

# Analysis of State Bond Commission Agenda Items

December 13, 2013  
10:30 AM

## **OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS**

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The following is intended to provide legislative members of the State Bond Commission (SBC) with additional information and analysis of the items on the agenda. We have reviewed the items and provided additional information, comments or questions where it would be helpful.

## I. Summary

### FY 14 General Obligation Bonds<sup>1</sup>

Allocations	FY 14 \$	FY 13 \$
December Agenda	10,493,635	39,505,126
Prior Allocations	494,734,460	505,038,014
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>505,228,095</b>	<b>544,543,140</b>

The figures do not include reallocations.

### FY 14 Transportation Fund Bonds

Allocations	FY 14 \$	FY 13 \$
December Agenda	110,766,312	50,980,000
Prior Allocations	549,639,100	451,964,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660,405,412</b>	<b>502,944,000</b>

#### Special note on job creation/retention estimates in the SBC agenda:

The Office of Policy and Management has provided an estimate for the number of jobs created or retained for each agenda item. The figures are based on the assumption that for every \$1 million of directly expended project construction costs, a total of 21 jobs are created or retained. Of the 21 job total, 9.4 are direct jobs and 11.6 are supplier jobs.

## II. Agenda Items

**Item #1** Capital Regional Development Authority: Improvements at the XL Center in Hartford (\$1,800,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

This \$1.8 million in bond funds will support capital projects at the XL Center in Hartford, including: (1) mechanical equipment restoration/replacement, (2) HVAC energy upgrades, (3) plumbing replacement, (4) electrical power distribution system improvements, and (5) concrete spalling<sup>1</sup> and railing repairs. It is projected that an additional \$2.3 million in state funding will be required in FY 15 to continue the renovations. Construction is scheduled to begin in March 2014, with a completion deadline set for October 2014, which coincides with the start of the 2014 season for the Hartford Wolf Pack and UCONN hockey teams.

*Background:* Assessments conducted on the XL Center indicate that the building needs a minimum investment of \$16 million over the next ten years on its mechanical systems, including: (1) renovating and replacing the electrical, mechanical and plumbing infrastructure and (2) upgrading concession areas, rest rooms, locker rooms, seating, security, technology, signage and lighting. Other long term improvements include new club and luxury seating areas and a new concourse fan club area.

The XL Center, formerly known as the Hartford Civic Center, is a multi-purpose arena and convention center located in downtown Hartford. It is owned by the City of Hartford and was leased by the Connecticut Development Authority. The facility is now leased and managed by the Capital Regional Development Authority. It is actively operated by Global Spectrum.

In December 2007, the Center was renamed when the arena's naming rights were sold to XL Capital insurance company in a six-year agreement. The arena is ranked the 28th largest among college basketball arenas. Opened in 1974 as the Hartford Civic Center and originally located adjacent to a shopping mall (Civic Center Mall, which was demolished in 2004), it consists of two facilities: the Veterans Memorial Coliseum and the Exhibition Center.

The Coliseum is the full-time home of the Hartford Wolf Pack AHL hockey team and part-time home of the University of Connecticut men's and women's basketball teams. In recent years, the UConn men have moved most of their important games – including the bulk of their Big East games – to the Coliseum. In 2011-12, for instance, they played 11 home games at the Coliseum and only eight at their on-campus facility, Gampel Pavilion.

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<sup>1</sup> Spalling is a result of water entering brick, concrete or natural stone and forcing the surface to peel, pop out or flake off.

Question: Will the XL Center contribute funding (e.g. operating revenue) towards any of the needed renovations?

**Item #2** Department of Transportation (DOT): Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program (\$45,000,000 in new Special Tax Obligation bonds)

This allocation will provide funding to the regional planning organizations (RPOs) listed in the table below. Each RPO will solicit, rank and prioritize their municipal members' initial project submittals. The ranking process will be developed by each RPO. The RPOs will submit their project packages to DOT, which will screen them to ensure the proposed purpose and need is met with a reasonable solution. Eligible projects are expected to have a service life of twenty years.

*Background:* The Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program (LOTICIP) provides state funding for improvements to state or locally-maintained roadways or facilities that are eligible for funding from the federal Surface Transportation Urban Program. The main benefit of LOTICIP is that it eliminates for both DOT and municipalities, the lengthy, burdensome and expensive administrative process connected with meeting the federal program's requirements and restrictions.

Please see Appendix A for a list of RPOs and their municipal members.

**Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program Projects**

<b>Regional Planning Organizations</b>	<b>Amount \$</b>
Southwestern Regional Planning Agency	4,972,000
Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials	2,684,000
Northwest Hills Planning Agency	616,000
Council of Governments of Central Naugatuck Valley	3,652,000
Valley Council of Governments	1,232,000
Greater Bridgeport Regional Council	4,356,000
South Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency	7,744,000
Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency	3,124,000
Capitol Region Council of Governments	9,812,000
Lower Connecticut River Valley Council of Governments	1,804,000
Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments	2,772,000
Windham Regional Council of Governments	704,000
Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments	528,000
Department of Transportation Administration and Oversight	1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,000,000</b>

Question: Is any other funding being used for the projects?

**Item #3** Department of Transportation: Town Aid Road (TAR) grants-in-aid (\$30,000,000 in new Special Tax Obligation bonds)

Please see Appendix A for a town-by-town list of FY 14 TAR grants-in-aid.

**Items #4 & 10** Department of Transportation: Local Bridge Program grants-in-aid (total of \$14,687,844 in new Special Tax Obligation bonds)

The funds will be used to finance Local Bridge Program grants-in-aid to towns for the projects listed in the table below. The grants-in-aid are for between 15% and 50% of total eligible project costs and may be used for the removal, replacement, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of structurally deficient local bridges. The funds cannot be used to construct new bridges

*Background:* The state's original Local Bridge Program was created in 1984 to assist municipalities with bridges on locally-maintained roadways. It provided towns with: (1) a grant-in-aid of between 10% and 33% of the total eligible project costs and (2) a loan of up to 50% of the eligible project cost from the Local Bridge Revolving Fund. PA 13-239, the bond act, eliminated the loan provision and increased the grant-in-aid of between 15% and 50% of total eligible project costs.

### Local Bridge Program Projects

Town	Description	State \$	Local \$	Total \$
Redding	Stepney Road over unnamed brook	302,288	817,712	1,120,000
New Milford	Merryall Road over West Aspectuck River	889,958	989,971	1,879,929
Plymouth	East Orchard Street over unnamed brook	222,242	230,758	453,000
Ridgefield	Gay Road over Silvermine Road	205,696	317,304	523,000
Winchester	Holabird Avenue over Still River	2,386,252	2,476,702	4,862,954
Winchester	West Road over East Branch Naugatuck River	295,401	306,599	602,000
Guilford	Vineyard Point over Abandoned Trolley Line	109,699	133,751	243,450
New Haven	George Street over Church Street Tunnel	902,965	908,035	1,811,000
South Windsor	Main Street over Podunk River	827,576	915,424	1,743,000
Stafford	Stone House Road over Roaring Brook	75,617	78,483	154,100
Cheshire	Creamery Road over Honeypot Brook	262,127	576,949	839,076
Essex	Ivory Street over Falls River	140,107	184,893	325,000
North Haven	Spring Road over Muddy River	258,063	574,937	833,000
Cheshire	Blacks Road over Honeypot Brook	265,789	585,011	850,800
Rocky Hill	Old Main Street over Goff Brook	596,551	1,319,549	1,916,100

<b>Town</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>State \$</b>	<b>Local \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
Stratford	Whippoorwill Lane #1 over Pumpkin Brook	574,394	615,566	1,189,960
Stratford	Broadbridge Avenue over Bruce Brook	418,511	448,509	867,020
Waterbury	Brown Street over Great Brook	1,081,094	1,088,906	2,170,000
Woodstock	Hopkins Road over Stafford Brook	123,540	133,460	257,000
Greenwich	Lake Avenue over Horseneck Brook	54,811	493,294	548,105
New Milford	Wellsville Avenue over East Aspetuck River	309,798	679,516	989,314
Haddam	Dish Mill Road over Ponset Brook	129,916	285,284	415,200
Bridgeport	Capitol Avenue over Rooster River Overflow	376,025	768,975	1,145,000
Bridgeport	Arctic Street over Pembroke Lakes	625,614	1,279,386	1,905,000
Waterbury	Cherry Street over Great Brook	438,956	442,128	881,084
Berlin	Spruce Brook Road over Spruce Brook	372,925	814,275	1,187,200
Woodstock	Peake Brook Road over Peake Brook	128,347	138,653	267,000
Southbury	River Road over Pomperaug River	1,313,582	2,939,918	4,253,500
Various	Final Design/ Bid cost increases above estimates	1,000,000		1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,687,844</b>	<b>20,543,948</b>	<b>35,231,792</b>

**Item #5** Department of Housing: Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (\$4,000,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

This funding will support the Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program (EMAP). EMAP provides temporary monthly mortgage payment assistance for up to five years to eligible Connecticut homeowners who are facing foreclosure due to a financial hardship. EMAP loans are secured by fixed-rate, subordinate mortgages on the homeowner's residence. Repayment of an EMAP loan is required and starts when the homeowner's financial condition sufficiently improves.

From the program's implementation in 2008 through October 31, 2012, closed loans through EMAP total \$41.6 million.<sup>2</sup> In calendar year 2012, the program provided emergency relief to 263 homeowners, with roughly 200 more EMAP loans approved as of December 31, 2012 and working their way toward closings in 2013. The Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) sets aside 10% of expended EMAP funds on an annual basis to support some of the costs of the program.

CHFA is currently working on a broad marketing and outreach campaign designed to increase awareness of the program and reach the maximum number of eligible households.

<sup>2</sup> Per CHFA correspondence with the Office of Fiscal Analysis in November 2012.

**Item #6** Department of Social Services: Windham: Grant-in-aid for a new senior/community center (\$1,343,635 in new General Obligation bonds)

This funding will be used by the town of Windham to finance the acquisition and renovation of an 11,000 sq. ft. space for a new senior/community center for the community. In addition to the bond allocation, the project will also receive \$327,400 from an unspecified source<sup>3</sup> and \$200,000 from fundraising.

The town is creating a new community center because the current one is not centrally located and does not have sufficient accessible parking. The new site is located on public transit routes and has ample parking. It will also have a commercially-licensed kitchen to assist residents in developing food-startup businesses. The town estimates that the new center will: (1) serve 2 to 3 times the number of residents that the current center serves and (2) create more than 200 new full- and part-time permanent positions as a result of the combined community center and commercial kitchen.

Questions:

1. What is the total cost of the project? Is the town of Windham contributing funds?
2. What is the timeframe for project completion?

**Item #7** Department of Transportation: Improvements to two state-owned bridges (\$6,203,500 in new Special Tax Obligation bonds)

The funds will be used to finance the cost of bridge projects in Newton and Wallingford. The Newton Bridge over the Housatonic River was built in 1936 and reconstructed in 1986. The project will consist of a superstructure replacement. The Wallingford Bridge over Wharton Brook, which was built in 1914, will be completely replaced. The table below shows the amount of funding provided for each project:

**State-owned Bridge Projects**

<b>Bridge Location</b>	<b>Current SBC Meeting \$</b>	<b>Prior SBC Meeting \$</b>
Newton	2,703,500	3,596,500
Wallingford	3,500,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,203,500</b>	<b>3,596,500</b>

**Item #8** Department of Transportation (DOT): Improvements to a DOT maintenance facility in Milford (\$14,875,168 in new Special Tax Obligation bonds)

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<sup>3</sup> Towns generally contribute one third of a project's cost but OFA was unable confirm if Windham would be contributing one third towards the project.



The funds will be used to renovate a DOT facility in Milford that was built in 1957. The facility is mainly used by DOT employees for maintenance and repairs of the state's highways and bridges. The design phase is anticipated to be completed in December 2013 so the bidding process can open in March 2014, with construction beginning in June 2014.

Question: When is the project expected to be completed?

**Item #9** Office of Policy and Management: Hartford - Grant-in-aid for a new police substation (\$1,500,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

Funding will be used to design and construct a new police substation at 80 Coventry Street, in the city's North End neighborhood. The previous North End substation, which was located on Albany Ave., was demolished because it fell into disrepair.

Questions:

1. The Albany Avenue substation provided the neighborhood with safe recreational opportunities like a basketball court. Will this substation fulfill the same role in the community?
2. How many substations are there in Hartford?
3. Where is the nearest substation to the North End neighborhood currently?
4. What is the projected timeline for completion of this project?

**Item #11** Department of Children and Families: Grant-in-aid to Greater Waterbury Boys and Girls Club for renovations (\$750,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

The funds will be used to reimburse the Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Waterbury for costs associated with the following renovations at its 1037 East Main Street building:

- Roof replacement (last repaired in 1988),
- Replacement of water-damaged gymnasium floor,
- Foyer flooring replacement,
- Game room flooring replacement and
- Flooring replacement in the bathroom/changing areas.

The facility serves approximately 800 children annually by offering after-school programs for children six-years-old through sixteen-years-old. The State Bond Commission allocated \$300,000 in 2006 (under the facility's former name, Anderson Boys Club) for pool repairs.

*Background:* The first Boys Club rooms were opened in Waterbury in 1888. Seventeen years later a Boys Club building was constructed on Cottage Place. The 1037 East Main

Street building was constructed in 1965. In 1986 the Boys Club name was changed to the Anderson Boys Club, in honor of Ernest A. Anderson. The Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Waterbury name was adopted in 2006, when the organization opened its doors to girls.

**Item #12** Department of Economic and Community Development: Grant-in-aid to the Fairfield Theatre Company for a fire sprinkler system (\$100,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

These funds will provide a grant-in-aid to the Fairfield Theatre Company for installation of a fire sprinkler system. The organization is a nonprofit center for the arts and culture located in Fairfield, Connecticut. The Theatre presents over 250 concerts, plays, films, art shows, children's workshops, and other arts-related productions to over 40,000 patrons each year.

**Item #13** Department of Energy and Environmental Protection: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (\$6,000,000 in reallocated General Obligation bonds)

The allocation will be used to provide low-interest loans through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) for projects that have been identified by the Department of Public Health (DPH). There are approximately 1,050 public water systems in the state that are eligible for loans for drinking water infrastructure improvements. The last SBC allocation for the DWSRF was \$74 million on June 21, 2013.

**Background:** In each fiscal year, DPH approves project loans to recipients on the project priority list to the extent of available funds. Each recipient may apply for and receive a project loan and subsidies in an amount up to 100% of the eligible project cost. In some cases, based on readiness to proceed, a project may be bypassed on the Project Priority List. In these situations, DPH Drinking Water Section continues to provide support for a potential recipient so that eligible projects can proceed as soon as possible.

The primary sources of funding for the DWSRF financing program are: (1) revenue bonds and State contributions, which are managed by the State Treasurer's Office, and (2) yearly federal capitalization grants through the Safe Drinking Water Act administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The State also received a grant from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

**Item #14** Department of Economic and Community Development: Manufacturing Assistance Act (\$1,000,000 in new General Obligation bonds)

The \$1 million is part of a \$3 million assistance package that will provide a grant-in-aid and loan to HomeServe USA for relocation costs associated with moving and consolidating the Stamford office and other offices in the state to Norwalk.

The \$3 million loan will be provided at an interest rate of 2% for ten years, with principal deferred for five years. If the company retains 109 full-time jobs and creates 130 full-time jobs over five years, \$2 million of the loan may be forgiven.

HomeServe USA provides emergency services for homeowners related to water, sewer, electrical, HVAC and other home emergencies.

Questions:

1. The agenda write-up indicates that the company will also receive a grant-in-aid for training, marketing, computer equipment and software. How much will the company receive and what is the funding source?
2. The \$1 million allocation part of a \$3 million assistance package. When will the remainder to be allocated?

**Item #15** Office of Policy and Management: Urban Action Program (\$1,190,000 in reallocated General Obligation bonds)

I. Department of Economic and Community Development

**Borough of Naugatuck** (reallocation of \$940,000) - The reallocated funds will support: (1) demolition of Building 25 and (2) renovation of the Tuttle building. The Historical Society will relocate from the train station on Water Street to the renovated Tuttle House.

The Historical Society is currently located in the train station located on Water Street. The Society is moving because that building is part of 16.5 acre parcel that the Borough of Naugatuck intends to redevelop for other mixed-use purposes (See Background). The Society initially planned to restore Building 25 to use for its offices and to also create as a museum of Naugatuck's rubber industry. However, the Society was unable to obtain a federal grant to restore the building.

The current plan is for the Borough to renovate the Tuttle building for use by the Historical Society and to demolish Building 25. The Society will salvage pieces of Building 25 to construct a commemorative archway, awning or brick façade in their new headquarters in the Tuttle building, which will include a rubber exhibit.

Building 25 was built in 1895. It is the one remaining building from Naugatuck's rubber industry. The building served as the Central Office for Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., which began in Naugatuck in 1847. After the

United States Rubber Co. was founded in 1892, the building served as the Central Office for the entire facility in Naugatuck, and subsequently, Uniroyal, until that company closed in 1979.



Building 25 in Naugatuck

The Tuttle House is a Queen Anne style building in Naugatuck Center that was built between 1879 and 1881. The brick and brownstone residence was the home of Bronson B. Tuttle, who formed a company with John Howard Whittemore in 1858 to produce malleable iron hardware. The house remained in the Tuttle family until 1935, when it was given to the Borough of Naugatuck. It has served as a school and is now the offices of the Naugatuck Board of Education.



The Tuttle House in Naugatuck Center

Background: The Borough of Naugatuck received a State Bond Commission allocation of \$500,000 in 1998 to redevelop a downtown plan. In 2007 the Borough entered a four-phase \$710 million public-private partnership known as Renaissance Place, which would have created a mixed-use, transit-oriented retail, residential, and entertainment center in the downtown area. However, the 2008 recession resulted in the loss of private investment in the project and the project was officially terminated in 2012. The Borough is now seeking new development proposals for the downtown area. The area designated for redevelopment has been scaled down from 60 acres for the Renaissance Place project to 16.5 acres of Borough-owned property, including the train station on Water Street.

The State Bond Commission previously provided grant funding (listed below) towards the overall redevelopment of downtown Naugatuck.

### Bond Allocations to Naugatuck for Downtown Redevelopment

SBC Date	Amount \$	Description
9/25/98	500,000	DECD: Grant to the Borough of Naugatuck for the redevelopment of downtown
3/31/00	1,300,000	DECD: Grant-in-aid to the Borough of Naugatuck for downtown rehabilitation and redevelopment
9/23/04	178,000	DECD: grant-in-aid to Borough of Naugatuck for creation of a Conceptual Development and Land Use Plan for the downtown commercial core

SBC Date	Amount \$	Description
12/12/07	75,000	DECD: Environmental Impact Evaluation for Naugatuck Renaissance Place development project
4/29/11	500,000	Grant to Naugatuck for design of a parking garage associated with downtown redevelopment
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,553,000</b>	

## II. Department of Social Services

**Ability Beyond Disability** (reallocation of \$250,000) – The reallocated funds will support installation of back-up generators and roof replacement at five group homes. The funding was originally allocated at the September 23, 2011 meeting of the State Bond Commission to provide funding for the renovation of the Lanesville group home in New Milford.

Ability Beyond Disability is a non-profit founded in 1953 by a group of parents working on behalf of their children with disabilities. Ability Beyond Disability provides various support services for approximately 2,000 people. According to the organization, the majority of the individuals they serve are young adults and adults with developmental disabilities, autism spectrum disorder, brain injury, mental illness and physical disabilities ([www.abilitybeyonddisability.org/home](http://www.abilitybeyonddisability.org/home)).

### Item #16 Carry forward of unused 2013 Private Activity Bond Allocation

The state received a Private Activity Bond allocation of \$341.1 million for the 2013 calendar year. Of this total, \$24.75 million in student loan revenue bonds was issued in March 2013 by the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (CHESLA). This leaves \$316.3 million available for the following carry forward: (1) \$300.2 million that will be issued as single or multifamily housing revenue bonds by the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA), and (2) \$16.1 million that will be issued as student loan revenue bonds by CHESLA.

*Background:* Private Activity Bonds are revenue bonds issued by quasi-public authorities or municipalities on the credit of a private borrower or a pool of borrowers. The bonds are not a state obligation because the private borrowers pay the debt service. The statutes refer to private activity bonds as “industrial development bonds” (CGS Secs. 32-140 to 32-142).

The federal government imposes an annual cap (see Unified Volume Cap, below) on the value of tax-exempt private activity bonds that may be issued in each state and limits the list of qualified private activities for which bonds could be issued to:

- Sewage Disposal (Exempt Facility)
- Water Facilities (Exempt Facility)

- Solid Waste Disposal (Exempt Facility)
- Local District Heating and Cooling (Exempt Facility)
- Qualified Redevelopment Bonds (Exempt Facility)
- Qualified 501(c)(3) Corporation
- Manufacturing (maximum of \$10 million annually for this activity)

Unified Volume Cap: Federal tax law limits the volume of tax-exempt state private activity bonds each calendar year. Connecticut's cap has been as follows:

### Private Activity Bond Unified Volume Cap

Calendar Year	Per Capita Amount	Minimum Amount	Connecticut's Cap
2006	\$80.0	\$246.6 million	\$280.8 million
2007	\$85.0	\$256.2 million	\$297.9 million
2008	\$85.0	\$262.1 million	\$297.7 million
2009	\$90.0	\$273.3 million	\$315.1 million
2010	\$90.0	\$273.8 million	\$316.6 million
2011	\$95.0	\$277.3 million	\$339.5 million
2012	\$95.0	\$284.6 million	\$340.2 million
2013	\$95.0	\$291.9 million	\$341.1 million

Source: Federal Funds Information for States

Private Activity Bond Authorization and Allocation: The process through which private activity bonds are authorized and allocated is different than the process followed for General Obligation (GO) bonds or Special Tax Obligation (STO) bonds. PA 01-7 (June Special Session) amended CGS Sec. 32-141 to provide the following statutory allocation formula:

### Statutory Percentages for Private Activity Bond Allocations

Agency	Statutory Allocation
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority	60.0%
Connecticut Development Authority	12.5%
Municipalities, CT Higher Educational Supplemental Loan Authority, Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority & contingencies	<u>27.5%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

Prior to the passage of PA 01-7 (June Special Session), private activity bonds were overseen by the State Private Activity Bond Commission (PABC.) The public act eliminated PABC and transferred its authority over these bonds to the State Bond Commission (SBC.) This means that when the General Assembly is not in session, the SBC is able to reallocate bonding authority for that year if it determines doing so is in the state's best interests.

**Item # 17** Office of the State Treasurer: Issuance of up to \$400 million in General Obligation (GO) bonds

The State Treasurer requires approval from the State Bond Commission to issue and sell GO bonds.

**Item #18** State Bond Commission meeting dates for 2014

**Item #19** Approval of the State Treasurer's Certificate of State Indebtedness

This resolution satisfies statutory requirements for approval of documents related to State Bond Commission meetings.



## Appendix A

### Item # 2: Regional Planning Organizations and their member towns

<b>Capitol Region</b>	<b>Central Naugatuck Valley</b>	<b>Litchfield Hills</b>	<b>Northeastern Conn</b>
Andover	Beacon Falls	Barkhamsted	Ashford
Avon	Bethlehem	Colebrook	Brooklyn
Bloomfield	Cheshire	Goshen	Canterbury
Bolton	Middlebury	Hartland	Eastford
Canton	Naugatuck	Harwinton	Killingly
East Granby	Oxford	Litchfield	Plainfield
East Hartford	Prospect	Morris	Pomfret
East Windsor	Southbury	New Hartford	Putnam
Ellington	Thomaston	Norfolk	Sterling
Enfield	Waterbury	Torrington	Thompson
Farmington	Watertown	Winchester	Union
Glastonbury	Wolcott		Woodstock
Granby	Woodbury	<b>Lower CT River Valley</b>	
Hartford		Chester	<b>Northwestern Conn</b>
Hebron	<b>Greater Bridgeport</b>	Clinton	Canaan
Manchester	Bridgeport	Cromwell	Cornwall
Marlborough	Easton	Deep River	Kent
Newington	Fairfield	Durham	North Canaan
Rocky Hill	Monroe	East Haddam	Roxbury
Simsbury	Stratford	East Hampton	Salisbury
Somers	Trumbull	Essex	Sharon
South Windsor		Haddam	Warren
Stafford	<b>Housatonic Valley</b>	Killingworth	Washington
Suffield	Bethel	Lyme	
Tolland	Bridgewater	Middlefield	<b>South Central Conn</b>
Vernon	Brookfield	Middletown	Bethany
West Hartford	Danbury	Old Lyme	Branford
Wethersfield	New Fairfield	Old Saybrook	East Haven
Windsor	New Milford	Portland	Guilford
Windsor Locks	Newtown	Westbrook	Hamden
	Redding		Madison
<b>Central Conn</b>	Ridgefield		Meriden
Berlin	Sherman		Milford
Bristol			New Haven
Burlington			North Branford
New Britain			North Haven
Plainville			Orange
Plymouth			Wallingford
Southington			West Haven
			Woodbridge

<b>Southeastern Conn</b>	<b>Windham</b>
Bozrah	Chaplin
Colchester	Columbia
East Lyme	Coventry
Franklin	Hampton
Griswold	Lebanon
Groton	Mansfield
Ledyard	Scotland
Lisbon	Willington
Montville	Windham
New London	
North Stonington	
Norwich	
Preston	
Salem	
Sprague	
Stonington	
Voluntown	
Waterford	
<b>Southwestern Conn</b>	
Darien	
Greenwich	
New Canaan	
Norwalk	
Stamford	
Weston	
Westport	
Wilton	
<b>Valley</b>	
Ansonia	
Derby	
Seymour	
Shelton	

## Appendix B

### Item #3: FY 14 Town Aid Road (TAR) Grants-in-aid

TOWN #	MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PAYMENT \$	JULY AMOUNT \$	JANUARY AMOUNT \$
1	ANDOVER	190,473	95,236	95,236
2	ANSONIA	320,355	160,177	160,177
3	ASHFORD	290,501	145,251	145,251
4	AVON	311,118	155,559	155,559
5	BARKHAMSTED	196,606	98,303	98,303
6	BEACON FALLS	187,095	93,547	93,547
7	BERLIN	328,205	164,103	164,103
8	BETHANY	211,525	105,762	105,762
9	BETHEL	314,625	157,313	157,313
10	BETHLEHEM	214,660	107,330	107,330
11	BLOOMFIELD	336,974	168,487	168,487
12	BOLTON	200,717	100,358	100,358
13	BOZRAH	181,967	90,983	90,983
14	BRANFORD	399,867	199,933	199,933
15	BRIDGEPORT	1,370,242	685,121	685,121
16	BRIDGEWATER	179,017	89,508	89,508
17	BRISTOL	666,200	333,100	333,100
18	BROOKFIELD	301,656	150,828	150,828
19	BROOKLYN	241,940	120,970	120,970
20	BURLINGTON	258,679	129,339	129,339
21	CANAAN	169,311	84,655	84,655
22	CANTERBURY	225,804	112,902	112,902
23	CANTON	261,182	130,591	130,591
24	CHAPLIN	190,877	95,439	95,439
25	CHESHIRE	404,608	202,304	202,304
26	CHESTER	186,217	93,108	93,108
27	CLINTON	270,027	135,013	135,013
28	COLCHESTER	347,842	173,921	173,921
29	COLEBROOK	200,760	100,380	100,380
30	COLUMBIA	205,992	102,996	102,996
31	CORNWALL	223,017	111,508	111,508
32	COVENTRY	293,567	146,783	146,783
33	CROMWELL	276,728	138,364	138,364
34	DANBURY	843,331	421,666	421,666
35	DARIEN	332,661	166,331	166,331
36	DEEP RIVER (SAYBROOK)	199,004	99,502	99,502
37	DERBY	266,947	133,473	133,473
38	DURHAM	223,263	111,632	111,632
39	EASTFORD	175,142	87,571	87,571
40	EAST GRANBY	201,838	100,919	100,919
41	EAST HADDAM	333,804	166,902	166,902

TOWN #	MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PAYMENT \$	JULY AMOUNT \$	JANUARY AMOUNT \$
42	EAST HAMPTON	323,198	161,599	161,599
43	EAST HARTFORD	589,090	294,545	294,545
44	EAST HAVEN	404,419	202,209	202,209
45	EAST LYME	321,385	160,692	160,692
46	EASTON	226,956	113,478	113,478
47	EAST WINDSOR	266,012	133,006	133,006
48	ELLINGTON	338,983	169,491	169,491
49	ENFIELD	540,903	270,451	270,451
50	ESSEX	215,656	107,828	107,828
51	FAIRFIELD	707,519	353,759	353,759
52	FARMINGTON	372,393	186,196	186,196
53	FRANKLIN	124,215	62,107	62,107
54	GLASTONBURY	464,038	232,019	232,019
55	GOSHEN	275,379	137,689	137,689
56	GRANBY	259,707	129,853	129,853
57	GREENWICH	743,630	371,815	371,815
58	GRISWOLD	192,173	96,087	96,087
606	JEWETT CITY	78,674	39,337	39,337
59	GROTON	367,825	183,913	183,913
501	CITY OF GROTON	128,175	64,088	64,088
60	GUILFORD	361,415	180,707	180,707
61	HADDAM	244,484	122,242	122,242
62	HAMDEN	671,756	335,878	335,878
63	HAMPTON	187,934	93,967	93,967
64	HARTFORD	1,205,047	602,523	602,523
65	HARTLAND	142,855	71,427	71,427
66	HARWINTON	228,011	114,005	114,005
67	HEBRON	242,479	121,239	121,239
68	KENT	280,996	140,498	140,498
69	KILLINGLY	363,309	181,655	181,655
70	KILLINGWORTH	252,817	126,409	126,409
71	LEBANON	317,627	158,813	158,813
72	LEDYARD	296,234	148,117	148,117
73	LISBON	176,458	88,229	88,229
74	LITCHFIELD	381,524	190,762	190,762
75	LYME	180,290	90,145	90,145
76	MADISON	313,994	156,997	156,997
77	MANCHESTER	648,672	324,336	324,336
78	MANSFIELD	424,303	212,152	212,152
79	MARLBOROUGH	212,332	106,166	106,166
80	MERIDEN	673,494	336,747	336,747
81	MIDDLEBURY	223,391	111,695	111,695
82	MIDDLEFIELD	197,554	98,777	98,777
83	MIDDLETOWN	601,747	300,874	300,874
84	MILFORD	585,451	292,726	292,726
611	WOODMONT	16,968	8,484	8,484

TOWN #	MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PAYMENT \$	JULY AMOUNT \$	JANUARY AMOUNT \$
85	MONROE	349,297	174,648	174,648
86	MONTVILLE	327,242	163,621	163,621
87	MORRIS	177,313	88,656	88,656
88	NAUGATUCK	426,029	213,014	213,014
89	NEW BRITAIN	773,099	386,549	386,549
90	NEW CANAAN	329,512	164,756	164,756
91	NEW FAIRFIELD	275,513	137,756	137,756
92	NEW HARTFORD	270,219	135,109	135,109
93	NEW HAVEN	1,248,685	624,343	624,343
94	NEWINGTON	416,275	208,137	208,137
95	NEW LONDON	390,485	195,243	195,243
96	NEW MILFORD	560,316	280,158	280,158
97	NEWTOWN	469,493	234,746	234,746
98	NORFOLK	250,455	125,228	125,228
99	NORTH BRANFORD	281,988	140,994	140,994
100	NORTH CANAAN	188,925	94,462	94,462
101	NORTH HAVEN	361,496	180,748	180,748
102	NORTH STONINGTON	239,869	119,935	119,935
103	NORWALK	877,430	438,715	438,715
104	NORWICH	503,127	251,564	251,564
105	OLD LYME	230,141	115,071	115,071
106	OLD SAYBROOK	247,223	123,611	123,611
604	FENWICK	1,044	522	522
107	ORANGE	275,830	137,915	137,915
108	OXFORD	273,541	136,771	136,771
109	PLAINFIELD	291,860	145,930	145,930
110	PLAINVILLE	307,277	153,638	153,638
111	PLYMOUTH	263,865	131,933	131,933
112	POMFRET	242,613	121,306	121,306
113	PORTLAND	240,766	120,383	120,383
114	PRESTON	199,781	99,890	99,890
115	PROSPECT	238,566	119,283	119,283
116	PUTNAM	239,701	119,850	119,850
117	REDDING	267,734	133,867	133,867
118	RIDGEFIELD	377,511	188,755	188,755
119	ROCKY HILL	341,916	170,958	170,958
120	ROXBURY	336,951	168,476	168,476
121	SALEM	193,432	96,716	96,716
122	SALISBURY	291,369	145,684	145,684
123	SCOTLAND	154,141	77,071	77,071
124	SEYMOUR	297,479	148,739	148,739
125	SHARON	353,685	176,842	176,842
126	SHELTON	491,056	245,528	245,528
127	SHERMAN	204,201	102,100	102,100
128	SIMSBURY	360,936	180,468	180,468
129	SOMERS	270,368	135,184	135,184

TOWN #	MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PAYMENT \$	JULY AMOUNT \$	JANUARY AMOUNT \$
130	SOUTHBURY	379,837	189,919	189,919
131	SOUTHINGTON	521,891	260,945	260,945
132	SOUTH WINDSOR	380,690	190,345	190,345
133	SPRAGUE	151,369	75,685	75,685
134	STAFFORD	395,000	197,500	197,500
135	STAMFORD	1,189,301	594,651	594,651
136	STERLING	196,330	98,165	98,165
137	STONINGTON	299,114	149,557	149,557
610	BOROUGH OF STONINGTON	15,726	7,863	7,863
138	STRATFORD	593,747	296,873	296,873
139	SUFFIELD	291,106	145,553	145,553
140	THOMASTON	224,798	112,399	112,399
141	THOMPSON	253,525	126,763	126,763
142	TOLLAND	339,713	169,856	169,856
143	TORRINGTON	473,752	236,876	236,876
144	TRUMBULL	461,421	230,710	230,710
145	UNION	124,742	62,371	62,371
146	VERNON	403,899	201,949	201,949
147	VOLUNTOWN	172,914	86,457	86,457
148	WALLINGFORD	543,569	271,785	271,785
149	WARREN	181,706	90,853	90,853
150	WASHINGTON	328,005	164,002	164,002
151	WATERBURY	1,086,325	543,163	543,163
152	WATERFORD	322,511	161,255	161,255
153	WATERTOWN	355,807	177,903	177,903
154	WESTBROOK	217,445	108,723	108,723
155	WEST HARTFORD	690,125	345,063	345,063
156	WEST HAVEN	625,531	312,766	312,766
157	WESTON	250,308	125,154	125,154
158	WESTPORT	379,999	190,000	190,000
159	WETHERSFIELD	403,491	201,745	201,745
160	WILLINGTON	257,771	128,886	128,886
161	WILTON	311,649	155,824	155,824
162	WINCHESTER	302,668	151,334	151,334
163	WINDHAM	371,068	185,534	185,534
164	WINDSOR	404,418	202,209	202,209
165	WINDSOR LOCKS	263,470	131,735	131,735
166	WOLCOTT	302,402	151,201	151,201
167	WOODBIDGE	241,379	120,690	120,690
168	WOODBURY	296,757	148,379	148,379
169	WOODSTOCK	379,157	189,578	189,578
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>