

PROCEEDING

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: My name is Enrique Zuniga, and this is a meeting of the gaming commission. Today is July 26, 2018 and this is meeting number 248. Chairman Crosby and Commissioner Cameron are away in what turned out to be a working vacation, but we have them dialed into the phone. I need to establish that you can hear us okay. Chairman Crosby, can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can hear you fine, but I don't see the live stream up. Is it up? Oh, here it is. I got it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: It's delayed.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's running behind.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The video streaming has a few seconds of delay. So our advice, Chairman, is that you listen to the conversation on the phone and you mute the stream.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Got it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner Cameron, can you hear us okay?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I can hear you loud and clear, Commissioner Zuniga.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Very good. Commissioner Stebbins, can you speak into the microphone to see if they can hear us okay?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think they can now.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: All right. So we've established that you can hear us. All votes, if we have any votes as the regulations require will be taken by roll call, and we'll proceed accordingly. So first, the second order of business is I suppose administrative updates. We don't have minutes for this meeting?

MS. BLUE: No, because we just did a meeting last week.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Last week, okay. So the item on the agenda begins with Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning,

Commissioners. So on my general update, I will tell you there is no other update right now other than the MGM opening and staff continues to work diligently. I think staff is starting to spend and I will start to spend more time out in Springfield certainly as August rolls around.

I anticipate that we will have a meeting next week out in Springfield, and that meeting will, I hope, culminate in a potential vote by the commission to delegate Commissioner Stebbins with the authority to issue a temporary certificate of occupancy later in the month when certain preconditions are met by MGM.

So just to give you and the public a heads-up, I anticipate next Thursday, August 2nd a meeting potentially starting early afternoon around lunchtime that will be the culmination of staff's presentation work on checking on license conditions, RFA-2 conditions, regulatory gaming conditions, all those the commission that would give them, empower them hopefully to
delegate to Commissioner Stebbins that authority.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do want to clarify for the record, the certificate of operations is what you meant to say instead of certificate of occupancy.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Did I say occupancy? Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Occupancies by the City of Springfield.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good news is we are not in that business. You're right, operations, gaming operations.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We will issue the certificate of operations.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can I interrupt for one second, Enrique?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, go ahead, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I can't hear very well. Is there anyway that -- Gayle, can you hear them?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Not as clear as the commissioners, but I can hear.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: They need that --

MR. BEDROSIAN: Hold on one second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think we discovered the source. It's the speaker of the phone. Try that now.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Without paraphrasing the commercial, can you hear me now?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, that is much better.

MR. BEDROSIAN: I will very briefly go over what $I$ said, which is staff is working hard and we are spending a lot more time out in Springfield and we anticipate a meeting next Thursday, which staff will present to the commission all the regulatory license conditions, commitments, regulatory gaming, preparations and everything which we anticipate would empower the commission to make a decision to delegate to Commissioner Stebbins the authority later in August to issue a temporary certificate of operations for the gaming establishment at MGM Springfield.

So that's what we anticipate happening next Thursday, August 2nd.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, Director. We have a practice of recognizing our elected officials whenever they attends our meetings.

MR. BEDROSIAN: There are
representatives from Senator Brady's office here today. Thank you very much. Thanks for reminding of that, exactly.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Excellent, thank you.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So which leads me to the next item, which is we had received a letter from representatives of MG\&E, which you remember was an applicant for the Region C commercial license. I think I had updated the commission that we had received that letter in June. I anticipated potentially addressing it sometime later or sometime in July. I note for the calendar we're still in July.

And what I had done I asked staff, when $I$ say staff, I mean the legal
department to look at both the legal -some of the legal and policy issues involved in that direct letter's request and sort of the implication of Region $C$ again. So what I would like to do is you have a memo in your packet from our legal counsel. I'd like to turn it over to General Counsel Blue to explain some of staff's thinking at this time. MS. BLUE: Good morning, Commissioners. You have in your packet a memo from me and my team, and the memo outlines the process by which Region $C$ was considered. It was very instructive to go back and look at some of that to realize how long we considered Region $C$, and then attached to the memo is a list of items that the commission may want to consider.

I think just as a practical matter, the way the commission awards a Category 1 Gaming Establishment License is in our regulations. It's very specific. It is the regs. are drafted to require a competitive open kind of process with an
evaluation of the long and detailed application that we have.

We do not at this time have a process in our regulations for a reconsideration or the award of a license in a process that may be different from what we already have. So that's kind of the fundamental starting place.

Other than that, you will see from our memo there are a lot of things that have changed in the region. There's a lot of things that we understand a little bit better or differently now that we've been through the process of opening PPC, and now getting close to opening MGM. So I put that out there for your consideration. Whatever you determine you'd like staff to do and you'd like us to proceed, we would be happy to do that.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.
Yes, we had received that letter from MG\&E that you outlined, Director. I found your memo very helpful, Counsel Blue. I want to go around and get comments from my fellow
commissioners on this matter. Commissioner O'Brien, do you have some thoughts on this document?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: In terms of where we stand today and in light of the memo, my recommendation would be to set this for a time in the fall when we can truly ask questions of the process and come up with a plan on how to go forward.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't quite hear that, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: My
recommendation with everything that the commission has before them with the summer that we set a date to have a further discussion of process about this letter in the fall. Sometime in September would be my suggestion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In other words, start thinking about a process at a later time.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: A process or a response.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Or a response.

Commissioner Stebbins, do you have any thoughts on the contents of the memo or the letter?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, it was an interesting letter for us to get. You know, certainly $I$ don't think the message has been lost on us, and I know former Commissioner Macdonald being a southeast native would continue to raise the question of with us of, you know, what about the southeast region in Massachusetts and, again, not being left behind. I think we all take that into consideration.

I know, you know, this is not up for a vote. So I think to Commissioner O'Brien's point, there is no action we can take on either the request or future steps for us to take without, again, kind of shifting this down the road to another meeting. And, again, hopefully after we can move past the opening of MGM so that staff can turn their attention to a lot of the work and questions that were raised in General Counsel Blue's memo.

Personally, I have several areas of concern within the request that we got from MG\&E's legal counsel. But, you know, I'm more than happy to take those up at the appropriate time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think it's a problem raising whatever issues are on your mind. I think it clearly makes sense we've got our hands full until September for any significant work. I think that's clear. But, you know, along with getting whatever have from some of the issues now.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner Cameron, do you have other comments in relation to what -- do you have comments on this matter?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I do, Commissioner. Like you, I found the staff's memo helpful and I certainly, I know that we are not voting on any of this, but $I$ certainly agree with many of the recommendations. You know, it's been a number of years and I certainly think that would limit itself to a new gaming market
analysis of the region as well as the analysis of what is happening here in Massachusetts.

So, I mean, I could go to a number of these issues that they recommended, but I certainly agree with most of them. Many, many things have changed. The environment has certainly changed, the gaming environment, and I think our review would be a very good place to start.

Overall, I don't think that many of the circumstances that caused us to deny that license have changed from now. So giving that as a thought but $I$ just, you know, the saturation point is always something we're looking for and what's best for the Commonwealth.

As we all know, we did not have a competitive environment in Region $C$, and there were many factors for that. But I think doing this analytical work will help us form an opinion on how to move forward in Region C. So, I think many of those steps would be necessary for us to have a
better view of the environment now. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. There's certainly a lot of things that have changed outside -- even outside of the gaming region of Massachusetts but in our contiguous states that bear into a lot of the discussions that we had back then.

So, I just want to back up a little bit. The people from $\mathrm{MG} \& \mathrm{E}$ do point out that we had issued a public statement relative to having a public discussion on this matter at a later time, which is what they are asking us to do now. Do I get a sense from Commissioners that this is something that we would want to schedule for a later time like in the fall?

We could conduct a public hearing, for example, like we've done in the past. We could also ask for public comment like we have done in the past. Is this something that any of the Commissioners would agree with? Commissioner Stebbins, before we got into the phone, Commissioner Stebbins?

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COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes. You know, I certainly look at this request as generating -- this request generates two questions for us. I think there's a separate track of how do we reply to legal counsel from MG\&E's request; and then, secondly, how the commission moves forward and reconsiders a lot of the questions, again, raised in General Counsel Blue's memo about Region $C$, things that may have changed, things that might be different, you know, certainly a public hearing or a public meeting opportunity to get some feedback and input would be merited. So, you know, there is kind of dual paths of decision I think we need to consider.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Is that along the lines of what you were also pointing out, Commissioner O'Brien?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes. I think that, as you said, there is two issues. One is sort of a discrete response to the letter and then the other one is what, if any, process follows independent of that
response. Absolutely I think it's something that should be addressed at a later time with a little more definition on our part about what that conversation entails, but absolutely public comment is always welcome.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
Chairman Crosby?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, I had a couple of thoughts related to that. I think the idea of doing the back -- the environmental scan makes sense. I think it would make sense to get that started. There is no point in putting that off. If we just wanted to use HRT, who has always done our analysis before, we could frame the question, Commissioner Zuniga, you in particular are good at that, and that kind of makes the relationship with HLT. And I would think it would make sense for you to go off and talk to them and have them send us a proposed scope on how they would look at the issues that are raised in items one and two and get that going.

There is no point in waiting until September to get that started. Maybe they could be ready by September so they have that for us. Similarly, I think asking for comment now. I think the idea probably of a public hearing is a good idea. We might want to go out in the community to do one or more as we have in the past, but I think it would be great to ask for feedback now.

We have a letter from Senator Brady, and we have a letter from one of the churches, but that's the only direct connection we have other than the letter from MassGaming. I think it would be good for us to ask for that now so we have a thought of what's going on out there.

And then I talked with Catherine and Todd about this, but I think it might be worth taking a shot at seeing whether there's other commercial interest. As everybody knows, when we spent I guess practically years the last time round trying to encourage commercial applications that at the end of day there was only one
company that and one community that could get together and actually make an application.

I had asked Todd to think about whether would there be some screener questions, like could we now simply ask for statements of interest with enough substance in the request that we could screen out the complete mickey mouse proposals. I am not sure we can do this. As I said, I talked about this with Catherine and Todd and asked Todd to think about the kinds of questions we might ask.

But it would be useful -- if it turned out hypothetically, this is not necessarily the case at all, but if it turned out hypothetically that there were no other parties who expressed interest, then we might want to rethink whether we want to go through the whole RFA-2 process over again with only one party interested, which would be MG\&E.

So that would be a third thing that if we could took request statement of
interest with some degree of substance, that would also prepare us for September when we get around to dealing with this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me just react quickly to that, because this is a little bit what Counsel Blue was saying initially. That our regulations, actually the statute, doesn't really contemplate for what you seem to be alluding just simply asking a statement of interest or just a flatout reconsideration of an applicant in the past.

So while the statement of interest or the market scanning is intriguing, I would be a lot more comfortable finding a way to first analyze whether it fits with first the statute and, if necessary, whether we would need to change regulations to accommodate that. I mean, I think the idea is intriguing, but I go back mostly to how this was set up initially, and that was a competitive process that Counsel Blue was referring to.

I want to make sure I go in the same
order. I'm sorry, Chairman, did you have a response to that?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes. I just want to make sure I understood. Were you saying that you didn't think we could ask for requests for statement of interest?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. I'm
saying I would first want to make sure that our legal department thinks that it fits within the confines of the statute and our regulations to do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, that's fine.
I mean, $I$ can't see why asking for a statement of interest would be an issue. We certainly as a practical matter have that going on, you know, before, you know, when we were all going around the Commonwealth asking for people to express interest in the various regions before we began the RFA-1 process. But I don't have any problem with checking with Catherine to make sure that fits.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We will. I
mean, my sense is that that expression of
interest was the RFA-1 per se and the 400,000 non-reimbursable fee that the statute provided for, but the point is well-taken. We'll check with staff on that. Commissioner Cameron?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I just finish up? I'm sorry to be rude to you, but I just have a couple of other thoughts. One was I thought there was kind of an misimpression in the MG\&E letter that was worth addressing. The letter made it sound as if the only issue that the commissioners dealt with are the principal issue by far, the controlling issue would be commissioners dealt when we decided not to award the license was the possibility of a tribal casino.

And I made a point of going back and reading our decision. We certainly made reference from time to time to a tribal issue and whether or not the MG\&E proposal properly accommodated the potential financial impact of that. But we were way, way more comprehensive in our concerns than
simply the tribal issue. So I just wanted to put that on the record. That was an important --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That is very important. I was going to actually make that point myself. But it bears repeating that from their letter, the MG\&E people make it seem as though the only or certainly the most important factor in their not being awarded the license was the status of the tribe, and there was indeed a lot of other factors that played into ultimately the four to one decision not to award the license, and that's an important point of clarification for the record.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I just have one more, sorry. Just the point I'm trying to make is I think I agree with everybody that we can't really deal with this right now, especially the way, but we ought to get as much preparatory work done as we can between now and mid to late September when we can turn our attention to this full board, and that's why I'm recommending --
that we recommend our suggestion was one and two we trust that they are underway.

Also, recommendations six, seven, eight and nine are things that $I$ think that we need to look at and staff can be looking at so that there are suggested answers to those questions when we are ready to go come say mid-September and support thinking about reason to believe ask for statements of interest, doing the recommendations one and two, getting those going and that going as quickly as we can and having staff follow through with recommendations on seven, eight and nine I think would make a lot of sense. That would put us in a position to have a really, really robust conversation when we get started rather than starting from ground zero.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, there is a lot that staff can undertake. I would have to check, for example, things how whether we're still under current contract with our consultants, for example, whether we can just extend them or we need to
conduct another station, for example, to do that market scan or market assessment and -- but that's -- your point is well-taken that that's work that we could undertake now. So we'll turn to staff to see how we can start implementing the tasks that are more feasible to doing the short term.

Commissioner Cameron, did you want to the react to any of these comments or make final a point?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, Commissioner. I just I guess my question is more about process here and the consensus of the commission members with regard to any work now, is it the right time to move forward with some of this work? I think we're talking about -- and maybe there will be. There is nothing for a vote on today's schedule.

But, for example, a market analysis is really an extensive proposition to do it properly, and I'm just -- maybe we do have a consensus to at least move forward with
something like that. But I think, several of these steps require, you know, a good amount of work from staff. And do we have a consensus among the five of us to move forward with that or would those steps be needed to discuss in a meeting?

I don't want to put this off, but I'm just wondering if we really do have a consensus for timing. Is this the right time to move forward with all of these steps? I just haven't heard that from my fellow Commissioners.

I am weighing in my own mind what I think is appropriate right now. Even public comment, does the public have enough information to comment wisely or would it be appropriate for us to say, for example, you know, conduct the market analysis and then ask for public comment. I'm just trying to figure out the process here. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And what is your sense relative to your -- weighing into that consensus question? What is your feeling about the timing for moving on any
of this all things being equal?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, I
frankly think staff, in particular, probably has lots to do between now and September, and I'm just wondering if it makes any sense to move forward right now trying to get some of these -- some of these issues addressed or if it would make more allow -- if we should wait until September after we open, and then address some of the issues. I'm just trying to be cognizance of everybody's bandwidth and what the consensus is among the five of us. I'm just not sure, you know, how I feel about it without more discussion with the five of us.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, there seems to be one -- I'm sorry, go ahead, Chairman Crosby.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I was going to obviously I agree with Commissioner Cameron that if the staff doesn't feel like they have the bandwidth to do like items six through ten or six through nine, I will
obviously agree with that. What I'm thinking is to the extent that we can get ourselves ready, hopefully, I think that's constructive, you know, if we state think than we think it does.

I think it's a fair question, not just from the standpoint of MG\&E, but from the standpoint of everybody in southeastern, Mass. it's a fair question about, is it time for us once again to take a look at this? I have no opinion on it frankly at this stage of the game, but I think it's perfectly legitimate and I would have brought this up.

If MG\&E hadn't brought it up, I was going to bring it up to the commission, you know, should we, again, take a look at that Region C and figure out what we do. So to the extent that we can prepare ourselves to be ready to go in September, I just think it's best to start with. That's all.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Other reactions from Commissioners in the room?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: I'd want to
follow-up on what Commissioner Cameron said and maybe clarify my initial statement, which was there are two issues on this agenda item. One is the response to the letter; two is what, if any, process follows. And I do think moving in depth on anything beyond what is in response to the letter prior to September is premature and presupposes something will occur.

And I think the appropriate step in September is, to Commissioner Cameron's point, is we come up with a response to that letter and then some consensus what, if any, process follows before we're sending other things out, we're bidding and other contract things about testing the market. That's where I stand.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
Actually, that's where $I$ stand as well and that probably is the beginning of that consensus and merging that Commissioner Cameron was alluding. I think you put it well, Commissioner O'Brien. Let's figure out the short run is a response to the
letter, and let's turn it back to staff to do that, and we can do that in short order. But the issue that is more of careful consideration -- and I understand Chairman Crosby's point about whatever we could do to prepare for is incumbent upon us is one of process and regulation changes, if necessary or making additional commitments to consultants or studies or whatnot.

Let's put off that discussion until later. Certainly not before the fall is what I seem to be hearing given that there seems to be quite a bit of focus at this time in the MGM opening.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So if I could just summarize I think where we are, I would direct staff to focus their attention in the near term in the next 30 to 45 days on a draft response to the letter itself, the micro issue of the letter on the reconsideration.

And to the extent possible based on the discussion today to anticipate some of
the items that then may follow into a potential broader discussion about Region C, which could be everything from what would it take to do a new market study, what, if anything, if the commission wanted to do, you know, find out what the market would bear through an expression of interest, is that something we could legally do under the statute regulations; and if not, what changes would need to be made and potentially maybe a series of public comment questions based on the macro issue about Region C. Is that my understanding?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That is a good summary. Any other reaction?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would only just, you know, forewarn ourselves that because we are taking up this issue right now and we always have an open MGC comment's line that we may not have to wait for a public hearing before we start
getting thoughtful letters, communications.
I think even to the Chairman's point, we
may have potential applicants who weigh in through what is just a normal comment process that we always use. So we're starting with this meeting -- with this item being on the agenda kind of restarting that conversation and probably spurring a lot of comments already from the public.

MR. BEDROSIAN: We're always open to public comment.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Absolutely.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Any final thoughts Commissioner O'Brien, we're good? COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: No, I think Director Bedrosian summarized it properly. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Any final comments?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Commissioner Zuniga, just one thought. Does staff have enough -- have they heard from us on enough to start preparing a response to that letter, or are there any issues in that letter that we haven't discussed that they would feel or is it just strictly research they will be doing with regard to items in
the letter?
MR. BEDROSIAN: Thank you,
Commissioner Cameron. I think we're good to get started. And, obviously, if we have any questions or preliminary issues, we will circle back with the commission.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay, thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay, that sounds like a plan. I think it's a good discussion. Let's move on to the --

MR. BEDROSIAN: So if we could, Mr. Temporary Chairman, if we could just switch up, I apologize, items four and three and move up items four. Director Griffin has committed to presenting an outside forum which she needs to leave by 11:00, if possible.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So you want to go to item four at this point?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes, please. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Director Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: Good morning, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. Actually, Director, just one second. Just in the event that any of the Commissioners on the phone leave the phone call, please let me know so that we can reflect that in the minutes, but we'll assume that you are still on even if you are not talking of course. Go ahead, Director.

MS. GRIFFIN: I'm joined by my colleague, Ombudsman John Ziemba, and we're here to talk about the Boston Private Industry Council Mitigation Fund Redesignation, and so I'm going to actually turn it over to John to set some context.

MR. ZIEMBA: Thank you, Jill. By way of background, earlier this year the commission voted to award two workforce pilots in Region A. When we drafted the guidelines back last December, we only anticipated that we would have one workforce pilot in each region. However, given the importance of workforce
development in each of the regions, the commission did move forward with two $\$ 300,000$ grants.

However, it was clear at the time of the award of the Region A pilots that we would need to meet with the Boston PIC regarding some of the specific grant spending categories and some of the commission's decisions regarding priorities under that grant.

We have met -- staff has already met with Boston PIC, and they have made the request that Jill will outline for you. We also, during the meeting with the Boston PIC, we also requested that they meet with the Metro North Regional Employment Board, and that meeting has occurred as well.

As you recall, when we previously awarded two workforce pilots in Region B, we asked them to coordinate as well, which they did subsequent to our award. And I think we have some good news in that regard here, so let me turn it back to Jill.

MS. GRIFFIN: So, as you remember,
you voted to approve $\$ 300,000$ to the Private Industry Council grant. And the marketing and the data management staff advised that we would like to talk with the applicant following the vote and talk about the use of those funds, and so those are the funds in question.

The Private Industry Council has requested that rather than using them for marketing and data management that they reprogram those funds to use for staff, and they indicated that they currently don't have staff capacity at this time to handle the grant management.

Staff thought that this was a reasonable use of these funds for this year. Now, this is a 26,765. Obviously it's not enough for a full staff position. However, on the Private Industry Council has had conversations with other funders in the region and has had some promising conversations about potential match of those funds.

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: So is this
request contingent on them getting matching funds or is this simply the request to release the funds?

MS. GRIFFIN: It's not contingent upon the matching funds. It's to utilize for a consultant use or whatever they deem appropriate.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I've had a chance to visit with Director Griffin on this issue. I was encouraged by the fact that the Boston PIC, again, you know, you work with these entities, they have certain geographical boundaries they need to work in. Happy that Boston also put in an application. We awarded the application, because obviously they cover the City of Boston, which is outside kind of the host community's regional employment or designated regional employment for whatever is happening here, you know, there is better alignment on projects because there is some cross-collaboration that can happen, because they are all sharing certain partners.

So I'm glad that they are making some programmatic alignment through all this. I compliment them on kind of getting the administrative cost down to where it is. It now reflects less 10 percent of the award, which I think is great. It certainly allows more money to be put out for the programmatic use. And, you know, if -- you know, I know how rebs and PICs are stretched for financing, so I'm glad they're making this happen with this request. I'm glad that they are also pursuing some other money.

As I said before when we went through this community mitigation grant, I still think it's a great, new story for us to think about, $\$ 300,000$ award to Metro North, $\$ 300,000$ award to the Boston PIC and leveraging other cash and in-kind contributions, we're putting close to about million-dollars on the street for workforce development for not only our licensee but for the communities. So, I think that's -I think that's even -- I think that's an
incredible new story.
So I wholeheartedly support your recommendation. I think it's great. Great work to you and John for bringing the parties together.

MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Commissioner. Commissioner O'Brien, I wanted to just follow-up on your question about the contingency. I had a conversation with the funder in question. They need to bring it before their board like we are doing today, but it sounds very promising. So I want to let you know that.

And thank you, Commissioner Stebbins, for bringing up those points about the meeting and the collaboration. We're very encouraged. And I did want to emphasize that the staffing we think appropriate for this year and future years we're hoping and expecting that the two, you know, if they decide to reapply in the future that they would come together as a single applicant as like what happened in Region B.

But they had a promising meeting on the 24 th of July. They talked about collaborating together to convene all the career councilors in the region to talk about and get updated regarding the Encore jobs and to talk about general hospitality needs of other employers in the region.

They talked about training funds and best leveraging all the training funds, and they talked about collaborating for outreach and community engagement and opening up training programs for all in the region, you know, and developing a regional sector focus for hospitality. So we're very encouraged and think that reprogramming those uses with these collaborative efforts would be a really good use.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, Director. Any reactions from Chairman Crosby on this topic?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just that it sounds great, and the section by Commissioner Stebbins is really interesting
and helpful.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. Commissioner Cameron?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, I agree. Corroboration is what everyone has been hoping would happen and, you know, sharing those funds. And as Director Griffin just explained, that sounds positive.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. Yes, it's great when there's different groups trying to strive for a common goal. We really encourage efficiencies through collaboration, so I'm glad to see that in the future. So is there a motion from the request or any other discussion?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: If there is no other discussion, I'd move that the Commission approve the use of $\$ 26,765$ of the previously approved $\$ 300,000$ grant to the Boston Private Industry Council towards a staff and consultant position.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, Commissioner Stebbins. Commissioner, is there a second?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Second.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Motion
is made and second. I'll go now in roll call. Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner O'Brien?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Chairman
Crosby?
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner
Cameron?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And
Commissioner Zuniga votes yes. The ayes have it unanimously. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Great work.
MS. GRIFFIN: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The next item on the agenda would be Director Vander Linden. Is there a need or time to set up or transition? We're all set?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner

Zuniga, I want to watch this presentation with the video as well as the audio, which I can't do while I'm hooked up live. So we don't have anymore votes to vote, right?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, we don't have anymore scheduled votes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So I do want to watch the presentation, but I'm going to sign-off on the meeting formally and watch it on screen.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So we should note for the record then that Chairman Crosby is leaving the meeting, although he will be watching the stream, because he's clearly interested in the topic. Thank you, Chairman. Director Vander Linden. MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. Good morning, Commissioners. I am joined by Drs. Heather Gray and Debi LaPlante from the Cambridge Health Alliance Division on addiction. I've worked with both of these fine people for the past several years now in evaluation of various responsible gaming
programs, including the GameSense program, which will be presented to you today, as well as PlayMyWay and the voluntary self-exclusion program. So thank you for coming.

As you know, in 2015 Plainridge Park Casino opened up and with it came the very first GameSense program information center in the United States. At the GameSense information center, patrons can access a variety of information intended to increase informed player choice, including how games work, the probability of winning and explanation of house advantage and tips and tools to promote positive play.

The information is available in a variety of different formats, but probably most powerfully is when it comes from the knowledgeable and friendly GameSense Advisers who have been there since the beginning 16 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our responsible gaming framework that the commission adopted is recently

Version 2 just recently a few months ago and Version 1 back in 2014, adopts an evidence-based and precautionary approach basically saying where evidence exists, we will use that evidence and we'll implement programs that are in line with that evidence-based approach.

However, where there is an element of risk and a potential for harm, we won't sit back and wait for evidence to emerge. We will use a precautionary approach. Basically that the lack of scientific certainty should not and will not be a reason to postpone measures to prevent harm.

The GameSense program is really an example of our implementation of this precautionary approach. When the commission first adopted GameSense and moved forward with the GameSense information center, while there was promising evidence that moved us in the direction of adopting this program, including that it fit very well with the

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commission's overall agenda and mission, that the evidence was uncertain or it was in its beginning stages. And, so, we took what I feel like a very aggressive step to evaluate this program.

What you will hear today is accumulation of basically four evaluation efforts. The information is very interesting, and I think that it's very promising to me as we continue down this road with GameSense. We will use the information that is presented today as we begin to -- as we continue to think about how do we improve the GameSense program? What steps do we need to do to help our GameSense Advisers be more successful, more effective in the work that they are doing?

And so with that, I think I'll go ahead and turn this over to Dr. Gray and Dr. LaPlante.

MS. GRAY: Good morning, Commissioners. On behalf of Dr. LaPlante and the Division of Addiction, I'd like to thank the commission for inviting us to do
this research and to present on it this morning.

I'd like to start with a little context for the GameSense program and Director Vander Linden covered some of this, so I'll be brief. As you know, in 2011 Massachusetts passed the Expanded Gaming Act and that act included several mandates designed to mitigate potential harm that might come from expanded gambling opportunities, and one of those was the requirement for on-site complimentary substance use, compulsive gambling and mental health counseling.

Just about three years after that, the Commission adopted the GameSense brand to fulfill this requirement and it required that all new gambling venues would provide space for a GameSense information center to be staffed by the Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling.

In the spring of 2015, you contracted with us at the Division on Addiction to evaluate GameSense and the
other responsible gambling initiatives. As Director Vander Linden mentioned, those include PlayMyWay voluntary budgeting system and the voluntary self-exclusion program.

Shortly after that, Plainridge Park Casino opened and with it opened the very first GameSense program in the United States. Massachusetts was a real leader here. Just this past year, as you might know, MGM implemented GameSense throughout its properties in the United States.

So we took the first six months after Plainridge Park opened to develop a system for evaluating the program. We worked very closely with the GameSense Advisers, and they were wonderful partners with this along with Director Vander Linden and Teresa Fiore.

So we used a lot of feedback from the GameSense Advisers on how this system should work. They were willing to try lots of different things, and really the focus in these first six months was developing a
system for the GameSense Advisers to classify the interactions they were having with the patrons on the floor and others. So from December 2015 to May 2016, we had our first wave of data collection, and that became report one. Shortly after that started, the SEIGMA team went into the field and did their first survey of Plainridge Park patrons, and they followed that with another survey in the summer of 2016 but actually became part of that -part of that became our third report.

In August 2016, we made some refinements to our data collection system and launched our second wave of data collection, which also lasted six months.

That became the basis for our second report. In May 2017, we conducted a survey with Plainridge Park employees. That became our fourth report. And then just last month, we delivered our comprehensive evaluation of GameSense and that brings us to today.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Before you go
there, Doctor, can I just make one observation? This commission -- you made it seem in your remarks that we adopted GameSense exclusively to fulfill the requirement of the on-site space for substance and mental health, but that was not our intention.

Our intention was to adopt GameSense for the higher goal in the same paragraph in the legislation, which includes a number of strategies, public health strategies and the overall mitigation of potential harm. Just wanted to clarify that.

MS. GRAY: Okay, thank you. So now I'll get into a little bit more detail about our four reports. Report 1 summarized that for six months of data collection, and it included two sources of information. The first were checklists or computerized records of services that the GameSense Advisers provided. The idea was that any time a GameSense Adviser interacted with a patron or someone else, they were to use an iPad and to describe that interaction on some basic dimensions. And then we also wanted to get the impressions of the people who were using the program. That included mostly patrons but also Plainridge Park staff and others, and so those became our visitor surveys. Report 2 took the same form as Report 1 except whereas in Report 1 we focused a lot on the user's satisfaction with the program. In Report 2 we turned more to their thoughts and behavior surrounding responsible gambling.

Report 3, as I mentioned, was our analysis of SEIGMA's patron intercepts. We only focused on the GameSense questions, and Report 4 was our analysis of our Plainridge Park casino employee survey. So we situated all of this work within the RE-AIM framework, and that's a way to conceptualize the impact of a public health program. You can see it includes five dimensions, which together spell out RE-AIM. The first dimension is Reach, and that's the question whether the right
people are receiving the program. Effectiveness, is it working as intended? Adoption, is it being adopted in the right settings? Implementation, is it being implemented in the way that it was originally intended? And finally maintenance, is it being sustained over time?

As you'll notice in our presentation today, we focus mostly on the first of these dimensions, Reach, and focused slightly less on effectiveness just given the nature of the work that we did.

So it's important if we are studying effectiveness to know the intended purpose of the program, and so here you see a section of the 2014 responsible gaming framework. And that stated that GameSense was designed to serve as a patron central point of contact for inquiries and enrollment into voluntary responsible gaming programs and services, including self-exclusion programs, play information and management systems and educational
tools to assess play risk, provide responsible gaming tips and increase players' knowledge of how games work while dispelling common gambling myths. That last part is important because we know that there are a lot of gambling myths that can contribute to gambling-related problems. So it's important to try to dispel those when possible.

And this framework evolved. As you know, there is an updated version of the responsible gaming framework that came out in May of this year. Again, GameSense is in this framework designed to serve as a central point of contact, and this framework adopts a relatively new term of positive play, and that is defined in the framework as gambling within personally affordable limits, being honest with oneself and others about one's gambling and not being significantly negatively impacted I believe in luck or other superstitions.

Now I'm going to turn more towards our methodology. As I mentioned, we spent
about six months working closely with the GameSense Advisers in developing a system for them to categorize their interactions, and this was a system that we developed and that we are confident in as of December of 2015.

So they had four choices when they came to classify their interactions. One was simple, and this often includes something as simple as giving directions to something inside the casino or providing a greeting, maybe someone comes to the GameSense center to take a break to get a bottle of water and doesn't go beyond that.

Instructive is when a GameSense Adviser delivers information about responsible gambling or problem gambling to the visitor. That's usually a patron but could be someone else, and it's a one-way interaction. It's the GameSense Adviser giving information, but it's not a conversation.

Demonstration is just what it sounds like. So, for instance, the GameSense

Adviser might use the demonstration of pulling a marble out of a bag and then putting it back in to show that slot machine play is independent from one play to the next and not like a conveyer belt where if you just wait long enough, then you'll get the win.

And, finally, exchange was the most substantive kind of interaction, and that was a real conversation between a GameSense Adviser and a visitor about responsible gambling or problem gambling. And we gave the GameSense Advisers a lot of information about what those terms meant, and we actually did a lot of training to make sure they understood all of these categories.

Now, all of the surveys that I'll be presenting today from Reports 1 and 2 come from visitors who had exchange interactions. So at the direction of the commission, we only surveyed visitors who had this kind of interaction with GameSense Advisers. And we want to be cautious in stating that the results of our visitors'
surveys don't necessarily generalize two people who only had the other kinds of interactions.

So now I can start to get to some findings. Starting with Report 1, we found that in those first six months of data collection, the GameSense Advisers reported 5,659 interactions, and that translates into about 31 interactions each day. We asked how many people they interacted with, and the answer there was 9,342. This we know is somewhat of an underestimate, because they didn't always record the number of people involved. But we know there were at least that many, and that translates into about 52 visitors a day.

Now we got an estimate from Penn National about how many patrons were coming to the casino each day during that same window, and we used that to come up with an estimate of Reach. So that indicates that on average each day, the GameSense Advisers were directly connecting with about . 67 percent of casino patrons.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What was the window, Doctor?

MS. GRAY: The window -- the dates was December 2015 to May 2016.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So what happens when a customer comes more than once to the casino?

MS. GRAY: That's part of the number. They would be counted twice. But, also, if a visitor spoke to a GameSense Adviser more than once in a day, that would also be counted twice. So we describe in the report there is some uncertainty but it's present in both counts, the numerator and the denominator.

Now we start to look at how the GameSense Advisers were -- that's strange -- categorized in their interactions. We have a little glitch here. You see that they categorize their interactions. 70 percent of them were simple. And, again, that was something like giving directions or a simple greeting, 13 percent were instructive. The
mystery category there is demonstration, and that was just one percent.

So when they started, they didn't have a lot of demonstrations that they were using regularly that increased and about 16 percent where those exchange interactions where they had a real conversation.

Now we have some visitor survey findings. So one of the questions we asked and we asked this of everyone who completed the survey was, did you have any of the following concerns when you began your conversation with a GameSense Adviser? In other words, what prompted you to speak to the GameSense Adviser? And you can see about 70 percent of them said that they were curios about GameSense. This was not too surprising. It was a new program. They didn't know who these people with the green shirts and what were they all about, and they wanted to find out. You can see that the other options were endorsed less often.

So, for instance, 39 percent said that they spoke to a GameSense Adviser because they wanted to learn more about how gambling works. About 2.5 percent said that they wanted help or information about problem gambling. And that's something that we saw often that said that more extreme level of help was not often reported.

We asked, did you learn about any of the following? And we asked this among a smaller group of people. So 77 percent or so said that they learned strategies to keep gambling fun, and the numbers went down from there, 48.4 percent, so they learned how gambling works.

This is interesting because
PlayMyWay hadn't been implemented yet during this wave but still 26.4 percent said they learned how the play management -- it didn't have any -- would work, what it would be and so we think that the GameSense Advisers were anticipating this program and already speaking to
patrons about it.
Now we asked, how satisfied are you with your interaction with the GameSense Adviser? You can see that 77.8 percent said they were extremely satisfied, and that was the biggest category of course. 16.7 percent said they were very satisfied. We asked, as a result of your conversation with the GameSense Adviser, will you do any of the following? They can select as many as they wanted.

The most often selected answer was tell someone about the GameSense info center, and 56.9 percent of people endorse that option. Now we have no way of knowing whether they actually did any of these things, but this is at least what they said they would do as a result of that conversation.

We included both the options reduced gambling behaviors and increase my gambling behaviors, because we didn't go into this with any assumptions that the direction -that it would only go in one direction. We
know that public health programs often have unintended consequences, and we wanted to leave that option open.

Now I'm going to turn to Report 2.
In this case, the GameSense Advisers reported 7,878 interactions or about 44 a day. These interactions involved 16,993 visitors, most of whom were patrons. That was true in the first wave as well, and that translates to about 94 visitors a day or about 1.33 percent of casino patrons. So that's another estimate of Reach.

In terms of how they categorize their interactions, this is similar to Report 1 and in Report 170 percent were simple and in Report 2, 73 percent were simple, 15 percent were instructive,

2 percent were demonstration and 10 percent were exchange.

So we asked a question about how they might, again, this is only for exchanged visitors, people who had a conversation with a GameSense Adviser, about how they might hypothetically use
those GameSense Advisers in the future. We asked, if you felt you were starting to lose control over your gambling, would you feel comfortable asking a GameSense Adviser for help? And here we have a distinction that I'm introducing for the first time between first-time respondents or people who completed the survey for the first time and repeat respondents, who have completed a survey for the second time.

So you can see that among first-time respondents 89 percent answered yes to this question, 11 percent said they weren't sure and none said no. And among repeat respondents, 97 percent said yes, they feel comfortable asking GameSense Adviser for help, two percent weren't sure and one percent said no.

Now, you might remember this question from the first round and the first round we asked, will you do any of these things as a result of your conversation? So we repeated that question for first-time survey respondents, and then we also asked
it among repeat respondents to try to get a sense of do people do what they say they are going do. I'm sorry, I've jumped ahead here. This is a question of why they talked to a GameSense Adviser. Sorry about that.

So this question we see that for first-time respondents, similar to the first round, about 77 percent said that they spoke to a GameSense Adviser simply because they were curious. You can see that that drops among repeat respondents.

So after people are repeatedly, you know, interacting with GameSense Advisers that curiosity isn't driving them anymore. For the repeat respondents, the most frequently endorsed option was I wanted to learn more about strategies to keep gambling fun, and that was at 61.2 percent.

Again, you can see in the very bottom row that it was rare for people to say they spoke to a GameSense Adviser because they wanted information or help with a gambling problem.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Doctor, remind me, how is repeat defined here?

MS. GRAY: Sure. So if someone had an exchange with a GameSense Adviser and that person indicated that they had never completed a survey before, they were asked to complete a survey and they were considered a first-time responder. And we knew that it was a first-time respondent when we looked at the data, because it was on a different color paper.

And, so, if they had a conversation with a GameSense Adviser and they said yes, I've already done the survey, then the GameSense Adviser would administer that green survey and had somewhat overlapping questions and some new questions, so we could tell which was which.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So there is only one repeat.

MS. GRAY: Yes. They were only asked to do it twice at the most. Is that what you mean?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. After
the repeat only, it only means a second interaction, a second meaningful interaction or what was exchanged, a second exchange.

MS. GRAY: This is an important distinction. So it doesn't tell us how many times they've had an exchange. It tells how many times they've done a survey. Now, ideally, they do a survey after every exchange. That was our intention with GameSense Advisers. In fact, their response rates were really high, 85 percent in round one and at least 79 percent in round two.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But wouldn't that turn off the respondent potentially?

MS. GRAY: To ask them?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: To ask them -every time there's an interaction, to ask them to do a survey, an exchange?

MS. GRAY: You mean would it turn them off from speaking to a GameSense Adviser?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, from
filling out the survey. I already filled it out.

MS. GRAY: Right. So that's why we didn't ask them to do it more than twice. I think the GameSense Advisers were pretty good at emphasizing we know you did this before, but this one has slightly different questions.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I would also say the GameSense Advisers do roughly 90 percent plus of the voluntary self-exclusions and individuals that entered into the voluntary self-exclusion program through the -- with a GameSense adviser were not asked to complete a survey, correct?

MS. GRAY: Not for this, because they were doing one for our evaluation of the voluntary self-exclusion.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Right. So I just want to emphasize that in terms of $I$ wanted information or help about problem gambling, it would -- that group that specifically came to the GameSense
information center for help were not counted in that category.

MS. GRAY: That's true. While we're on this topic of repeat versus first time, another distinction $I$ want to make is that it doesn't tell us how many total interactions a person had with a GameSense Adviser. So they could have had 30, 40 simple interactions or instructive or demonstration, and then the first time they have an exchange that's when they first ask for a survey. So their total GameSense exposure, if we consider all the different kinds of interaction, is separate from their first time or repeat, and that will become important in some future findings.

So now I'm going to go on to the one that I already introduced and this is a question of, as a result of your conversation with a GameSense Adviser, will you do any of the following or it was worded for the repeat respondents, did you do any of the following?

So here we see that 68.2 percent of
first-time respondents said, I will seek out information about how to keep gambling fun. And then about 54 percent of the repeat respondents said that they did do that after their conversation.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What is it, 54?

MS. GRAY: 54.3 percent of the repeat respondents. It's the last column. And then we asked -- one of the options was, $I$ will think about changing my own gambling behavior and 36.9 percent of first-time respondents said that they would do that, and 38.8 percent of the repeat respondents said that they did do that, that they did think about changing their gambling behavior.

And this corresponds to a pre-contemplated stage of change if you're familiar with the stages of change and how it relates to changing one's own behavior. So they are thinking of making a change but aren't quite ready to do it yet. Moving on.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Just to clarify on that point, the stages of change, if they are pre-contemplated, they are not willing to consider, they don't even think about making the change but the significance to me of this finding is that it's indicating to me that perhaps they are moving down through the stages of change, and they are perhaps moving into the contemplation or even preparation prior to the action stage. So, I would take that as a very positive finding that perhaps even if there is not a behavior change that we can measure that there is movement in the stages of change.

MS. GRAY: Then we also see
similar -- along similar lines we see that 22.1 percent said that $I$ will spend less time or money gambling, and then 26.4 percent said that they did spend less time or money gambling, so those may be a further solution of change.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. What I noticed from this chart, and maybe this is
kind of like what you're talking about, is that there is one that goes down, the first one, the fun part, goes down between the first and the repeat. But the other three, the responsible ones go up, right?

MS. GRAY: Right. And, so, it might have something to do with their reasons for going to talk to the GameSense Adviser more than one time in the first place. So they might already have been more seriously thinking about changing their behavior, and that's what prompted them to talk to the GameSense Adviser.

MS. LAPLANTE: Did we do a statistical compare? We did one. So even though the percentages look like they might be going up and down, it is a possibility statistically speaking they are same and they are not.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, margin of errors. That's great to the next slide, but hold that thought.

MS. GRAY: We couldn't do
statistical tests on this, because the
surveys were completely anonymous. That goes to the concern about the burden on the participants whether they would want to complete a survey if we asked for their name. So there was no way to track from one person's first-time survey to their repeat survey. It's hard to know the degree of overlap. Let's look at this one. Now we're starting to look at total GameSense exposure. If you remember a few minutes ago, I told you that there was a count for each person about how many total interactions they had had with a GameSense Adviser of all four types. Of course we had to rely on the patrons, other visitors to give us that number, their best estimate. We had no way of tracking that. So we started to look at the relationships between that total GameSense exposure and some thoughts and behaviors.

So what we found among the first-time respondents was that total GameSense exposure was unrelated to all of the 15 responsible gambling knowledge and
behavior outcomes. Those would be things like whether they've used a certain responsible gambling strategy in the past year or whether they answer correctly to questions about the most likely outcome of a slot machine play.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know what, I'll let you finish this slide but I have a question. It's to each of the findings.

MS. GRAY: So same thing when we considered the questions that fell under the category of reactions to GameSense. This was more along the satisfaction questions like whether they would recommend GameSense to a friend. Here we saw that total GameSense exposure was unrelated to most of the resources and treatment knowledge outcomes except several outcomes that involved PlayMyWay.

So, for instance, people who had had more total interactions were more likely to be aware of PlayMyWay, more likely to be aware of their local gambling treatment resources, more likely to understand how

PlayMyWay works, and more likely to identify correctly the purpose of PlayMyWay.

So, for instance, if you look at the question of, you know, whether they understand how PlayMyWay works, the people who answered that question correctly reported about 3.5 total interactions with a GameSense Adviser, people who answered it incorrectly reported about 1.5. And finally among the repeat survey respondents, that total GameSense exposure wasn't related to any of the survey responses.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: How can you tell they're unrelated?

MS. GRAY: Well, in this case, a lot of these questions were simple right or wrong answer. And, so, we looked at the groups of people who got it right and the groups of people who got it wrong, and then we looked at how many total interactions each group reported, again, relying on their best estimate of how many
interactions they had had. And then we did a statistical test to see if that count of interactions was different between the two groups.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And the drive means let's say a gambling myth or what is the getting it right?

MS. GRAY: I can give you some examples if you'll bear with me just for a minute. I believe -- so for one of the GameSense questions it was -- maybe I will look it rather than give you my best estimate. Let's see. That's the SEIGMA report. So a question like, how does PlayMyWay work, the correct answer is, players set limits and get notifications when they are close to or reach their limits. That's the right answer. A wrong answer will be something like, player set limits and can't gamble anymore once they reach their limits.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: What page are you on?

MS. GRAY: I'm sorry. I'm on page
101. Another question about the purpose of PlayMyWay, this question simply was, what's the purpose of PlayMyWay? And the correct answer is, to help players monitor their gambling. This is on page 103. And an incorrect answer would be to put a limit on how much people can gamble.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Most people, regardless of their exposure, answered their questions correctly, right?

MS. GRAY: Yes.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: So could it also be just a factor of the questions that were asked and so there wasn't necessarily a very good indicator of the impact of exposure to GameSense?

MS. GRAY: Yes. We talk about the potential for a ceiling effect and the limitations in the report and in the presentation today. For some of these questions, there is a possibility that the rate of answering correctly was so high that the GameSense Advisers really couldn't push it one way or the another.

Dr. LaPlante is pointing out on page 103 that 86 percent of first-time survey respondents answered the question, what is the purpose of PlayMyWay correctly compared to 95.3 percent of repeat visitors? So those rates of answering that question particularly were pretty high, and that might be because the GameSense Advisers are doing a good job of explaining how the program works.

I'm going to move on to the third report. SEIGMA surveyed 479 patrons, and this is a different population. You'll recall that in Reports 1 and 2 we were looking at a segment of a segment, right, so just the people who had exchange interactions with GameSense Advisers. Here they really broadened it. They opened it to anyone who happened to be in the casino on the day that they were surveying, and they intercepted people on their way out of the casino, and their response rate was 22.4 percent.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: And if I may,
this survey conducted by SEIGMA, the patron intercept survey, the GameSense questions were a small part of a much larger survey, and the original intention of that effort by SEIGMA was the piece about trying to understand where players are coming from, whether they are coming from out of state or in state and what their spend is both at the casino and then their surrounding area. And at the end, there was a series of questions about GameSense knowledge and exposure.

MS. GRAY: So we started the GameSense section of the survey with a pretty basic question. Are you aware of the GameSense program? We found that 56.9 percent were aware of the program. Again, this is people who are on the casino floor on their way out. And we asked those people -- well, SEIGMA asked those people, have you spoken to a GameSense Adviser?

They found that 18.1 percent said yes.
This is another estimate of Reach, and that corresponds to 9.6 percent of all
respondents.
MR. VANDER LINDEN: And just to be clear, the intercept happened at all three entrances or exits to the casino, not just the entrance or exit right near the GameSense information center.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But it was around them sampling, right? It was one out of every six people, so you have a good broad sample.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Right.
MS. GRAY: Much broader than our visitor surveys. That was why we -- that was the purpose.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And in this one, we already account for the repeat factor.

MS. GRAY: Because they are telling us -- yes, yes. Because this is coming from the patrons themselves. This isn't coming from an estimate provided by the GameSense Advisers.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Correct.
MS. GRAY: So we might start to
notice a trend here. 98 percent said that they were satisfied with the information provided by the GameSense Adviser. And most of them thought that their particular GameSense Adviser was helpful. 91 percent either agreed or agreed strongly that their GameSense Adviser was helpful. None of them disagreed. 59 percent said they learned something new about gambling.

We asked, did your interaction with the GameSense Adviser change the way you gamble? We observed that 58 percent said no. This gets cut off a little bit, but it's 20 percent who said, yes, I've changed how I think about my gambling but I have not changed how I actually gamble. And 22 percent said, yes, I have changed how I gamble.

And if you recall back to a few slides, we saw about 24 percent or so of people in our surveys who are saying that they had changed how they gamble as a result of their conversation, so highlighting some consistent findings.

So for the most part, we didn't find associations between GameSense exposure and their self-reported gambling activity on the day of the survey, so I'll show you two findings here. If you look at how much the reported spending on the day of survey, the people who were aware of GameSense spent about the same as those who weren't aware of GameSense. And then people who had spoken to a GameSense Adviser spent about the same as those who did not speak to a GameSense Adviser. You might notice a slight difference there in the amount spent but it wasn't statistically significant, so we'll call those even.

Now moving on to our last report. This, as I mentioned, was our survey of Plainridge Park employees. We had 258 of them complete a survey. They did so at 104 town hall style meetings. We got about 72 percent of people who attended the town halls. Unfortunately, not all of them attended a town hall, even though it was described as mandatory. So our sample
represents 52 percent of all the employees at that time.

We found that 58.5 percent said that they had interacted with a GameSense Adviser. And then we wanted to dig a little bit deeper into this question of what was the conversation like. And so we asked, did you talk to a GameSense Adviser about problem gambling or responsible gambling? And we saw that 33.5 percent had done so. So, presumedly, the rest of them just had a casual conversation with a GameSense Adviser.

We found out most people,
71.4 percent, had never referred a patron to a GameSense Adviser. And most of the time those people, 88.1 percent, said it was simply because they had -- the opportunity had never come up. They never felt a reason to refer someone to a GameSense Adviser. We found that exposure to GameSense Advisers was highest among security and surveillance employees, which makes sense and lowest among food, beverage
and retail employees.
We asked a series of questions to
try to understand their understanding of the GameSense program. Given especially because this program was so new, we wanted to know whether they understood how it works and what it's all about. So one of the questions was, what do GameSense Advisers do?

We found that they were aware that GameSense Advisers are responsible for greeting people, teaching people to avoid gambling beyond their limits, enrolling people in PlayMyWay, enrolling people in voluntary self-exclusion and helping to connect people to problem gambling or other mental health treatment.

But at the same time, they weren't aware that GameSense Advisers are responsible for giving people directions, teaching about odds and probabilities, teaching people how to play the casino games, unenrolling people from PlayMyWay and unenrolling people from voluntary
self-exclusion.
One of the questions was, who can use the GameSense program? So most, but not all, respondents understood that casino patrons can use GameSense, 88.9 percent. About two months before our survey, the employees at Plainridge Park had gotten a newsletter that specifically said that they, too, can use the program as a person of resource but only 37.9 percent knew it at the time of our survey.

This might be some room for improvement as far as their training and understanding of the program. We found that 42.7 percent of the employees correctly identified how PlayMyWay works. Now, of course, the GameSense Advisers themselves are mostly responsible or they are responsible for enrolling patrons in PlayMyWay, but there could be opportunities for other employees to discuss the program. So it's useful to know did they understand it. And only 9.1 percent accurately identified the characteristics of the
voluntary self-exclusion program at Plainridge Park.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mark, remind me, are PPC employees restricted from gambling at PPC?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I wonder if that at least potentially, partially explains the low number -- similarly low number of employees who think they can use it as a resource.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: You know, casino employees are a high-risk group. And I agree with Heather that that's probably something that we can take a look at when we think about how we're communicating with casino employees, what the purpose of the GameSense program and who is focusing on it, absolutely.

MS. GRAY: Moving on. We asked about employees' opinions about the GameSense program. Again, this is something they could communicate to patrons whether they intend to or not, their
opinions about the program could be communicated to the patrons. And so we asked one of the opinion questions was, do you agree or not GameSense encourages people to think about their own gambling behavior? And most people agreed, 86 percent.

And then we balance this with potential negative impacts, like GameSense interferes with player enjoyment. We found that 60 percent disagreed with that statement, 18 percent agreed that GameSense does interfere with player enjoyment and 22 percent didn't know.

Employee exposure to GameSense is simply, have you ever spoken to a GameSense Adviser?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: It just reminded me of a finding, I think it was from the first survey, that talked about whether or not it enhanced their visit to Plainridge Park Casino that I don't think that you captured in the power point, but it's an interesting contrast to that specific
question or perception of PPC employees.
MS. GRAY: Right. So if you ask
people who had a conversation with a GameSense Adviser whether it enhanced their experience that day, most of them said yes. So we look to see whether people who had interacted with a GameSense Adviser responded differently than those who hadn't. Found out for the most part that was unrelated, but I'll highlight where it was related.

Respondents who had ever interacted with a GameSense Adviser were more likely to be able to identify what the GameSense Advisers did, understand how PlayMyWay works and correctly answer one of our questions about the independence of slot machine play, but they weren't more likely to know that they can use GameSense as a personal resource, understand how voluntary self-exclusion works. Sorry, you won't be able to read that. I don't think I can either. Let's see. Understand their own role in intervening with patrons with
potential gambling-related problems and have positive or negative opinions about the program.

So if you're an employee who works in say one of the restaurants and you had an interaction with a GameSense Adviser, your opinions about the program are the same as someone who hadn't. Sorry, that's the last one there. The one that's tough to read I'll just point out, we asked if they understood their role in the system.

The questions were, let's see, should PlayMyWay employees try to determine if a patron has a gambling problem? Only half of them knew that they should not try to do that. It's not on here, so I'll just say it. And then 64 percent knew that they weren't supposed to intervene with someone whom they thought had a gambling problem. So those are some other potential room for improvement.

So I think I'm at my conclusions now. Thanks for bearing with me through all these findings. First in terms of

Reach, we have a few estimates of Reach. In our first two reports where we relied on the census of GameSense Adviser activities, our estimates were about one percent and about 70 percent of those were simple, superficial. In the SEIGMA report, the estimate was closer to 10 percent.

So we conclude that at least during our windows of observation, interactions that directly relate to promoting responsible gambling among casino venue patrons were rare. So questions for you would be, does this extent of Reach fulfill your program goals and is the cost per patron acceptable?

We found across all of our reports high satisfaction with the program and with the GameSense Advisers. Another consistent finding was most respondents who had spoken with a GameSense Adviser reported that they learned something new about gambling or strategies to keep gambling fun, and about 20 percent reported change their behavior as a result of their conversation. For the
most part, respondent's responsible gambling knowledge and behavior was unrelated to their GameSense exposure. That comes from Report 2.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I go back a little bit?

MS. GRAY: Sure. To the previous slide?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The first one, yes. The way you laid out it would assume that the cost benefit is equal to all patrons, but we know that in this industry -- this industry heavily relies on a small piece of the population to get most of the revenues. Have you thought about how whether that has a cost benefit?

MS. GRAY: Whether that has a cost benefit?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Affecting the right people, not just everybody on average but for the sake of argument that a typical player, this is a term that you came up for the PlayMyWay way or those at risk or those experiencing problem gambling, did you
analyze that or is that part of a cost benefit analysis?

MS. LAPLANTE: I think I understand.
I think that this particular evaluation wasn't designed really to do a full cost benefit analysis, and I think that if you were to advance in that direction that those are things that certainly would want to consider, you know, who are the best targets and whether or not your reach within particular target groups goes up and down and what you want your reach to be for particular target groups. I think that that's what you're saying, and I think that would be something that's really valuable to integrate into a formal cost benefit analysis.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I think that Reach also needs not to be narrowly defined as an interaction with a GameSense Adviser but the extent at which the GameSense program works across the spectrum of different types of providing information in different types of ways. Certainly, and as

I said in my opening remarks, that the interaction with the GameSense Adviser or the GameSense Advisers are the heart of this program but there is a -- but it's not right for every patron and that GameSense is expressed on in the casino and for that matter outside of the casino in different ways.

MS. LAPLANTE: We agree with that. I think that one of the conclusions in our report is that we can go beyond just looking at GameSense Adviser interactions and look at each involved with things like let's say pamphlets and other ways of information distribution. You do some commercials and things like that.

So I think a formal analysis that incorporates all of those potential avenues would be important, and our particular evaluation at this point wasn't designed to go in that level of detail but hopefully this provides some early preliminary information that points you in the right direction.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. MS. GRAY: Just to mention that an exception here concerned PlayMyWay, we found that both patrons and employees who had interacted with a GameSense Adviser tended to know more about PlayMyWay and we think that, again, it goes back to the GameSense Advisers being really enthusiastic about describing the program and how it works, and especially because our second round of data collection happened just two months after PlayMyWay was implemented, so it was really on their minds. They were doing a really good job of describing it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I know you're also evaluating PlayMyWay but remind me or tell me this is something I just came up with on my own. But is it fair to attribute the rate of usage to PlayMyWay at least partially to the GameSense Adviser interaction just by the number of people that sign up at the kiosk as opposed to the machine, for example?

MS. LAPLANTE: That would be interesting to look at specifically GameSense Advisers -- (inaudible).

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: PlayMyWay.
MS. GRAY: We did count in wave two -- the GameSense Advisers gave us an estimate of how many people were coming up to them with questions about PlayMyWay and how many were saying good or bad things about PlayMyWay, so there were a lot of good conversations. So I would suppose that the GameSense Advisers were encouraging people to enroll. Also, they had incentives to enroll, the patrons themselves had incentives.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. It's one thing for me to sign up if a machine tells me but what if a person I know I always say hi to says, here, we're doing a promotion.

MS. GRAY: Yes, it makes sense. So some cross report limitations. As I mentioned at the outset, our visitor surveys don't represent all of the casino
patrons. Only those who chose to discuss problem gambling or responsible gaming with the GameSense Advisers. Because of the nature of our evaluation, we can't establish any causal effects. We can't say that GameSense did something or did not do something. It would take a more rigorous evaluation designed to establish those causal pathways.

Halo effects refer to the visitors' perceptions of the GameSense Advisers. You might remember from our first presentation here we asked not just was the GameSense Adviser helpful, you know, were they knowledgeable, were they caring, did they listen to? They had really high evaluations of the GameSense Advisers on all of those dimensions.

It's possible we know from other research in this area that usually what will happen is a person has a really general either positive or negative impression of someone. Like you think about your server at a restaurant, you
either like them or you don't and then that if it's positive, it's a halo effect where you say, yes, every dimension they are great at. We think that's probably happening to some extent here. It doesn't take away from the fact that the visitors really like the GameSense Advisers, and that would be at the heart of the halo effect.

We talked earlier about a ceiling
effect or restriction of range where if people mostly already know the correct answer, then the GameSense Advisers would have trouble pushing it up any further. We think that might have happened with some of the questions.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Interesting.
MS. GRAY: Some recommendations.
Now in the report -- for each of the four reports, we made recommendations and the commission responded to many of them as we were going and they've already, for instance, made efforts to increase

GameSense Advisers' clinical supervision on
the basis of some of our observations.
They took some steps to improve messaging, to improve GameSense awareness.

Some current program evaluations are to repeatedly evaluate the legislative fit as the ability of GameSense info centers to address substance and mental health issues remains unclear.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What do you mean by legislative in this context?

MS. GRAY: I think this goes back to the point you raised at the beginning about whether GameSense is only designed to fulfill this legislative mandate or it has a broader role. So, if GameSense has the broader role that you mentioned earlier, then that legislative fit might not be so much of a question. It's just when we see in the legislation mental health and substance use issues as part of the counseling service, we know working with GameSense that that's not typically covered, and so we see sort of a disconnect there.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that what you think the legislature intended?

MS. GRAY: Well, we're just basing
it on what the legislation stays.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In that one instance, not the broader --

MS. GRAY: Exactly.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- the broader interpretation.

MS. GRAY: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would you have a counseling center at a casino, for example?

MS. GRAY: I'm not a commissioner, and I don't think --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, have you seen it anywhere else in the country?

MS. GRAY: I don't believe so, no.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Or the world for that matter.

MS. LAPLANTE: Actually, I don't know the answer to that, but I wouldn't be surprised if some did.

MS. GRAY: Or at least tried to.

MS. LAPLANTE: I don't it's
necessarily that we're advocating that that happen, but maybe that's a change, maybe striking that part from the legislation if it doesn't exist.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, we do have the power to interpret our own statute, so we feel we have.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I was thinking about that this morning trying to go back to the number of meetings that we had to resolve a number of policy questions. I couldn't recall whether that one came up and sign as a group but that just doesn't make sense. That's like --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It doesn't, I believe. You speak quite a bit about first do no harm. I think that it will work trying to read the letter, the specific letter of that one sentence about the on-site space to provide counseling services, it would actually potentially produce more harm.

MS. GRAY: I will say that the

GameSense Advisers as a result of some of our earlier observations got some more training, and they particularly got mental health first-aid training, which covers. I have gone through it myself, some of you might have as well, it covers a whole range of issues, including substance use and mental health issues. They might be more prepared to deal with those kinds of crises than we know.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: The GameSense Advisers, in fact, currently are in the midst of a four-week orientation for the new GameSense Advisers coming on and it was true with Plainridge Park Casino, but they have extensive training. And as you said, they go through the first aid. They go through the basics of motivational interviewing, problem gambling 101 and, in fact, advanced coursework and that they visit a GA meeting in the area.

They're familiar with -- they're oriented to the services, mental health, substance abuse, other services that exist
within the community where they are working. And, so, while they are not clinicians or, I guess, that's not entirely true. Most of them are not clinicians. I would not envision a counseling services being provided on space, but they are equipped some of the very basic skills and knowledge that would equip them to address a range of different issues that they would be presented with when a patron is in distress.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Which is what Commissioner Stebbins was alluding to some of the earlier conversations when we decided with this program.

MS. GRAY: And I'll wrap up here. Our final set of recommendations concern the evaluation of the program. So, we recommend establishing objectives, for instance, to do with Reach but can be measured and that the commission invest in measuring progress toward those objectives at Plainridge Park Casino and at the two forthcoming info centers.

I think on the basis of the data we've collected so far, it's premature to conclude that GameSense promotes positive play among most patrons or increases players' knowledge of how games work while dispelling common gambling myths, and that future work could document those kinds of effects by investing in randomized control trials, reassess positive play before and after GameSense exposure. Thank you again.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Let me go to questions from fellow Commissioners, if any.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Not to put Mark on the spot but be curious at some point talking with you and Teresa is to what the results show, strategies are kind of next steps that you're going to undertake as well as you think about the site at Springfield. It's going to be different than PPC. It's a different layout, you know. I know we are awaiting a
presentation from you and Elaine in the coming weeks and kind of the new rollout, the new image in advertising in the program.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes. I'm really excited about some of the findings in here that it highlights some areas that I think that we can really expand on. So, for example, the demonstration in interactive -- types of interactions is quite low, and I think it would highlight our need to continue to develop new games to engage patrons with keep those games fresh, keep the GameSense Advisers excited about doing those so that we can see that type of interaction grow. Because I really do believe that those types of interactions are effective at promoting the overall goals of the program.

I think that there's great opportunity in working with casino operators in both the basic training of GameSense, the new employee training of GameSense but as well ongoing training of

GameSense up to and including really letting them know that this is a resource for the employees at the casinos.

There's a host of other ways in which I think that this evaluation will be really, really helpful for us in moving the program and advancing it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with that very much, the employees, the Reach, the demonstration, you know. It's easy to fall into whatever the raffle that works or the bag of marbles but somebody might just quickly say, I've already seen that one and bypass it if we're trying to keep doing that over and over. I think it cuts to the heart of how establishments work, but you're right, thinking creatively is something we should think about.

Commissioner Cameron, if you're still with us, do you have any comments for our group of researchers? I'm going to take that as perhaps not. Maybe she put it on mute or maybe --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Can you hear
me?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, I can hear you, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
So, listen, I thought it was a very
interesting presentation, informative and you, Mark and Commissioner Zuniga, you just made my point that $I$ was going to make, which is the Reach whole evaluation is to then incorporate and include the process and, you know, sharing these results with both the GameSense Advisers and the operators $I$ think is a critical piece and then, you know, really tweaking what is a very good program to make it stronger, and Mark just made that point. And so those were my thoughts on listening to the evaluation, how important it is to then incorporate the findings to strengthen the program.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I think we're all committed to the ongoing evaluation of everything that -- the research and evaluation of everything we
do, and I think there's a great roadmap of a number of things for us to follow-up on this. Thank you very much, Dr. Gray and LaPlante. This was great.

MS. GRAY: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Does that conclude item under Director Vander Linden?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Yes, it does. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Great. I was thinking we might need a break, but it doesn't appear. We should keep the next item on the agenda, because we already got through number four would be the Commissioner updates.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I just have two real quickly. Director Griffin and I were informed by the folks at MGM that it looks like October 9th, which is going to be our -- is expected to be our last AOC meeting out in Springfield wrap-up that MGM
is planning a diversity celebration post after the AOC meeting and certainly that's something we are all invited, so certainly hope we can get -- I'll add that to our schedules.

And, again, because I think what has been a good working relationship with the Skills Cabinet, they informed us it appears that they are going to make a capital investment into Bunker Hill Community College to upgrade some of their culinary space, again, to help address a lot of the local workforce shortages in terms of culinary. So, just those two items to share with you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Very good.
That process -- that AOC process has been in my estimation greatly received by that community, the overall community of business leaders advocates and diversity advocates and --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: The whole process, and $I$ think if you talk to MGM, they are hoping that other stakeholders in
the region can kind of pick up the example they've set and kind of carry it forward into new construction projects as the region continues to grow.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. And Director Griffin has done a fantastic job chairing that committee I might add. Commissioner O'Brien, any updates?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: No.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner Cameron, any updates on your end?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have nothing now, thank you.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you. Well, I'll just mention that $I$ just came from the conference -- the annual conference of the National council on Problem Gambling. There were -- we continue to be recognized as quite progressive and ahead of the pack when it comes to all the research and evaluations we are doing of programs.

There was a lot of discussion around sports betting, for example, and the
keynote speakers, many in the panels on the general sessions and the breakout sessions all point to if you're going to do -expand into sports betting, take a look at what Massachusetts did when they expanded into casino gaming who resources research, who resources in program evaluation and harm mitigation, which again, continues to be just a theme that for which we are recognized not just nationally but internationally.

There were two delegations in that conference, one from Japan and one from Saipan. The people from Japan came just -beginning of this week came to Massachusetts. We had arranged for this events to that conference to take a look at the GameSense center and PlayMyWay, because they're quite interested in implementing those or advocating for this limitation of those programs in the newly approved Japan expansion or casino expansion.

Secondly, we met people from Saipan who want to come in September. They did
not want to come in the winter for climate reasons, purely for climate reasons, but they want to come and take a look at the same thing, GameSense, PlayMyWay, again, approaches in the United States that have never been done before and for which we continue to take a lot of credit.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's encouraging.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And one last thing, MGM received a corporate social responsibility award in that conference largely due to their efforts on GameSense on a corporate level. So even our licensees are getting some recognition, quite a bit of recognition $I$ might add on these efforts.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: That's good.
This is interesting. This isn't the first time we have had folks visit from Japan in this case to look at GameSense. But I remember, I think, it was consultants came to look at how we did the process of where to award a casino license. So they were
here, I think, over a year ago to kind of explore that process with local officials, so hopefully we're a good example for them to follow.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Well, and to be fair, we did a lot of what they are doing and came up with these programs, you know, not on our own but with the help of people who had already gone through it. Okay. So if that's it for updates, there is no other business, Director, we're all set? Is there a motion to adjourn?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So moved. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Motion is made and second. Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner O'Brien?

COMMISSIONER O'BRIEN: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner Cameron?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And
Commissioner Zuniga votes yes, four to


APPEARANCES:

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

Jill Griffin, Supplier, Diversity and Workforce Development

Mark Vander Linden, Director of Research and Problem Gambling

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Debi LaPlante, Ph.D, Director of Research and Academic Affairs, Cambridge Health Alliance, Division on Addiction

Heather Gray, Ph.D, Associate Director of Academic Affairs, Cambridge Health Alliance, Division on Addiction

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

WITNESS MY HAND, this 2nd day of August, 2018.

Kristen M. Edwards

