right is Ivy Mah, who is the employment center coordinator also with Asian American Civic Association.

MS. WONG: Well, thank you for
having us here today. We are so pleased to be part of the expanded economic access project. So what we're going to tell you a little bit about Asian American Civic Association our particular model and approach, and then talk specifically about what we are proposing to do in the next few
months.
So the Asian American Civic
Association has actually been around for over 50 years. We're the oldest social service agency in Chinatown. But since then, we have grown innovative pretty dramatically, especially in the workforce and employment centers.

We're one of the first to offer robust education services specifically for Asian Americans, and we've expanded to serve immigrants and we now serve immigrants from over 125 different countries. And we also have recently worked with economically disadvantaged individuals and families from the greater Boston area. So our services are seeing a lot of greater demand.

So we have developed a continuum of care model where essentially somebody comes in at any point of the economic spectrum, and we have services and referral assistance to help them out. So what's really great about our model is that we
have many long time staff who have been in the community for a number of years. So we have built up a lot of trust. So we see that individuals will come to us for one particular reason or the other, and we provide robust social services.

We have long been led by a lot of social workers who really have that wraparound approach everything from food and housing to any kind of social or health services that they need, we will help to provide or to refer them.

But we also have really robust education workforce development programs. So individuals that are coming in, our hope is not just to help them with what they need at the moment but to help them achieve economic self-sufficiency. Sort of really work with them over a number of years to get better living conditions for them and their family and a better social economic standing.

So along those lines, we actually have a very well-recognized education
program that not only teaches elementary English but also teaches English up to the point where we are sending people to colleges and careers. And of the 86 community-based organizations funded by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, we have ranked number one in the past four years for sending students to college. So, again, through a very long reputation.

We also have expanded and developed about a dozen other programs that I'm not going to get into, but a number of these programs we have integrated into our grant application and we will utilize these programs to help bring these economic possibilities that the casino will provide to immigrants, women, Asian-American community and economically disadvantaged individuals and families in the greater Boston area.

So our approach specifically in this grant objective is to help connect a lot of people in this area to the economic
opportunities that are available at the casino. Again, targeting low income, targeting immigrants, women, minorities and so on. We have a number of different ways that we do this, and our employment specialist will talk about that.

But what's really great is that we can help people at any level of readiness to achieve economic success when it comes to area jobs, including casinos. So if they need help improving their English, we can provide that. If they need specific job training skills, we can do that as well. If they need temporary or permanent housing or other ways to stabilize their life situation, we can help them with that.

We have a very robust outreach program, and we have a number of community-based partners. So we have a lot of folks that we can access because of our longstanding in the community and because of the trust and relationships we built.

So we will do a lot of robust outreach to communities that might not
normally know about the opportunities of the casino. And then once we bring them in, there is a whole myriad of services that we have, including job fairs, job readiness programs, placing them into short-term and long-term training programs and so on.

What also makes us very unique is that we have some very specialized programs. So, for example, we have a program called the Moulan Society that focuses on immigrant women, and we really help them with everything from English, job training, immigration services, and we help them achieve great careers. So this is one of the programs that we have where we will help these women access jobs at the casinos.

We also have a very unique program, and we don't know if anybody else offers this because we haven't found it, where we target highly educated immigrants. So imagine you're a heart surgeon who is driving an Uber. We have a program
specifically designed for highly educated immigrants who have some sort of barrier to employment here, and they are vastly underemployed. It could be credentialing. It could be a little bit of a language barrier. It could be confidence. It could be some other stabilizing that they need in terms of needing a quick job to get a wage, but we have a specific program we run for three years designed to work with this -to find and work with this community.

And we believe that these are individuals -- we've seen them placed in hospitals, IT, human resources. So we think about the myriad of jobs available at the casinos. We could definitely connect a lot of highly professional individuals who want to get out of a low-wage job and into a meaningful career.

So with that, I'm going to turn it over to Ivy Mah, who is our employment specialist.

MS. MAH: Hi, everyone. This is
Ivy, and I'm an employment standard
coordinator at AACA. So on October 20, 2016, the first time AACA partnered with Encore Boston Harbor to host an information section. In two hours, we have more than 200 people attend that information section, which was a great success.

And since then, AACA employment center has continued to work with the interested candidates per screening resume and their qualifications or we refer them to different English training program, computer school training program, also the service of benefit program for those people in need.

So I'm so glad we got this grant. And by using this work grant, we are focused on three different things. First, will be the hours. We targeting Everett and the surrounding area or the surrounding community for promoting and increase the awareness of job opportunities. AACA has a big connection with community-based organization around the greater Boston area such as ABCD Bridge Over Trouble Water,
greater modern Asian American Community Coalition, Greater Boston YMCA. They do all have different kind of job training programs for those like talented candidate who is ready for the casino job.

And we will also use our social media ways. We'll share all the job information through our own newspaper, as well other community-based social media. We will also share all the information through our e-mail list in our database.

So the second thing is we will organize and also hosting workshop and job fair at our agency and partner with the casinos. We are going to make the workshops, for example, for application and resume support workshop. And we will have a mock interview workshop, which we will probably invite those specialists in different field from, for example, casino or different field in different industry, and they will come over to our agency and to do some formal or professional more interview. And, also, we will make some
workshop for specific different job areas. For example, customer service field, facility IT, finance and hospitality, which relay to all different area in the casino. We are going to make information -career information section at the agency as well, which is for our internal student for people for difference community-based organization, and also for the walking crimes. The surfing we will recommend demographic information by using our data system and for the defining the success through the crime checking system as well. So this is what we are trying to do for the upcoming two months. Thank you.

MS. GRIFFIN: Any questions, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Did I hear you say that you have a piece of your training on confidence building; is that right? That's interesting. I hadn't heard that before. So you just train people how to go in and interview and be more confident about being able to do the job?

MS. MAH: Yes.
MS. WONG: We do it through classroom assistance, but we also -- Ivy mentioned mock interviews. We will actually bring our students into our partner agencies where they have to practice dressing up and actually going through mock interviews. But what's great is they get feedback afterwards, so practice makes perfect.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It occurs to me that, if they haven't already, the licensee in Everett, the Encore, would be very interested in some of the population that you service not just with Asian or language different -- a diversity of language backgrounds but also the other problem that you have relative to high skill.

Given their approach or their model, they are expecting a number of -- they are expecting to attract a number of international players, some of them Asian,
and that's a big focus of their business model. And I know that these would be of great interest to them, to those populations that you mentioned. So, I think, it's very exciting to hear about the work that you do.

MS. GRIFFIN: Any other questions?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, thank
you. Keep up the good work.
MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you so much.
We've spoken informally about the potential of the Gaming Commission participating in these mock interviews, so I will keep you posted.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can we take those?

MS. WONG: Thank you so much.
MS. GRIFFIN: And I also have invited Gladys Vega who is here from the Chelsea Collaborative. I'm going to invite her up to the mic. The Chelsea Collaborative has partnered with another organization in Everett called La Comunidad, so Gladys is representing both
organizations today. Unfortunately, Antonio Amaya, something has come up and he wasn't able to make it here.

MS. VEGA: Gracias. Buenas tardes. My name is Gladys Vega. I am the executive director of the Chelsea Collaboration. I am delighted to be here, and I am delighted to see the role that you have played in this process that is so new to people in this Commonwealth.

I just want to add that in the role that we would be playing in terms of Everett and Chelsea it would be pretty much to diversify our workforce. We have an organization at Chelsea. So, first, we created La Comunidad in Everett. We were that incubator model that created La Comunidad, because there was not a Latino led organization in the City of Everett. And many of our families were moving to Lynn, to east Boston or Everett.

So when that opportunity came about, we gave them a little bit of funding and created a board of directors so they would
have their own organization, and that's how La Comunidad was created by our organization.

The Chelsea Collaborative has a history of creating new programs. One of the programs that we created was a year round employment program amongst youth, and it was basically youth from the age of 14 to when they were champion youth to the age of 23 , and 23 champion youth would be children that society may not give them a chance because they were youth with disability, and we gave an opportunity and we had to sort of like focus on hard skills and subskills.

So what we are been thinking about doing and what we have been doing in the past three years more is focusing on adults. Our youth have been able to find jobs. We have eleven young people that are in the police department, and seven of them in the fire department. We have youth that are in the aquarium, but we employ approximately 250 young people.

When they turn 18, our hope is to track down that whole database system that we have on them and do these fairs and inviting people back to the city. If they still live in Chelsea, invite them to join and to create their portfolios. I mean, many of these young people are now adults. Many of them have other jobs, and many of them can be like that the most amazing candidates for, you know, a job at the casino.

We are working in terms of the workforce type of training that we are doing, we are doing ESL. We are making sure that those people that have the potential to be legal residents, we are doing all of their immigration documentation work. We have that system in the Chelsea Collaborative. We also are providing computer classes and very detailed computer classes allow them to be able to sort of like do the whole smart skills program that the casinos is having, because we know they have to go through the
whole process.
But in addition to that, we're
incorporating a lot of the faces that we're using -- that we would use for the youth, like create a resume, how to interview for success, how to dress for success.

Everything that we use for those young folks, we're using it for adults. Because at times many of our folks come from countries where they had a profession. They don't have it over here. And once they are able to speak English and be able to sort of like apply for these jobs, we want them to be ready to do so.

The Chelsea Collaborative is the Latino -- the only Latino lead organization in the City of Chelsea. We have been doing youth employment for the past 20 years. It's our time now to move into workforce development in a very sophisticated way. Because the way we see it is that our families come through our door, we identify their need and we provide wraparound services, including like if you are ready
to go back to work after being a mom for, you know, a couple of years at home, now what do you need to do in terms of day care. Where do you place your kids in day care that is reliable so that you can have a job where you are not missing work.

So we begin -- we have, for the youth, we have a portfolio of 195 pages that they have to go through by the end of the eight week program. For the adult, that's pretty similar to what we're planning to do. We are using signally for success for curriculum so that they are able to basically -- when they go through our program, that they are able to complete a program and be able to apply for a job without being shy about it, without being como se conscious about their skills, that they are very, very secure when they are doing this type of interviews.

I think that one of the things we want to be able to see is that when we walk into the casino we want to see the faces of the community where the casino is. Like we
want to make sure that the workforce is not blocked from so much outside, because there's a world of skills in Massachusetts, and our people should be getting those jobs. So that's what we're aiming.

We have done a lot of fairs in the construction phase of the casino. My organization has been involved in the past five years with the unions to make sure that a lot of people got those jobs back then, but now we are like very involved and want to continue to be involved in making sure that Everett as a community that's so impacted by the casino that those folks get their jobs, they get the skills that they need. And we have pretty much I say like nine months to prep our groups and stuff to make sure they are completely ready and rapidly available for success.

So that's our hope. Our hope is that between the two communities we continue to work together to make sure that our folks are ready to go and they are hireable and their jobs are right in their
neighborhoods rather than traveling to Boston and spending money on gas, parking and all that that they can literally walk to the casino and have a job that pays well, that gives them opportunity and also to be promoted. There is not many places where you work that you can see yourself in another position. The casino offers that, and that's why we're delighted of this opportunity.

So muchas gracias, thank you for funding our project. Thank you for having me. If you have any questions, feel free to ask me.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you for
those remarks. Could you speak a little bit to some of the successes that you've had in the construction phase? You mentioned them briefly.

MS. VEGA: So in the construction phase, it was very hard for the carpenters to think about in the casino -- when the casino came on board, right, we worked very closely with the carpenter's union. We
created a Latino group for the carpenter's union, because we felt that a lot of people at that time were not really employed. There were a lot of people that were -five years ago we didn't have that much development going on as much as now.

So we wanted to make sure that the people that were in the apprentice programs that we got from Chelsea, Everett and Boston, because we also did Boston, they would immediately be going through the training with the carpenter's union so they would hire. So the carpenter's union hired newer -- new carpenters that immediately were in the apprentice program. They graduated, they hired them and they placed them at the casino.

The only thing that happened was that not many people came from Everett and Chelsea, and that was our big criticism. That we helped them recruit large Latinos but not all the Latinos that got to the -which is okay, because it was still a very diverse force. So I was extremely
satisfied because if people of color were getting jobs and they were getting the skills needed to do their jobs.

So on that one I would say that if there is any lesson learned from that one, that is why I am here from the -- because we didn't get to hire as many people as we wanted from Everett and Chelsea in the carpenter's union, in particular.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, I know that's also a focus of this Commission and the licensees importantly. They have this very strict goals relative to local hiring, and these are important commitments. So we're all watching. And by all means, we're watching the efforts in upstream, as they say, not just in the results. So thank you for that.

MS. VEGA: And once again, we're grateful that you're keeping full oversight over it, and we're delighted that we have a company that is providing jobs in

Massachusetts because many other companies are leaving. So it's very important that
these jobs remain for Chelsea and for Everett and for the six communities impacted by the casino, so muchas gracias.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it's exciting that both you and the AACA have focused in on this interview preparation. We hear constantly from our licensees. It somewhat does not matter the skills and the work experience that you're bringing with you. They are looking for somebody who is in front of them that makes eye contact, smiles. It's the hospitality business. It's their presentation. So I applaud both of you for thinking about that and being proactive and trying to make sure that your residents are best prepared for the crucial interview when it happens.

MS. VEGA: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We just talked about confidence. Is that with the interview prep, is that part of what you do so people can visualize themselves in one of these jobs?

MS. VEGA: Yes. So, for example,
when we do the summer youth employment program, imagine hiring a 14 year-old. So in Chelsea those jobs were basically, with all due respect, at times used to go for the politicians' sons. There was not a process. There was not a lottery. We do a lottery. We begin -- kids apply, 700 of them. We put all the 14 year-olds that have never worked before in the lottery, and we pull as many of those.

We still have the chief of the police interviewing them, the superintendent of the school and one of my staff. And the only reason we do that is because they have to think that this is their first experience, and that is where they get the best skills in terms of their good characteristic of a good skills and good habits beginning your first job.

If you don't show up on time to a job and stuff, you're creating habits that may not help in the future. So although they are only 14 years old, we give them one break and then there's consequences and
they need to learn that. So the whole idea of us is doing the same with our adults.

They are going to be sort of like interviews, and they are going to be able to sort of like pretend that they are in a setting. And if they want this job and they really need it, they have to go through the process. It's part of that hoping they have to feel very secure about interviewing for success. If they want to aim for that, we've got to teach them and we are in the business of doing that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you very much.

MS. GRIFFIN: Just to summarize, we were able to give six grants totaling in just under $\$ 7,500$, and these are modest grants to be used for the end of this fiscal year. But you can see the impact that this program will have, and we do plan pending availability of funds to reissue an RFP for next fiscal year.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Have we -when will the guidelines for the Community Mitigation Fund come before us again?

MS. BLUE: So the guidelines for the next year?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For the next year.

MS. BLUE: They will come in the fall. The idea is generally we get you to approve them before December of the end of the year. So around the time we finish giving out all the awards, we start drafting the guidelines again and we bring them before you a couple of times.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
Because I think we -- the approach we have done before in terms of funding certain workforce development grants out of the mitigation fund worked great. They were in the notion of a pilot program. They were, you know, greater than this but small in terms of the number of recipients. One of the things that we ought to consider is, you know, expanding that effort towards
more of these smaller but wide arranging efforts that could also have a very important impact.

MS. GRIFFIN: As you know, the Community Mitigation fund applicant needs to be a government entity. But, I think, there is a way to perhaps encourage collaboration with the government entity and some of these more grassroot organizations.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. I think we've seen that this year. There was a lot of collaboration and partnership to kind of leverage assistance and resources.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Very good. Great story.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Director, for bringing forth some of the grant recipients and love their passion and dedication.

MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Madam Chair, before you go to Commissioner updates, if I could just circle back to my administrative
general update. There's an anticipated item I have, which is we didn't anticipate the senate coming out with their budget and then scheduling their process quickly, in fact, before we have the next public meeting.

In the past, the Commission has delegated, I think, unofficially to the chair, Chairman Crosby, the responsibility of communicating with the legislation, and there are a number of items in the senate's ways and means budget about horseracing that we probably will want to have some communication with the legislature on.

So I'm just going to suggest in his absence, $I$ don't think this will be a big surprise, that Chairman Crosby, and I think we are all sort of on the same page about the Racehorse Development Fund, communicate, if necessary, with the legislature in the next couple of weeks because that would happen, as I said, before our next public meeting.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So you're
asking that Chairman Crosby have the authority to go and --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes, and continue as we have in the past. I'm not going to ask for a formal vote. We didn't put this in the agenda. It was an unanticipated item. I think we sort of operated that way in the past. So, I guess, if there is no major objection, I would just suggest to him he operate in that fashion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree. I mean, I am operating under the notion that we have already done that and anything that came up he would be the go-to person --

MR. BEDROSIAN: I think we have. It's just now we had the macro level. Now we have the micro of particular amendments, which may not pass, by the way. They may or may not. But I suspect they will say, Gaming Commission, how do you feel about this racing amendment?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I agree. That's totally appropriate and probably necessary within the next couple of weeks.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you. I am done.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. Do we have any Commissioner updates?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes, I have
two. Ed, our executive director, referenced of those already. We did have the opportunity on Tuesday to go out to Springfield and see the first of many Mass. hiring events that MGM hosting. It's an interesting process, as we've been talking about interviewing and kind of getting through the process of a job candidate. But they were giving interview blocks every hour. Sometimes the applicant would have the opportunity to pick what time slot they wanted so it could fit with their work schedule.

They start off with a very upbeat welcome, show the ad you've probably seen on TV with the thundering drums, and then you were taken out with your counterparts interviewing for the various job groupings via be it cage, be it security, be it food
and beverage.
They go through interviews. If they complete that step, they go to meet with some members of the executive team. If they get past that step, they go upstairs. They fill out some paperwork. They get a job offer. They get drug testing, and then they go into what's called a celebration room, which has a DJ. Ed did a little dancing, candy, sign a banner, take a picture to get your employment news out to your friends via social media.

So they were hoping, I think, at the end, correct me if I'm wrong, at the end of Tuesday hopefully walk away with three to four hundred job offers being made for any number of positions. 40 percent of the folks that were coming that day were all Springfield residents. If for some reason you missed your time slot or missed your appointment, you were getting a follow-up call from MGM, especially to Springfield residents because of the priority placed on local hiring to say, hey, we missed you.

Where were you? Make sure you get into another time slot.

And, obviously, MGM, for people that didn't make it all the way through the process, they are encouraged to go back and look at the job's compendium and think about other job positions they might be interested in. Some might need a little bit of training to get them over that next hurdle.

But all in all, it was a good day. It was an interesting process. We saw some of the food and beverage talent having to go through slicing up an onion. I realized I have been doing it wrong all these years. It was interesting to see a job interview location with a big 50-pound of onions waiting to get sliced and diced.

But, overall, I think the MGM team was happy with kind of how the first Mass. hiring event went. They have others scheduled over the next couple of months. July will be a big, big one. But, overall, I think it went well.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And, I think, this was, relatively speaking, this was a moderate sized one. So they're really gearing up for the ones where they have thousands of people coming through in, you know, three or four days.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How long does it take for somebody to make it through the process? It occurs to me that it's an assembly style. They get different groups through the different --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: It's about two hours to complete the whole cycle if you're going all the way through to the end.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Does that included your time in the celebration room?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, it could be extended if you want to hang out there a little bit longer. It's great to see MGM team members kind of located throughout. As we came up the escalator, they were told to cheer who came up the escalator. Had they known it was us, they
might have had a different approach.
MR. BEDROSIAN: I thought I heard a slight hiss, but I think that was me not you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: But it was great. One other note, we also had an access and opportunity committee meeting out in Springfield as construction work comes to an end in Springfield. But there was an interesting number that got thrown out during MGM's presentation, and that was the number 400.

They have had over 400 apprentices in the building trades working on the MGM project, which to me was mind blowing. And, you know, certainly shows both MGM and their contractor's commitment to engage diversity and engage people that might be new to the construction career, but it's also a shout-out to the building trades to making sure that their apprentices was part of the profit. So it was another one good news story.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is there a way
to find out eventually how many of those apprentices associated with MGM, MGM construction end up being journey people, journeymen or journeywomen or whatever?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think it's certainly data we could drill into and see what -- as MGM always reminds us, we're running a little bit out of leverage in terms of what we ask as the project winds down. I think there's a way to go back and try to get that maybe building trade by building trade. I think that would be, to your point, another good success story.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Absolutely. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thanks.

Great report. Anything else?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'll just say real briefly that Mark and I, Director Vander Linden met the mitigation from Japan in the last conference that we attended who is now interested in coming to see Massachusetts. These people are the ones at the forefront of responsible gaming equivalent to council on problem gaming
equivalent in Japan and are very much interested in learning -- they have learned quite a bit about PlayMyWay, GameSense and the responsible gaming framework that we were just talking about here today.

I think there they are following -we correspond with them over e-mail, and we've noticed similarities in our approach in terms of learning as much as they can prior to the actual licensing or construction of the integrated resorts over there about practices elsewhere.

And the good news in my view is that we are recognized -- we continue to be recognized as in the United States pushing -- those pushing the envelope a little bit in the area of responsible gaming in terms of the initiatives that we have like PlayMyWay, which continues to get a lot of traction and interest from other jurisdictions. So they will be coming here, and we might be able to actually -some of you might be able to meet them. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's great.

Look forward to that. Conferences that I've attended both internationally and in the United States that's always a topic that people want to talk to me about as well, so we do have that reputation as being in the forefront. And that's always nice to be able to talk about our programs. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Well, we had either consultants or the Japanese government to come here to learn about our licensing process. That's stepping up the statute and giving local control. So we, to Commissioner Zuniga's point, have been a role model in more than one piece of our work.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Anything
else? Do we have a motion?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We are officially adjourned. Thank you.
(Meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.)

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION STAFF:
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications Coordinator

Jill Griffin, Director of Workforce, Supplier and Diversity Development

Alexandria Lightbown, Director of Chief Veterinarian

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