



**Public Safety & Security
Informational Hearing on Gaming**

Tuesday, February 11, 2020

Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Presenters

Rodney Butler, Chairman, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation

Rodney A. Butler is the Chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation since January, 2010. Chairman Butler also served as Interim CEO for Foxwoods Resort Casino from 2018-2019. Mr. Butler's service on Tribal Council began in 2004, one year later in 2005, he was appointed Tribal Council Treasurer; a position he held through 2009. During his tenure, Mr. Butler chaired the Tribe's Finance, Housing and Judicial Committees.

Mr. Butler earned his Bachelor's Degree in Finance from the University of Connecticut where he played defensive back for the UCONN Huskies' football team. Prior to Tribal Council, Butler worked in the finance department at Foxwoods Resort Casino. He later became Chairman of the Tribal Business Advisory Board; an executive body responsible for overseeing the Tribe's non-gaming businesses and commercial properties. Butler was actively involved in resort expansions at Foxwoods, as well as the Phase VII housing development on the Reservation and the establishment of the Mashantucket (Western) Pequot Tribe Endowment Trust. He was also a participant in Harvard Business School's program: "Leading People and Investing to Build Sustainable Communities". As Chairman, Butler's focus is to ensure long-term stability for the Tribe's government and business enterprises.

Chairman Butler is the 2019 recipient of the Citizen of the Year award from the Eastern Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, and in 2018 he received the St. Edmund's Medal of Honor Award from the Enders Island Retreat Center. In 2017, Chairman Butler was appointed "Tribal Leader of the Year" by the Native American Finance Officers Association. He presently chairs the board of directors for the United Way of Southeastern Connecticut, serves on the board of trustees for Roger Williams University and is a member of the board of directors for the Mystic Aquarium. Chairman Butler resides in N. Stonington with his wife and two children.

Bryan Hayes, Vice President of Analytics & Slot Operations

Bryan Hayes is the VP, Analytics & Slot Operations at Foxwoods Resort Casino. He has worked in the gaming industry for his entire 15-year career, holding a variety of positions in finance and analytics in both CT and Las Vegas. Within his current role he is responsible for providing the strategy and direction of the Analytics and Slot Operations teams. As a part of the Analytics role, Bryan oversees all of the operational, marketing, labor, competitive, ad-hoc and forecasting analyses that are performed at MPGE. In addition, he and his team are also involved in the budgeting and revenue management process for the property both strategically and operationally, as well as providing supplementary internal & external analyses to support additional MPGE initiatives.

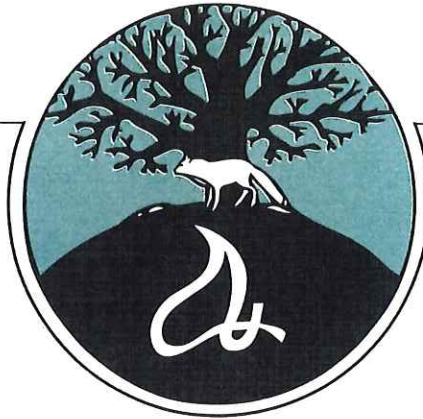
Bryan also oversees the slot operations team at MPGE, in this capacity he and his team are responsible for managing the strategy for both the slot operations and technical teams. These responsibilities include the purchasing, design, maintenance, guest experience and performance optimization of the slot gaming areas.

Bryan holds a Bachelor's degree in Finance and an MBA from Nichols College. He is also a proud member of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, who started his career at Foxwoods in 2005 in the finance department and held supervisory, managerial and executive positions in Audit and Analytics. Bryan also worked for the MGM Resorts organization as a Management Associate and ultimately an Analyst at the MGM Grand and Luxor Casinos in Las Vegas. He resides in the Wooster Square neighborhood of New Haven with his wife and two boys.

George Henningsen, Chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Gaming Commission

George Henningsen has been Chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Gaming Commission since 2004. Prior to that he served the Tribe as Foxwoods Senior Vice President of Operations, Senior Vice President of Compliance, starting as the initial Executive Director of the Gaming Commission in 1991. For 13 years prior to that, George worked for the NJ Attorney General's Office, and served as an Assistant Attorney General in both the Division of Gaming Enforcement and the Division of Criminal Justice.

George graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. in 1968, where he lettered in football and lacrosse, and was a member of the Skull and Serpent, senior honor society. He thereafter graduated from Rutgers University School of Law in 1971, where he was a member of the Law Review. He and his wife reside in Mystic, Conn.



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**Remarks by
Rodney Butler
Chairman, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation**

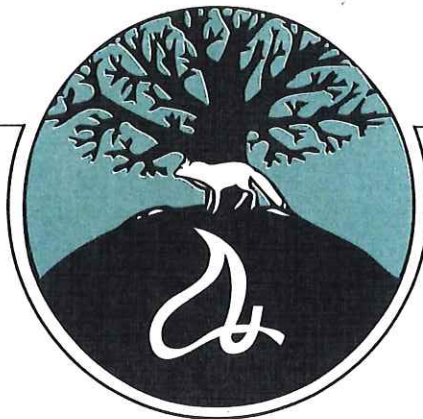
Good afternoon Rep. Verrengia, Sen. Bradley, Rep. Sredzinski, Sen. Hwang and members of the Committee.

We appreciate the invitation to come before you today to talk about our Tribe's vision for the modernization of gaming in the region. We sincerely hope that 2020 is the year that we move forward together with new policies that allow us to better compete with our neighboring states to the benefit of our long-held partnership with the State of Connecticut.

I'm joined here today by fellow tribal member Bryan Hayes who is our Foxwoods VP of Analytics and Slot Operations as well as by George Henningsen, Chairman of the MPTN Gaming Commission, and one of the true legends in the business who started his career in NJ Attorney General's Office. I'd encourage you all to take a look at their bios to get a full appreciation of their expertise in these areas.

I'd be remiss if I didn't acknowledge all the work that's been done over the interim to establish a path forward that I believe will culminate under the Connecticut Jobs and Revenue Act - proposed under SB 21.

We're very encouraged by the consensus that's emerged around the proposal from both sides of the aisle, from both the Senate and House chambers, and from legislative delegations across the state including, but not limited to, the great City of Bridgeport, our able representatives in and around East Windsor, and of course, from our home region of southeastern Connecticut.



Likewise, we'd like to thank the cities and towns, municipal groups, labor organizations, and our own employees that have supported our efforts (past, present, and future) and partnered with us to achieve and maintain our current success.

We've spent a lot of time this past year reflecting on the perseverance of our Tribe and our history with previous legislatures and Governors. We didn't get to where we are today because it was easy, but because it was hard. And, we are very grateful to the countless allies we've had along the way many of whom are sitting around this table here today.

Our subject matter experts, Bryan and George are going to walk you through where the gaming opportunities are moving forward, how we can maximize revenue for the state, and maintain and improve our competitiveness in the region at-large in the midst of an ever-expanding market.

There's been a lot of concern expressed over the past few years regarding saturation of the market and what that means for CT's economy and the 25% (**or \$9 billion**) that the Tribes have contributed to the state since inception of our operations. There have been predictions that our numbers would plummet. But, **they haven't**. Why? Because both Mohegan and Mashantucket have pivoted accordingly bringing in new attractions and amenities that increase foot traffic and attract patrons. For those of you that haven't tried our zip-line across the Great Cedar Swamp, rode our extreme go-carts, or shopped in our Tanger outlets we invite you to experience the "Wonder of it All."

Now it's CT's turn to pivot. We can't afford to sit on the sidelines any longer. By authorizing sports-betting, i-gaming, entertainment zones, and a new casino in Bridgeport - all in partnership with the Tribes - in addition to modernizing our liquor laws (with safety paramount in mind) - we will reclaim our prominence as the standard-bearers for gaming on the east coast which is a "win-win" for CT, a "win-win" for its cities and towns, a "win-win" for gaming patrons and a "win-win" for our Tribes.



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Foxwoods Resort Casino and Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation

**Testimony Presented by
Bryan Hayes, Vice President of Analytics & Slot Operations for Foxwoods Resort Casino**

Good Afternoon Co-Chairmen Bradley and Verrengia, Ranking Members Hwang and Sredzinski, and members of the Public Safety and Security Committee. My name is Bryan Hayes and I am the Vice President of Analytics & Slot Operations for Foxwoods Resort Casino. I am also a proud member of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation and a resident of the Wooster Square neighborhood in New Haven with my wife and two boys. I have worked in the gaming industry for my entire 15-year career, holding a variety of positions in finance and analytics Foxwoods in CT and MGM Resorts in Las Vegas. Within my current role I am responsible for providing the strategy and direction of the Analytics and Slot Operations teams. More relevantly, as a part of the Analytics role, my team is responsible for all of the operational, marketing, labor, competitive, ad-hoc, budgeting, revenue management and forecasting analyses that are performed at MPGE.

At the Committee's request, I'm here today to talk about MPTN's vision for the modernization of gaming at Foxwoods and throughout Connecticut.

In light of the Super Bowl just passing and an estimated \$275M+ in legal wagers being placed on it, I would like to start off with Sports Betting. As of now, more than 20 states have authorized or are operating sports betting, including neighboring states RI, NJ, NY, NH, and PA. Since June of 2018 those 5 markets have collectively generated just under \$100M in tax revenue for their respective states. Here in CT we are leaving tax revenue on the table - but we need to be cognizant that sports-betting, while popular - isn't as high yield as is often times predicted. Careful attention needs to be paid to appropriate tax and return rates so as not to promote the illegal market over the legal market. Our estimates indicate that between the two-tribes at a 9.5% tax rate we could generate \$38.5M dollars to the state of CT over 5 period of time. These estimates are being driven off of the results we are seeing in NJ, PA, NY and RI. I'll let George speak to the legal context of sports-betting within our exclusivity agreements with the state, but for conversational purposes a major advantage of partnering with the Tribes versus some of the other parties mentioned, is that sports-betting exclusive with the Tribes will lead to more foot traffic at the casinos which in turn leads to more slot revenue shares for the state. Our neighbors

to the east in Rhode Island experienced a 6% - 8% lift in on property revenue and we assume we would see an expected increase of at least 3% - 5% over the same time frame with rewards and points programs being the property level drivers. Speaking for Foxwoods, we could be up and running within 90 – 120 days of authorization and ideally before the start of the next football season.

I-Gaming (internet gaming) is a natural partner to sports-betting and where sports-betting has a low-yield, internet gaming would generate significant new revenue - we estimate approximately \$85M in gaming contribution to the state over the first 5 years of operation. As a comparative, the results in NJ are proving the crossover between sports betting and internet gaming are very strong. Prior to the legalization of sports betting, internet gaming revenues had started to show signs of stabilization at approximately \$250M, since then, internet gaming in the state has now skyrocketed to over \$475M through calendar year 2019. PA is another state that has shown significant growth in this market with internet gaming revenues now equaling mobile sports betting revenues after just 6 months of operation. With that kind of growth and popularity we know that many people are concerned about under-age gaming but the combination of age and identity verification technology, along with the advancements in analytics, we are now starting to see a greater ability to verify on-line than in person. As another point of context, demographics of internet gaming are also not what you many think, depending on the types of gaming offerings, internet-gaming most strongly appeals to adults over 45 who are often more comfortable gaming on their iPhone's than coming to the tables at the casino (we are seeing similar results with our Foxwoods Online play for fun site).

The combination of a Bridgeport casino venue and boutique sports-betting facilities in Hartford, New Haven, and a city TBD would round out the modernization efforts with an estimated return to the state of approximately \$72M over 5 years and help protect CT's borders. The key is to scale such facilities correctly and for Bridgeport to buffer the venue with complimentary economic development that will build the draw.

To round out the proposed CJRA initiatives, we would like to respectfully request that CT also approve the expansion of liquor hours to help us compete against our neighboring states like MA who have already expanded their liquor hours until 4:00 a.m.. There are a number of safeguards that could be put in place to ensure that patrons are drinking responsibly, and we are committed to those measures. Extending serving hours just a few hours would yield CT another \$10.4M.

In closing, I would like to just reiterate that we believe the initiatives we have highlighted today will generate over \$200M in new revenue for the State of CT over the first 5 years of operation but these projections are based on us acting quickly and going into operation before our neighbors in MA and NYC.

Thank you all again for your time and consideration, that now concludes my testimony.

Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Tribal Nations
State of CT - Connecticut Jobs & Revenue Act Initiatives
Pro Forma Statements (5 Year Projections)

MPTN & MTN Projections	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
State of CT Revenue						
Retail Sports Betting @ 8% Contribution	752,910	941,138	1,223,479	1,590,523	1,908,628	6,416,678
Online Sports Betting @ 10% Contribution	3,764,552	4,705,689	6,117,396	7,952,615	9,543,138	32,083,391
iGaming @ 15% Contribution	11,311,754	14,281,089	17,308,680	20,104,031	22,335,579	85,341,132
Bridgeport Casino & Entertainment Zones	13,276,658	14,249,643	14,721,511	15,074,827	15,330,000	72,652,639
Extended Liquor Hours	1,906,526	2,046,247	2,114,007	2,164,743	2,201,386	10,432,909
Revenue to the State of CT	31,012,400	36,223,806	41,485,073	46,886,740	51,318,731	206,926,749

Eilers & Krejcik Projections	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
State of CT Revenue						
Retail Sports Betting @ 8% Contribution	1,320,958	1,651,197	2,146,556	2,790,523	3,348,628	11,257,862
Online Sports Betting @ 10% Contribution	6,013,072	7,516,340	9,771,242	12,702,615	15,243,138	51,246,408
iGaming @ 15% Contribution	15,205,374	19,196,784	23,266,502	27,024,042	30,023,711	114,716,413
Revenue to the State of CT	22,539,403	28,364,321	35,184,301	42,517,181	48,615,477	177,220,683



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George Henningsen, Chairman, Mashantucket Pequot Gaming Commission

As I know our time is limited, please accept the following addendum to the foregoing testimony I provided last March. I stand by the analysis provided therein, but would reemphasize and add the following for today's discussion.

There has been much talk about the Tribes' exclusivity and whether that extends to sports betting. Under the terms of the MOU each Tribe has with the State, this exclusivity extends to "video facsimiles" and "other commercial casino games." See State/MPTN Memorandum of Understanding (Second Amended to the MOU, dated April 25, 1994)

While I am unaware of any definitive legal analysis/determination that concludes that "sports betting" is a "commercial casino game" for the purposes of defining the tribal exclusivity provisions in the MOUs, absent a decision by the Tribes and the State to litigate that issue, there likely never will be a definitive answer. Where does that leave us?

Attorney General Jepsen considered whether sports betting is a "commercial casino game" in an April 17, 2018 opinion letter. He could not reach a definitive answer, concluding it was an "...open question" and "[h]ow a court might resolve that question is uncertain."

Attorney General Blumenthal also considered the definition of a "commercial casino game," but could offer no more than it was a "... game prevalent in casinos."

In a "Bulletin" published just two weeks ago on January 29, 2020 the National Indian Gaming Commission stated very clearly that under 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2703(8); 25 C.F.R. Sec. 502. 4(c) when addressing sports betting for Compact purposes, "Sports betting is defined as Class III gaming..."

In New Jersey, it is clear that the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement is given the authority to regulate sports wagering under N.J.S.A. 5:12A-4 "...to the same extent the division regulates other casino games." At the Committee's hearing last March, Joe Corbo (VP and Legal Counsel, Borgata Casino, Hotel and Spa) while testifying on behalf of MGM, confirmed that "in New Jersey the legislature defines sports betting as a casino game."

Given the opportunity to simply define “commercial casino games” by referencing back to those “authorized games” listed in the Compacts, for its part, the State was obviously satisfied with having the scope of tribal exclusivity defined in the broadest of terms as any “...commercial casino games.”

None of the above points are the “silver bullet” answer we might like, but I respectfully suggest, particularly in the face of no contrary positions from Attorneys General Blumenthal and Jepsen, that the clear weight of the evidence is on the side of the Tribes.

Important to this analysis are also the cautions provided by both Attorneys General regarding any legislative gaming proposals that might trigger a violation of the exclusivity provisions – a complex question at best. Given those fairly pointed cautions, I have to question (at least as a Connecticut taxpayer), how can any reasonable “risk/reward” analysis conclude that the taxpayer’s best interests are being served by risking \$250 million per year to possibly earn (win) \$15 million per year? That said, it’s of course my hope that further discussions will eliminate the risk of such a bad bet, but I think it’s important to underscore that it’s up to the Tribes to determine how much, if any, of the valuable exclusivity rights we bargained for and have paid for in the form of slot revenue over the years, we might now choose to give up. Respectfully, and quite simply, that’s not up to the State to decide.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.



Public Safety and Security Committee Public Hearing

March 12, 2019

Testimony of George Henningsen

HB 7331 An Act Concerning Sports Wagering in the State

Senators Bradley, Osten and Hwang and Representatives Verrengia, Paolillo and Sredzinski and other honorable members of the Public Safety Committee, my name is George Henningsen and I have been Chairman of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation Gaming Commission since 2004. Prior to that I served the Tribe as Foxwoods Senior Vice President of Operations, Senior Vice President of Compliance, and when I first started in 1991, I was the initial Executive Director of the Gaming Commission. For the 13 years prior to that I worked for the NJ Attorney General's Office, and served as an Assistant Attorney General in both the Division of Gaming Enforcement and the Division of Criminal Justice.

From the outset, Mohegan Sun's Avi Alroy and I are primarily here to assure you that the various new forms of gaming contemplated by the bills before you can be safely and effectively regulated while generating considerable revenue to the State. We are, however, greatly concerned that House Bill 7331 and SB 17, discussed at your 2/26 public hearing, appear to be premised upon conflicting interpretations of our Tribal/State MOUs. With respect to the application of the "Exclusivity" provision to sports betting, I respectfully offer the following thoughts.

I've reviewed the testimony from your 2/26/2019 public hearing and while there is general understanding of the purpose of the MOUs, there appears to be a considerable divergence in the interpretation of the clause defining the scope of exclusivity as precluding all others from operating "...video facsimiles or other commercial casino games..." (Sec 1 of the "SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING" April 25, 1994). More particularly, the issue has focused on whether "sports betting" is a commercial casino game.

Understandably, those who feel it is not, point to former Attorney General Jepsen's guidance to this Committee last year (March 15, 2018). While he was clear that sports betting was not a "...video facsimile..." he further advised that:

"...whether it is a 'commercial casino game' is an open question. That term is not defined in the MOUs or Compacts. My Office has not thoroughly researched whether sports wagering might constitute a 'commercial casino game' for purposes of the MOUs and I do not at this time have a high degree of certainty about how a court might resolve that question."

Still, others point to the fact that sports betting was "illegal" (precluded in all but four states by Federal law - the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act, or PASPA) so it couldn't have been encompassed within the meaning of a "commercial casino game" when the MOUs were entered. This analysis unfortunately ignores the fact that the only place in the US where you could place legal sports bets was, long had been, and until the US Supreme Court overturned PASPA this past May, the casinos in Nevada. This position also appears to be – to varying degrees – founded on an assumption that the only "casino games" relevant to this consideration are those currently familiar to us in Connecticut, or more precisely, those listed in our Compacts. While the MOUs could have easily covered the question of what "casino games" meant by referencing back to the "authorized games" language in the Compacts, they clearly did not. The intent was and is to cover all games, not just those currently authorized for play at Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun.

Similarly, it's been suggested that with the advent of mobile gaming (sports or otherwise) because you no longer have to go to a casino to place a bet, that the underlying game is therefore no longer a "casino game". Simply put, it is our position that the delivery system (mobile device, home computer, internet, mobile applications etc.) does not change the fact that the game being played is indeed a "casino game." The central question is whether sports betting is a "commercial casino game," and that does not mean it is a game found exclusively in casinos.

In considering a similar question—whether Keno was a "commercial casino game"—former Attorney General Blumenthal addressed this question by asking whether the game was "prevalent in casinos." He concluded that a court may find Keno was prevalent in casinos, and accordingly, authorizing Keno could violate the exclusivity provision in the MOUs. That same analysis would apply to sports betting. In a letter to Speaker Aresimowicz last April, the

Mohegan Tribe explained why it believed sports betting was a “commercial casino game,” noting, among other things, that sports betting has been prevalent in Nevada casinos and that several states had pre-authorized sports betting for casinos if and when legalized under federal and state law. This analysis has only been bolstered by the post-PASPA flood of state legislation to authorize sports betting in casinos. Sports betting is currently legal in 6 states with casinos, and in each of those states, sports betting is being offered in casinos.

Again, with respect to the use of mobile devices, I would again refer you back to Attorney General Jepsen’s 3/15/18 presentation to raise an ongoing Tribal concern with the question of how “delivery systems” (mobile or otherwise) can also implicate potential violations of the MOU exclusivity provisions, namely, when such use crosses into the uncharted territory of what is a “video facsimile of a game of chance”. In his analysis of a bill proposing to allow the Connecticut Lottery Corporation to sell Lottery draw games online, Attorney General Jepsen described the risks as follows:

“My Office previously has warned the legislature about the dangers associated with permitting CLC to offer online lottery games. In particular, any law authorizing CLC to offer games that might constitute video facsimiles of games of chance or commercial casino games...could potentially breach the MOUs or end the Compact moratoria. The question of whether any particular game or platform for playing a particular game constitutes a video facsimile game is a very complex and fact specific inquiry.”

“In addition, while the bill purports to prohibit CLC from offering games that would violate the Compacts or MOUs, it does not address how or by whom such a determination would be made.”

“Even then, the State should consult with the Tribes before enacting any such legislation because rewards programs, second chance drawings and other similar proposals arguably constitute video facsimiles.”

I reference this guidance from the former Attorney General to underscore the potential “slippery slope” that exists when trying to reconcile the Tribe’s exclusive rights to operate both “video

facsimiles of a game of chance” or “a commercial casino game” with the ever expanding universe of game offerings designed for either mobile or “bricks and mortar” applications.

By way of example, in recent years several jurisdictions have considered allowing their struggling thoroughbred racing industries to offer “Historical Horse Racing” games. Generally speaking, these games look and play like a video lottery terminal/slot machine, but because the internal “data” is based upon hundreds of thousands of races previously run – hence “historical” – they have been deemed to be a simple (and some would argue legally convenient) expansion of the thoroughbred racing authorizations that already exist pursuant to the “Horse Racing Act”.

The relevant definition of what comprises a “video facsimile” for purposes of the MOU/exclusivity provisions is found in the Compact, Section 2 “Definitions” (cc), and reads as follows:

(cc) “Video facsimile” means any mechanical, electrical or other device, contrivance or machine, which, upon insertion of a coin, currency, token or similar object therein, or upon payment of any consideration whatsoever, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which is a facsimile of a game of chance, and which may deliver or entitle the person playing or operating the machine to receive cash or tokens to be exchanged for cash or to receive any merchandise or thing of value, whether the payoffs made automatically from the machine or in any other manner whatsoever.

I offer the forgoing testimony to clarify why any legislation that does not fully recognize and honor the Tribes exclusive right to the “...operation of video facsimiles or other commercial casino games....” pursuant to the MOUs will be vigorously opposed by the Tribes and likely lead to protracted litigation and delays that will be costly to all involved. While SB 17 (previously introduced) provides a framework to avoid those issues and allows us to work cooperatively towards a solution to address the needs of the State, the OTB’s and the Connecticut Lottery, I respectfully assert that House Bill 7331 clearly does not.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear here today.

Pequot - Mohegan Funding and Other Gaming Related Funding

Municipality	Actual FY 20 Pequot Payments	Total (Statutory Funding + New Sources)	Statutory Pequot Fund Funding*
Andover	6,680	38,366	38,366
Ansonia	113,045	518,735	518,735
Ashford	12,010	56,334	56,334
Avon	-	42,157	42,157
Barkhamsted	6,728	36,457	36,457
Beacon Falls	12,467	65,409	65,409
Berlin	-	97,586	97,586
Bethany	881	40,605	40,605
Bethel	-	99,897	99,897
Bethlehem	4,125	33,057	33,057
Bloomfield	94,314	372,983	372,983
Bolton	3,244	37,216	37,216
Bozrah	9,143	411,796	36,796
Branford	-	133,076	133,076
Bridgeport	5,606,925	15,400,117	14,650,117
Bridgewater	3,734	20,139	20,139
Bristol	400,282	1,400,033	1,400,033
Brookfield	-	67,478	67,478
Brooklyn	191,703	498,866	498,866
Burlington	-	51,227	51,227
Canaan	6,202	22,570	22,570
Canterbury	15,208	74,283	74,283
Canton	-	51,867	51,867
Chaplin	73,052	209,219	209,219
Cheshire	1,962,440	5,097,406	5,097,406
Chester	3,278	36,024	36,024
Clinton	-	75,663	75,663
Colchester	23,167	124,417	124,417
Colebrook	6,045	26,729	26,729
Columbia	4,857	48,715	48,715
Cornwall	4,434	20,466	20,466
Coventry	13,336	91,065	91,065
Cromwell	-	91,516	91,516
Danbury	678,398	2,248,535	2,248,535
Darien	-	22,796	22,796
Deep River	4,490	37,233	37,233
Derby	207,304	602,600	602,600
Durham	1,003	38,070	38,070
East Granby	987	40,418	40,418
East Haddam	3,042	64,436	64,436
East Hampton	6,742	205,334	205,334
East Hartford	156,898	1,478,456	728,456
East Haven	82,006	206,161	206,161
East Lyme	270,204	1,473,587	723,587

Municipality	Actual FY 20 Pequot Payments	Total (Statutory Funding + New Sources)	Statutory Pequot Fund Funding*
East Windsor	15,432	79,664	79,664
Eastford	7,529	30,794	30,794
Easton	-	47,081	47,081
Ellington	4,081	852,992	102,992
Enfield	1,224,751	4,132,575	3,382,575
Essex	-	34,333	34,333
Fairfield	114,941	1,441,814	691,814
Farmington	-	73,803	73,803
Franklin	9,738	403,464	28,464
Glastonbury	-	86,195	86,195
Goshen	2,687	26,981	26,981
Granby	-	59,255	59,255
Greenwich	-	232,963	232,963
Griswold	55,478	570,858	195,858
Groton	1,232,069	3,786,118	3,036,118
Guilford	-	64,257	64,257
Haddam	908	47,808	47,808
Hamden	725,946	2,220,238	2,220,238
Hampton	8,881	33,517	33,517
Hartford	6,136,523	18,512,247	17,012,247
Hartland	6,593	30,435	30,435
Harwinton	3,676	42,276	42,276
Hebron	3,350	67,331	67,331
Kent	1,298	26,274	26,274
Killingly	94,184	235,490	235,490
Killingworth	-	40,700	40,700
Lebanon	13,139	68,854	68,854
Ledyard	1,391,000	2,255,923	1,505,923
Lisbon	11,287	425,010	50,010
Litchfield	-	43,529	43,529
Lyme	1,997	21,625	21,625
Madison	-	51,675	51,675
Manchester	412,450	1,414,247	1,414,247
Mansfield	179,151	658,506	658,506
Marlborough	1,807	46,284	46,284
Meriden	698,609	2,144,425	2,144,425
Middlebury	-	43,159	43,159
Middlefield	5,616	37,073	37,073
Middletown	1,060,747	2,963,013	2,963,013
Milford	236,690	943,350	943,350
Monroe	-	75,374	75,374
Montville	1,446,162	2,426,151	1,676,151
Morris	5,059	24,521	24,521
Naugatuck	147,899	462,114	462,114
New Britain	1,980,822	5,434,525	5,434,525
New Canaan	-	21,982	21,982

Municipality	Actual FY 20 Pequot Payments	Total (Statutory Funding + New Sources)	Statutory Pequot Fund Funding*
New Fairfield	-	65,447	65,447
New Hartford	822	56,151	56,151
New Haven	5,503,352	15,903,776	14,403,776
New London	1,667,837	3,959,059	3,959,059
New Milford	2,049	210,172	210,172
Newington	164,924	980,744	980,744
Newtown	829,098	2,256,828	2,256,828
Norfolk	8,899	33,383	33,383
North Branford	2,647	90,149	90,149
North Canaan	12,383	46,735	46,735
North Haven	86,789	374,507	374,507
North Stonington	880,690	1,310,691	935,691
Norwalk	577,059	3,523,765	2,023,765
Norwich	2,360,229	4,613,048	3,863,048
Old Lyme	-	413,649	38,649
Old Saybrook	-	411,357	36,357
Orange	6,408	104,569	104,569
Oxford	-	75,321	75,321
Plainfield	82,099	253,700	253,700
Plainville	27,635	191,054	191,054
Plymouth	33,955	162,780	162,780
Pomfret	9,172	39,806	39,806
Portland	2,902	57,938	57,938
Preston	1,165,290	1,954,150	1,579,150
Prospect	1,085	74,850	74,850
Putnam	75,902	222,266	222,266
Redding	-	29,236	29,236
Ridgefield	-	35,884	35,884
Rocky Hill	213,545	666,446	666,446
Roxbury	2,188	19,665	19,665
Salem	7,370	413,201	38,201
Salisbury	-	21,660	21,660
Scotland	11,620	37,306	37,306
Seymour	24,111	161,335	161,335
Sharon	2,001	20,830	20,830
Shelton	-	175,721	175,721
Sherman	109	21,922	21,922
Simsbury	-	83,580	83,580
Somers	1,564,515	3,994,926	3,994,926
South Windsor	-	859,525	109,525
Southbury	-	89,712	89,712
Southington	7,160	282,109	282,109
Sprague	17,479	434,378	59,378
Stafford	60,839	206,863	206,863
Stamford	625,635	2,190,254	2,190,254
Sterling	24,317	84,665	84,665

Municipality	Actual FY 20 Pequot Payments	Total (Statutory Funding + New Sources)	Statutory Pequot Fund Funding*
Stonington	30,000	845,178	95,178
Stratford	30,567	1,159,829	409,829
Suffield	2,760,598	7,015,494	7,015,494
Thomaston	16,872	106,406	106,406
Thompson	38,307	115,766	115,766
Tolland	-	82,456	82,456
Torrington	196,642	664,969	664,969
Trumbull	-	873,609	123,609
Union	19,013	53,127	53,127
Vernon	79,820	410,003	410,003
Voluntown	80,641	218,782	218,782
Wallingford	33,058	346,634	346,634
Warren	4,369	20,455	20,455
Washington	-	20,805	20,805
Waterbury	2,637,435	8,722,435	7,222,435
Waterford	-	837,622	87,622
Watertown	11,631	155,820	155,820
West Hartford	27,820	1,772,726	1,022,726
West Haven	807,097	1,524,994	1,524,994
Westbrook	-	36,113	36,113
Weston	-	23,007	23,007
Westport	-	66,088	66,088
Wethersfield	137,556	518,194	518,194
Willington	17,399	60,215	60,215
Wilton	-	28,491	28,491
Winchester	49,474	170,938	170,938
Windham	793,155	1,949,760	1,949,760
Windsor	-	934,924	184,924
Windsor Locks	387,713	1,427,528	1,052,528
Wolcott	16,939	172,581	172,581
Woodbridge	-	36,709	36,709
Woodbury	-	51,195	51,195
Woodstock	5,694	67,128	67,128
TOTAL	51,472,789	162,255,000	139,380,000

*Pequot statute distributes \$132.5 million to towns, plus additional "host town" funding of \$5,350,000 to various municipalities in southeastern Connecticut. The FY 20 and FY 21 budget additionally provides Pequot funding of \$1,530,000 to four towns; 1) \$500,000 to Norwich, Montville, and Ledyard, and 2) \$30,000 to Stonington.

** These estimates are subject to the construction of various gaming facilities and the associated gaming revenue necessary to fund such accounts.