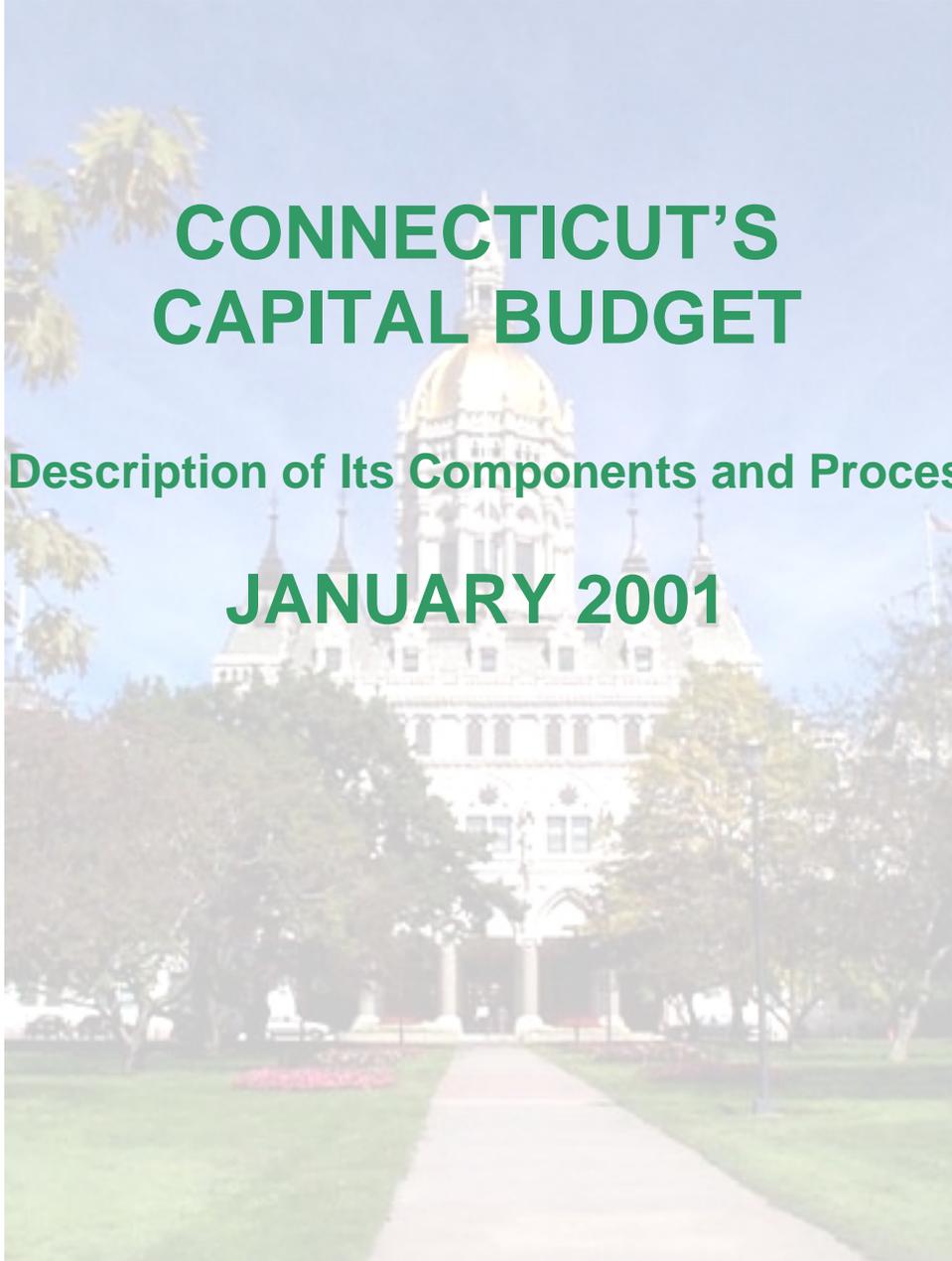


Connecticut General Assembly
OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS



**CONNECTICUT'S
CAPITAL BUDGET**

A Description of Its Components and Process

JANUARY 2001

Connecticut's Capital Budgeting Process (Bonding)

1. Capital Budgeting

A comprehensive budget plan must include two essential elements: an operating budget to provide financial resources for daily activities, and a capital budget to deal with long-term expenditures such as the construction of new buildings. Together these two elements provide both the facilities and the services needed to fulfill the functions of government.

Capital expenditures raise special difficulties because they are large and irregularly timed. Projects such as school buildings, streets, sewage facilities, etc. demand long-range planning to establish priorities and minimize the financial impact of large expenditures of public funds.

2. Agency Capital Project Requests and the Governor's Recommended Capital Budget

Connecticut's Capital Budget includes capital projects and financial assistance programs. Capital projects include new state-owned facilities and equipment, and improvements, repairs and additions to existing state-owned facilities, including equipment. Financial assistance programs are administered by state agencies and provide funds to municipal and non-government entities through grants and/or loans.

The capital budgeting process includes all of the same agents involved in developing the operating budget, i. e., the state agencies, the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), and the Governor. In addition, for projects that fall within the mandates of the "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan", the State Properties Review Board and the Department of Public Works are also involved.

The process begins when an agency requests funding of a capital project or financial assistance program. All agencies must submit Capital Project Fund Requests (Form B-100) to OPM by the first of September of each even-numbered year. For capital projects this form provides the following information for each individual project: (1) description, (2) location, (3) status, (4) justification, and (5) preliminary information on its impact on the operating budget when the project is completed. The B-100 form also indicates whether the project is part of the agency's Departmental Master Plan and if it should be considered for inclusion in the "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan."

The "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan" is covered under CGS Sec. 4b-23 and deals with State buildings, property, and property improvements for a five-year period. Projects of the following types are not included in the Plan: (1) repairs or renovations to state-owned facilities, which do not result in additional space or a change in use; (2) highways; (3) bridge construction or repair; (4) mass transit; (5) parking lot facilities not associated with a structure; (6) land acquisition for State parks and forests; and (7) support facilities such as power plants, garages, etc.

Projects considered for inclusion in the "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan" are subject to additional administrative overview, which takes seven and a half months. OPM reviews the B-100 forms it receives from agencies and gives consideration to where projects appeared in last year's plan and whether a project is still viewed as a priority by the agency. The Department of Public Works verifies the cost estimates provided by the agency on the B-100 form and conveys this information to OPM by the first of December of each even-numbered year.

OPM is required by statute to present the "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan" to the State Properties Review Board by the fifteenth of February of each odd-numbered year. The Board is required to submit its final recommendations to OPM by the first of March of each odd-numbered year. The final Plan is presented to the Legislature by the fifteenth of March of each odd-numbered year. Inclusion of a project in the "State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan" does not guarantee that funding will be provided for it. In fact,

the Plan is actually submitted about five weeks after the Governor submits his Recommended Operating and Capital Budgets (early February of each odd-numbered year) to the Legislature (CGS Sec. 4-71).

Capital budget projects that fall outside of the mandates of the “State-Wide Facility and Capital Plan” are considered and evaluated by OPM together with those included in the Plan, since the Governor’s Recommended Capital Budget must address both types of capital projects. The projects included in the Recommended Capital Budget are selected based on the Governor’s determination of their priority and the State’s ability to finance them.

3. Legislative Evaluation and Passage of Bond Authorizations

The Legislature may authorize new and revised capital projects. Submission of the Recommended Capital Budget initiates the legislative role in the process. The bond bills, which are based on proposed bills from the Governor, originate in the Bonding Subcommittee of the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee. The subcommittee reviews the Governor’s recommendations and makes modifications to the proposals. It also reviews and recommends legislative action for bills submitted by individual legislators and other committees. The subcommittee submits its recommendations to the Finance Committee in the form of bills (usually three or four per session). These bills are then sent, by tradition, to the Senate for action, followed by the House. When these bills are passed and signed by the Governor, they become the new state bond authorizations. The term bond package refers to the collective impact of all of the bond acts passed in a legislative session.

The bond package usually includes:

- (1) A special act that authorizes general obligation bonds for state agencies and programs. The act does not amend statutory language.

New bond authorizations consist of: (A) the state agency receiving the funds, (B) a description of the purpose for which the funds are to be spent, and (C) the amount of bond funds designated for this purpose.

The act also contains sections that change bond authorizations passed in prior years. Language changes alter the description of the purpose for which the funds are to be spent. Revisions or cancellations may increase or decrease the amount of money authorized for a project or program. Bond funds may be canceled because a project has been finished and the remaining money is not needed, or a decision has been made not to proceed with a project. Occasionally sections that increase prior authorizations are also included, for example where a project’s cost is exceeding the funds authorized.

- (2) A public act that increases general obligation or revenue bond authorizations contained in the statutes. Examples are Urban Act bonds and Clean Water Fund bonds.
- (3) One or two public acts that increase Special Tax Obligation (STO) bond authorizations for transportation-related projects.

Figure 1 shows the steps in Connecticut’s capital budgeting process. **Table 1** shows the total* amount of General Obligation (GO) and Special Tax Obligation (STO) bonds authorized by the General Assembly between FY 82 and FY 01. **Table 2** shows bond authorizations by fund and agency between FY 82 and FY 01. (*Tables 1 and 2 show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions to or cancellations of prior year authorizations appear separately.)

4. Bond Allocation and the State Bond Commission

Bond authorizations can be thought of as enabling legislation. For an agency to actually commit funds for a project, the bond funds authorized for the project must be allocated. This means that the State is prepared to finance the costs associated with implementation of the next phase of the project. The State Bond Commission (SBC) has statutory responsibility for the allocation process.

The functions of the SBC are: (1) to decide which projects submitted by the Governor to approve, through its power to allocate bond funds, and (2) to decide whether to approve the amount and timing of bond sales requested by the Treasurer. The Treasurer bases the bond sale decisions on the following criteria: (1) the state's requirements for capital projects, (2) the cash position of the state, (3) the current interest rate climate, and (4) the amount and timing of outstanding debt.

Each month except November, the SBC meets to vote on that month's bond agenda. The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) puts the agenda together in cooperation with the Governor's Office. The proposed bond allocations on the agenda give a brief description of the project, the amount of funds requested, a reference to the bond act that authorized the funds and a brief history of prior allocations for the project.

The SBC is primarily an Executive Branch commission and prior to 1978, there were no Legislative members of the Commission. The SBC is currently composed of ten members: the Governor, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Attorney General, the Secretary of OPM, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Senate and House Chairmen of the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee and the ranking members of the Committee. The Secretary of OPM serves as the Secretary to the Commission.

Table 3 shows the total amount of General Obligation (GO) and Special Tax Obligation (STO) bonds allocated by the State Bond Commission between FY 82 and FY 99.

5. The Allotment Process

Once a project has an allocation, it is the responsibility of the affected agency to request allotment of the bond funds. This signals OPM that the agency is ready to spend funds on the project. If the agency never formally requests an allotment, then the allocated funds are never provided to the agency. Allotments must be approved by the Governor. When the agency receives approval, it may financially commit to spend the funds for the purposes of the project.

6. Types of Bonds

A. General Obligation (GO) Bonds – The state uses GO bonds to finance the construction of buildings, grants and loans for housing, economic development, community care facilities, school construction grants, state parks and open space. The General Assembly has also authorized the issuance of two specialized forms of GO bonds, UConn 2000 Infrastructure Improvement Bonds and Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) Bonds, which are described below.

The repayment source for all GO bonds is the general taxing power ("full faith and credit") of the State of Connecticut and debt service is paid through appropriations from the General Fund.

UConn 2000 Infrastructure Improvement Bonds – In 1995 the Legislature established a program to modernize, rehabilitate and expand the University of Connecticut's physical plant over a 10-year period. The legislation authorized the University of Connecticut to issue up to \$962 million of its own bonds to fund the program. The statutes list sixty-two projects to be completed in two phases. The first phase, undertaken between FY 96 and FY 99, is estimated to cost \$382 million. The second phase, which will be undertaken between FY 00 and FY 05, is estimated to cost \$580 million.

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) Bonds – TIF bonds are a mechanism for financing capital projects that generate enough incremental revenue to pay debt service on the bonds. The TIF program is administered by the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA).

TIF Approval Process: When CDA receives an application, it must make a preliminary determination about the project's eligibility. CDA can hire financial advisers and other experts to assess the application and the supporting documentation, including whether the project will generate enough incremental tax revenue to repay the bonds.

CDA must then prepare a revenue impact assessment estimating the taxes, other revenues, and the economic benefits the project will generate. The assessment must estimate the tax revenues the state and town will give up to fund the project.

Before submitting the project to its board, CDA must notify legislative leaders and the chairmen and ranking members of the Commerce and Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committees. The notice must include information about the project, including the incremental tax estimates. Any of these legislators can ask CDA's board to defer making a decision for 30 days.

The board, after reviewing the application and the supporting information, can approve the project and the financing plan. The board must submit the application to the State Bond Commission for final approval.

B. Special Tax Obligation (STO) Bonds – STO bonds finance the state's portion of the cost of highway and bridge construction and maintenance. They also fund limited grants to towns for local road improvement. The repayment source for STO bonds is a dedicated revenue stream from the state's motor fuels tax, motor vehicle registrations, licenses and fees.

C. Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are used to finance a project with a pledged revenue stream, which is then used to pay debt service on the bonds. Examples are as follows:

1. Bradley International Airport Revenue Bonds – Bradley International Airport is owned by the state and operated by the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of Transportation. The Airport is a self-sustaining facility - the state funds capital improvements by authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds and revenues derived from airport operations are used to pay debt service on the bonds.
2. Bradley International Airport Parking Garage Revenue Bonds - Under a lease agreement between APCOA, a private company, and the state, a total of \$53.8 million in special obligation parking revenue bonds were issued in March 2000 to finance the construction of a parking garage at Bradley International Airport. The agreement stipulates that the state will lease the garage to APCOA and APCOA is responsible for constructing and operating the garage. The bonds are not obligations of the state.
3. Unemployment Compensation Fund Revenue Bonds – Unemployment compensation benefits in Connecticut are paid from unemployment compensation taxes collected from employers. The monies collected from unemployment compensation taxes are deposited in the state's Unemployment Compensation Fund and paid out as benefits.

Through a mismatch between revenues and expenses from 1989 through 1991, the Fund developed a deficit of about \$760 million by 7/31/93. The deficit was attributable to (1) a recession that caused sharp increases in unemployment rates, (2) the recession's length, and (3) a decline in employer tax payments caused by shrinking payrolls. The deficit was initially funded by borrowings from the Federal Unemployment Compensation Fund, with interest on these loans paid through assessments levied on employers in addition to unemployment compensation taxes. However, federal law imposed a 9/1/93 deadline for repaying the amount borrowed. If the deadline was not met, interest would begin to accrue on the debt balance and Connecticut employers' federal taxes would increase.

The Legislature reacted by passing PA 93-243, which (1) increased unemployment taxes to cover future expected unemployment benefits, (2) authorized a separate annual assessment, and (3) authorized the issuance of special obligation bonds to repay the federal borrowings and expected shortfalls in the Fund. In 1993 three series of special obligation bonds were issued totaling \$1,020.7 million. The bond proceeds were used to repay the federal borrowings, cover expected shortfalls in funds available for benefit payments and fund certain reserves. The pledged revenue stream for debt service payment is the separate annual assessment, or surtax, paid by contributing employers. As of 11/1/00, \$334.2 million of the bonds were outstanding.

If the Fund experiences future shortfalls, the state has reserved the authority to issue additional bonds so that the total amount outstanding at any time does not exceed \$1 billion plus additional amounts for certain reserves and costs of issuance. The state has not incurred any additional federal borrowing since the issuance of the three series of bonds in 1993, other than borrowings for cash flow purposes.

4. Second Injury Fund Bonds - The Second Injury Fund (SIF) is a state-run workers' compensation insurance fund that pays lost wages and medical benefits to qualified workers. It was established in 1945 to encourage employers to hire persons with pre-existing physical impairments, such as injured veterans. An employer can transfer a workers' compensation claim to the SIF if a work-related injury combined with a pre-existing condition resulted in a disability greater than that that arose from the second injury alone. The State Treasurer is custodian of the SIF.

The operations of the SIF are financed by an assessment levied on insured employers and self-insured employers. The assessment for insured employers is a surcharge on workers' compensation insurance policy premiums while the assessment for self-insured employers is based upon the amount of their workers' compensation paid losses.

Starting in 1990, the SIF's expenses and assessments began to rise dramatically in response to several factors, including (1) expansion of program benefits, (2) high benefit rates, (3) absence of a claims management program to reduce the length of disability and to control medical costs, and (4) the ease of transferring claims to the Fund. This escalation in assessments combined with a downturn in the state's economic activity prompted government officials and state employers to search for ways to reduce the trend in increasing assessments.

In 1994 the state commissioned several studies to determine the reasons for the dramatic rise in assessments and to develop a long-term strategy to deal with the SIF's escalating costs. The first study estimated the actuarial liability of the SIF to be between \$4.9 billion and \$7.7 billion, based on the continuation of then current trends and practices in handling SIF cases. The studies also recommended substantial reforms designed to interrupt and reverse existing trends such as pursuing aggressive claims management, closing the SIF to future second injury claims and reducing long-term liabilities by settling claims on a one-time, lump-sum basis ("stipulated settlement"). In 1995 the Office of the State Treasurer implemented a reform program to change the agency's role from claims processing and payment, to claims management. The program included hiring experienced workers' compensation executives, installing an upgraded management information system and using stipulated settlements to reduce the SIF's outstanding liability.

The Legislature enacted SIF reforms in 1995 and 1996 based on recommendations from the studies. These included (1) closing the SIF to claims resulting from injuries occurring on or after 7/1/95, (2) setting a final date of 7/1/99 for the transfers of these claims to the SIF, (3) authorizing the issuance of not more than \$750 million in revenue bonds and notes outstanding at any one time to provide funds for stipulated settlements, and (4) capping the premium surcharge rate at 15% of the standard premium for insured employers for FY 96 through FY 98. The assessment rate for self-insured employers was similarly limited for FY 96 through FY 98. The first issue of \$100 million of SIF revenue bonds was made in November 1996 and an agreement for the issuance of up to \$300 million in commercial paper was made in February 1997. The second issue of \$124.1 million of SIF revenue bonds was made in October 2000.

D. Clean Water Fund (CWF) Program –This program provides both grants-in-aid (financed with GO bonds) and loans at a 2% interest rate (financed with revenue bonds) to municipalities for waste water treatment (sewer) projects, and for nutrient (nitrogen) removal and resource restoration projects to protect the Long Island Sound control projects. All projects receive at least a 20% grant on total eligible sewer project costs, except for combined projects, which receive a 50% grant. Nitrogen removal projects receive a 30% reimbursement. Municipalities receive a loan for the remainder of the eligible costs. A 55% grant is available for planning projects in lieu of the grant and loan, at the discretion of the municipalities. As an incentive to create regional authorities where possible, the grant-in-aid portion increases from 20% to 25% for most projects, and to 55% on combined sewer projects.

The debt service on CWF GO bonds and revenue bonds is paid from the General Fund. The debt service payments on CWF revenue bonds are a combination of (1) loan payments from municipalities who receive CWF loans, (2) investment earnings on the bond reserve fund required by statute, and (3) a General Fund subsidy (the amount needed to cover the remaining portion of the debt service). The estimated interest rate for the General Fund subsidy on CWF revenue bonds issued in FY 01 is 1.75%.

E. Contingent Liability Debt – Contingent liabilities are potential financial responsibilities that may become real financial responsibilities at some point if some other party or organization fails to perform. Two methods have been used to extend the state's credit for bonds issued by various quasi-public state bond-issuing authorities, certain municipalities, and regional water authorities: (1) the special capital reserve fund (SCRF) and (2) the direct guarantee.

1. Special Capital Reserve Fund (SCRF) - A SCRF is a debt service reserve fund set up at the time the bonds are issued, in an amount equal to the lesser of either one year's principal and interest on the bonds or ten percent of the issue. If the borrower makes the scheduled debt service payments, the interest earnings on the reserve fund will pay the interest on the bonds that created it and the principal will go to retire the final maturity of the bond issue.

If the borrower is unable to pay all or part of the scheduled debt service payments, the reserve may be drawn upon to pay debt service. The reserve provides up to a year's adjustment time to deal with a revenue shortfall. When the SCRF has been drawn down in part or completely, a draw on the General Fund is authorized and the reserve is fully restored. The draw on the General Fund is deemed to be appropriated and is not subject to the constitutional or statutory appropriations cap. All that is required is a certification by the issuing authority of the amount required. If draws on a SCRF continue, the annual draws on the General Fund required to refill it also continue.

The following quasi-public authorities may issue SCRF-backed bonds:

a. Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) – CHFA was created in 1969 as the Connecticut Mortgage Authority. The Legislature substantially expanded its powers in 1972 and gave it its current name. CHFA issues bonds to finance home mortgage loans and rental housing developments. In order to help the agency establish a creditworthy name in the bond market, CHFA was permitted to issue all of its bonds with SCRF backing. As of 11/1/00 CHFA had \$3.2 billion in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds under its Housing Mortgage Finance Program and \$20.2 million under its Group Home Mortgage Finance Program.

b. Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) – CDA was created substantially in its present form in 1973. The Legislature gave it broad powers to issue bonds for economic development projects and permitted up to \$450 million of those bonds to be secured by SCRFs to improve marketability of the bonds. CDA is permitted to use reserve funds for the Umbrella Program and the General Obligation Bond Program. Under the Umbrella Program, multiple small industrial loans are packaged into composite bond issues, which are backed by SCRFs. CDA established its second SCRF-backed program, the General Obligation Bond Program, in November 1993 to finance eligible economic development projects. As of 11/1/00 CDA had \$51.8 million in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds under its Umbrella Bond Program and \$21.4 million under its General Obligation Bond Program.

c. Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (CHESLA) – CHESLA was established in 1982 to finance student loans. Its initial issue was backed by the credit of three participating higher education institutions and only students at those institutions could receive loans. In 1984 CHESLA was permitted to issue bonds backed by SCRFs so that loans could be made available to students regardless of whether they attended institutions that were able to offer credit backing. As of 11/1/00 CHESLA had \$107.7 million in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds.

d. Connecticut Health and Education Facilities Authority (CHEFA) – CHEFA was established to assist in the financing of facilities for educational or health care purposes through the issuance of bonds. These facilities include colleges and universities, secondary schools, nursing homes, hospitals, childcare facilities, and any other qualified non-profit institution.

In 1992 the Legislature authorized CHEFA to issue tax-exempt and taxable SCRF-backed revenue bonds to finance projects at nursing homes. The nursing home financing program, which is no longer issuing new bonds, was aimed at permitting refundings and new financings for nursing homes that are occupied by a large proportion of Medicaid clients. As of 11/1/00 CHEFA had \$162.1 million in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds under this program.

The Legislature also authorized CHEFA to issue SCRF-backed revenue bonds to finance facility improvements such as housing, student centers, food service facilities and other auxiliary service facilities at public institutions of higher education, including the Connecticut State University System (CSUS). CSUS has pledged University student fees as a source of funds for debt service payments on the bonds. As of 11/1/00 a total of \$87.3 million in SCRF-backed bonds for CSUS were outstanding. Because many CSUS facilities were formerly financed through self-liquidating GO bonds, implementation of this program is expected to limit the need for future GO bond issues for this purpose.

In 1997 the Legislature authorized CHEFA to finance the Connecticut Child Care Facilities Program. This program does not use SCRF-backed bonds but rather appropriated funds to: (1) guarantee loans through the Loan Guarantee Program, or (2) provide deferred, low interest, or interest-free loans through the Child Care Facilities Direct Revolving Loan Program. Both of these programs are administered through the Department of Social Services for the construction, rehabilitation or improvement of childcare and child development facilities.

e. Connecticut Resource Recovery Authority (CRRRA) – CRRRA was established in 1973 to implement a statewide program of solid waste recovery. To enhance the marketability of its bonds, it was authorized to issue up to \$725 million in SCRF-backed bonds. A total of \$519 million in CRRRA bonds have been issued and \$317.2 million were outstanding as of 11/1/00. The bonds financed the Mid Connecticut (Hartford), Wallingford and Southeastern Connecticut (Preston) resource recovery plants.

2. Direct Guarantee - In contrast to a SCRF-backed reserve fund which provides lead time for the issuer to try to improve revenues and lead time for the state to come up with money to restore a reserve, a direct guarantee provides neither. It commits the General Fund to instantly step up if the issuer has insufficient funds to make a debt service payment. While the authority to issue SCRF-backed bonds has been granted to quasi-public authorities that operate on a statewide level, the authority to issue bonds backed by direct guarantees has been limited to two regional water authorities and one municipality:

a. Southeastern Connecticut Regional Water Authority (Groton) – The Authority is permitted to issue up to \$15 million in bonds backed by a direct guarantee, subject to the approval of the State Bond Commission. The guarantee was provided because it was unlikely that the authority could establish its own credit. As of 12/1/98, a total \$0.8 million in guaranteed bonds remained outstanding. Amounts owed by the Authority are to be repaid by 7/1/2016.

b. Valley Regional Water (Derby) – The statutory language for the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Water Authority was copied to finance a feasibility study as to whether the Valley Regional Water Authority should be developed. The language permitted the newly constituted Authority to borrow \$200,000 with a state guarantee. The feasibility study concluded that purchasing water companies in the region was not feasible so the Authority disbanded itself and defaulted on the remaining loan balance of about \$137,000. The state paid this balance on the day the debt service was due.

3. Private Activity Bonds - These 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).

History of Private Activity Bonds: Prior to 1986, many states and municipalities used tax-exempt private activity bonds for a variety of purposes beyond the typical uses for highways and government buildings. Revenue bonds were issued in large quantities to finance home mortgage loans, industrial development loans, resources recovery projects, student loans, sports facilities, etc. As the volume of tax-exempt bond issuance increased dramatically, the federal government became increasingly uncomfortable over the volume of tax revenue being lost and Congress addressed the issue in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA 1986). Connecticut’s Private Activity Bond Commission (PABC) was set up in response to TRA 1986.

TRA 1986 imposed 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 provided the following list of qualified private activities for which bonds could be issued:

- 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

TRA 1986 also restricted the states to committing a maximum of \$10 million annually for manufacturing. States were permitted to commit up to the amount of the state’s volume cap limitation on exempt facilities.

Unified Volume Cap: Federal tax law limits the volume of tax-exempt state private activity bonds each calendar year to the greater of \$150 million or \$50 per capita. Based on Connecticut’s population, the state cap is \$164.1 million for the 2000 calendar year.

The Private Activity Bond Commission (PABC): The process through which private activity bonds are authorized and issued is different than the process followed for other types of bonds, like General Obligation (GO) bonds or Special Tax Obligation (STO) bonds. Under CGS Sec. 32-141, private activity bonds are allocated for three main purposes, with 10% reserved for contingencies:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>% of Unified Volume Cap</u>	<u>2000 amount</u>
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA)	40%	\$65.7 million
Connecticut Development Authority (CDA)	32%	52.5 million
Municipalities	18%	29.5 million
Contingencies	10%	<u>16.4 million</u>
		\$164.1 million

The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) is given the authority to reallocate funds for any appropriate use up to the dollar amount of the 10% allocated for contingencies. The main purpose of the PABC is to reallocate bond funds when the amount called for is above the dollar figure over which OPM has discretionary authority.

The PABC is composed of fifteen members or their designees: the Governor, the Treasurer, the Secretary of OPM, and the Senate and House Chairmen and ranking members of the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee, Planning and Development Committee and the Commerce Committee.

7. Special Topics in Capital Budgeting

A. Statutory Debt Limit

CGS Section 3-21 imposes a ceiling on the amount of General Fund-supported debt the Legislature may authorize. The limit is 1.6 times total General Fund tax receipts projected by the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee for the fiscal year in which the bonds are authorized. The statute prohibits the General Assembly from authorizing any additional General Fund-supported debt, except what is required to meet cash flow needs or emergencies resulting from natural disasters, when the aggregate amount of outstanding debt and authorized but unissued debt exceed this amount. Certain types of debt are excluded from the statutory debt limit calculation, including debts incurred for federally reimbursable public works projects, assets in debt retirement funds, and debt incurred in anticipation of revenue and some other purposes. (Examples of excluded debt are tax incremental financing bonds, Special Transportation GO bonds, Bradley Airport revenue bonds, Clean Water Fund revenue bonds, and Connecticut Unemployment revenue bonds.)

The statute requires the Office of the State Treasurer to certify that any bill authorizing bonds does not violate the debt limit, before the General Assembly may vote on the bill. A similar certification is required before the State Bond Commission can authorize any new bonds to be issued.

CGS Sec. 2-27b requires the State Treasurer to compute the state's aggregate bonded indebtedness each January 1 and July 1 and certify this to the governor and General Assembly. If the amount reaches 90% of the ceiling amount, the governor must review each bond act for which no obligations have yet been incurred and recommend to the General Assembly priorities for repealing or amending these authorizations. His review must at least consider the amount previously expended for the project and its remaining completion cost. These recommendations must be referred to the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee, which must consider them and can require information from any state official, board, agency or commission. This must be provided within 14 days. The committee must then propose whatever legislation it concludes is necessary with respect to that project. (To date, no such action has been needed.)

The Office of the State Treasurer issued a Certificate of State Indebtedness for the bond bills passed during the 1999 Legislative Session. The Certificate stated that as of 5/3/00:

FY 01 limit on GO bonds (1.6 x FY 01 revenue estimates)	\$12,967,840,000
FY 01 net GO bond indebtedness (includes 2000 bond bill)	<u>\$11,189,657,692</u>
Debt incurring margin for proposed new bond authorizations	\$1,778,182,308
FY 01 net indebtedness as a percent of debt limit	86.3%
Capacity remaining before 90% limit	\$481,398,308

Table 4 presents data on the state's debt limitation between FY 82 and FY 01.

B. Projects in Hartford, East Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven

1. Hartford: Legislative History - PA 98-179, "An Act Concerning Redevelopment Projects in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven" described the boundaries of the Capitol City Economic Development District and authorized a total of \$300 million in General Obligation (GO) bonds for projects located within the District. Of this total, \$270 million was authorized through the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) for a convention center, redevelopment of the Civic Center, riverfront infrastructure, parking projects, and demolition and redevelopment projects. An authorization of \$30 million was made to the Regional Community-Technical College System (RCTCS) for a downtown higher education center.

SA 98-9, "An Act Concerning the Authorization of Bonds of the State for Capital Improvements and Other Purposes," authorized an additional \$22 million in FY 99 to RCTCS for the Capitol City Community-Technical College.

PA 98-1 (December Special Session), "An Act Authorizing the Issuance of General Obligation Bonds of the State to Finance an Open-air Stadium Project and Related Infrastructure Improvements in Hartford, Connecticut and a Training Facility in the State and the Execution of an Agreement between the State and the National Football League New England Patriots," authorized \$250 million plus inflation (\$274.4 million) in GO bonds and appropriated \$80 million for the Patriots stadium. (An additional \$20 million was transferred from a Reserve for Salary Adjustments account.) PA 99-241 repealed the bond authorization and redirected the \$100 million from the FY 99 budget surplus to fund the sportsplex.

PA 99-241, "An Act Increasing Certain Bond Authorizations for Capital Improvements, the Capital City Economic Development Authority, and the Convention Center and Sportsplex in Hartford and Associated Development Activities," increased the bond authorization for the convention center, and provided funding for a sportsplex and parking associated with these projects.

PA 00-140, "An Act Implementing The Master Development Plan For The Adriaen's Landing Project And The Stadium At Rentschler Field Project," makes changes to the Adriaen's Landing project in Hartford and provides for construction of a football stadium in East Hartford. The act permits the \$100 million in cash previously designated for a sportsplex to be used at the Adriaen's Landing project. It also makes changes to prior bond authorizations for \$190 million in 20-year bonds and \$165 in 30-year bonds, but does not authorize additional bonds.

Funding for Hartford Redevelopment - PA 98-179, SA 98-9, PA 99-241, and PA 00-140 authorize the issuance of a total of \$434 million in GO bonds and the use of \$100 million from the FY 99 budget surplus for redevelopment projects in Hartford. These projects, called the "Six Pillars," are summarized below:

1. Adriaen's Landing Project: GO bond authorizations of \$263.8 million and \$100 million in cash are provided through the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) for these projects:
 - a. \$190 million for a convention center, including parking (PA 00-140). The 20-year bonds may not be issued after 6/30/05. Of this total, \$187 million is provided through OPM and \$3 million is provided through DECD.
 - b. \$173.8 million for Adriaen's Landing project costs (PA 00-140), composed of \$73.8 million in GO bonds, which may be issued for up to 30 years, and \$100 million in cash from the FY 99 budget surplus (originally provided by PA 98-1 (DSS) for the New England Patriots stadium.) The bonds are provided through OPM.

PA 99-241 required the legislature to review all plans and financing arrangements for the three projects and vote on the development plan. The plan, which could have been rejected by a majority vote of both legislative houses, was approved.

2. \$15 million for the Civic Center (PA 98-179; available in FY 99)
3. \$25 million for riverfront infrastructure development (PA 98-179; available as follows: \$6 million in FY 99, \$12 million in FY 00, and \$7 million in FY 02)
4. \$60 million for new housing downtown and rehabilitation, and demolition of old housing in city neighborhoods
 - a. \$35 million for housing rehabilitation and new construction projects (PA 98-179; available as follows: \$7 million in FY 00 and \$14 million in each of FY 01 and FY 02)
 - b. \$25 million for demolition and redevelopment projects (PA 98-179; available as follows: \$5 million in FY 99, \$7 million in FY 00, \$8 million in FY 01, and \$5 million in FY 02)
5. \$15 million for parking projects (PA 98-179; available as follows: \$5 million in each of FY 99, FY 00 and FY 01)
6. \$55.2 million provided through the Regional Community-Technical College System:
 - a. \$30 million for a downtown higher education center (PA 98-179, Sec. 21; available in FY 00)
 - b. \$22 million for the Capitol City Community-Technical College (SA 97-1, (J5 SS), Sec. 21(k)(5); SA 98-9, Secs. 2(d)(4) & 71; available in FY 99)
 - c. \$3.2 million for the development of consolidated facilities at the Capitol City Community-Technical College (PA 00-167, Sec 2(d); available in FY 01)

2. East Hartford: PA 00-140, "An Act Implementing The Master Development Plan For The Adriaen's Landing Project And The Stadium At Rentschler Field Project," provides \$91.2 million in 30-year GO bonds for construction of a football stadium at Rentschler Field. The state will own and operate the stadium.

3. Bridgeport: PA 98-179, "An Act Concerning Redevelopment Projects in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven," allows the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) to issue taxable or tax-exempt bonds using the tax incremental financing mechanism to fund the Steel Point Project (which includes retail, commercial and industrial development). Revenue generated in the project area by the Sales and Use Tax, the Lodgings Tax (part of the Sales and Use Tax), and the Admissions, Dues and Cabaret Taxes will be used to make debt service payments on the bonds. Total bond issuance cannot exceed the lesser of (1) \$120 million, or (2) 20% of the projected cost of the completed project. The bonds are available beginning in FY 99.

4. New Haven: PA 98-179, "An Act Concerning Redevelopment Projects in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven," allows CDA to issue up to \$28 million in bonds using the tax incremental financing mechanism for the Long Wharf Project (a shopping mall). The bonds are available beginning in FY 99.

C. Capital Equipment Purchase Fund

The Capital Equipment Purchase Fund (CEPF) was established in 1987. The state's practice at that time was for each agency to enter into lease agreements for certain types of capital equipment (such as computers) with private companies. The cost of these agreements took into account the private firm's taxable interest rate, which was substantially higher than the state's tax-exempt interest rate on bonds. An analysis of other alternatives determined that the state would be better off financially if it issued bonds to purchase such equipment outright rather than continue to lease.

Initially CEPF funding was used only for those types of capital equipment that were financed through lease agreements. However, use of the CEPF was expanded dramatically from FY 92 to FY 94 to include all capital equipment. Most executive branch agencies now use the CEPF to purchase all equipment with a life span of at least five years (PA 00-167.) The state funds these purchases by issuing GO bonds with maturities of up to five years. The CEPF is authorized by CGS Sec. 4a-9 and administered by the Office of Policy and Management.

Table 5 shows the distribution of CEPF funds by agency between FY 98 and FY 01.

D. Urban Action Program

Urban Action grants-in-aid are intended to provide funding to severely distressed municipalities and urban counties to alleviate excessively deteriorated neighborhoods and community revitalization areas with population out-migration. Under federal regulations, distressed municipalities are those which meet three of six minimum standards of physical and economic distress: 1) age of housing; 2) per capita income, 3) population lag/decline, 4) unemployment, 5) job lag/decline, and 6) poverty. HUD revises minimum requirements for each of these standards periodically. CGS Sec. 4-66c(c) requires eligible municipalities to be one of the following: (1) an economically distressed town as defined in CGS Sec. 32-9p, (2) an urban center in any plan adopted by the General Assembly pursuant to CGS Sec. 16a-30 or a targeted investment community as defined by CGS Sec. 7-545(a)(9), or (3) a town with a project which the State Bond Commission determines will help meet the goals set forth in CGS Sec. 4-66b.

The following 54 towns are eligible for Urban Action Grants in FY 01:

Ansonia	East Haven	Meriden	Plainville	Thompson
Bloomfield	East Windsor	Middletown	Plymouth	Torrington
Bridgeport	Enfield	Milford	Putnam	Vernon
Bristol	Griswold	Montville	Seymour	Voluntown
Brooklyn	Groton	Naugatuck	Shelton	Waterbury
Canterbury	Hamden	New Britain	Sprague	West Hartford
Colchester	Hampton	New Haven	Stafford	West Haven
Danbury	Hartford	New London	Stamford	Winchester
Derby	Killingly	Norwalk	Sterling	Windham
East Hampton	Lisbon	Norwich	Stratford	
East Hartford	Manchester	Plainfield	Thomaston	

Other towns which do not qualify for Urban Action grants-in-aid because they are not distressed municipalities, urban centers or public investment communities, may receive Urban Action funding for a project because the State Bond Commission determines the project will help meet the goals set forth in CGS Sec. 4-66b.

CGS Sec. 4-66c(d) indicates that economic development projects eligible for Urban Action Grant funding may include but are not limited to (1) the construction or rehabilitation of commercial, industrial and mixed use structures, and (2) the construction, reconstruction or repair of roads, accessways and other site

improvements. CGS Sec. 4-66c(b) provides the bond authorizations for Urban Action Grants to the following agencies:

Agency	Purpose
Department of Economic and Community Development	Community development projects
Department of Economic and Community Development	Housing projects
Department of Transportation	Urban mass transit
Department of Environmental Protection	Recreation development and solid waste disposal projects
Department of Social Services	Child day care projects, elderly centers, shelter facilities for victims of domestic violence, emergency shelters and related facilities for the homeless, multipurpose human resource centers and food distribution facilities
Office of Policy and Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grants-in-aid to municipalities for a pilot demonstration program to leverage private contribution for redevelopment of designated historic preservation areas 2. Grants-in-aid for urban development projects including economic and community development, transportation, environmental protection, public safety, children and families and social services projects and programs

E. Local Capital Improvement Program (LoCIP)

LoCIP is an entitlement program for municipalities that provides General Obligation bond funds for the following eligible projects, as defined in CGS Sec. 7-536(a)(4):

1. Road construction, renovation, repair or resurfacing
2. Sidewalk and pavement improvement
3. Construction, renovation, enlargement or repair of sewage treatment plants and sanitary or storm, water or sewer lines, including separation of lines
4. Public building construction other than schools, including renovation, repair, code compliance, energy conservation and fire safety projects
5. Construction, renovation, enlargement or repair of dams, bridges and flood control projects (PA 00-167 added flood control projects.)
6. Construction, renovation, enlargement or repair of water treatment or filtration plants and water mains
7. Construction, renovation or enlargement of solid waste facilities
8. Improvements to public parks
9. The preparation and revision of local capital improvement plans projected for a period of not less than five years and so prepared so as to show the general description, need and estimated cost of each individual capital improvement
10. Improvements to emergency communications systems
11. Public housing projects, including renovations and improvements and energy conservation and the development of additional housing
12. Renovations to or construction of veterans' memorial monuments
13. Improvements to information technology systems to manage the century date change effect (PA 99-66)
14. Thermal imaging systems (PA 00-167)
15. Bulky waste and landfill projects (PA 00-167)

Distributions of LoCIP funds to municipalities are calculated based on the following statutory formula (CGS Sec. 7-536(c)):

- 30% Road miles
- 25% Population density
- 25% Adjusted equalized net grand list per capita
- 20% Ratio of town population to state population
- 100% Total

Annual distributions of new LoCIP funds are deposited to municipal accounts administered by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) in March of each year. Towns may choose to expend the funds on a series of smaller projects or allow them to accumulate over a period of time for one large project. The statutes require towns to use LoCIP funds within 7 years of deposit but OPM may waive this provision if a written request is received from the town (PA 00-167.)

Towns begin the process of accessing their LoCIP funds by submitting a proposal to OPM describing a project and certifying that it is part of the town's capital improvement plan. OPM is required by statute to respond within 45 days of the submission. If approval is granted, the town may proceed to carry out the project. Because LoCIP is a reimbursement program, towns must first incur the expense for a project and/or disburse local funds before reimbursement can be requested. Reimbursement may be made in one lump sum for a smaller project or in a series of payments as successive stages of a larger project is completed.

Please [see OFA's website for a town-by-town listing LoCIP funding and projects](#). This list is periodically updated with information provided by OPM throughout the fiscal year.

F. School Construction Grants-in-Aid to Municipalities

The state's participation in assisting local school districts in financing elementary and secondary school construction projects dates back to 1945. The regular session of the General Assembly enacted the first bill that provided school construction aid based on a formula of \$150 per student or 1/3 of the total project cost (excluding site acquisition costs). The maximum allowable grant was capped at \$50,000. During the 1950's and 1960's the formula was periodically increased by increasing the per pupil grant and the eligible and capped expenditure limits. The program was also expanded to include occupational training centers, vocational-agriculture centers, and regional school districts as projects eligible to receive grants.

PA 78-352 altered the grant formula from a fixed percentage (50%) of eligible project costs to a variable percentage ranging from 40% to 80%. Each town's percentage is based on a town's property wealth as determined by its adjusted equalized net grand list per capita. PA 89-355 changed the percentage sliding scale from 40% to 80%, to 20% to 80% for all projects authorized after June 30, 1990.

The General Assembly has funded school construction grants-in-aid to municipalities with both appropriations from the General Fund and GO bond authorizations. From the program's inception in 1945 until FY 59 the grants were paid through appropriations from the General Fund. In FY 60 the financing mechanism was changed to GO bond authorizations, which continued until FY 77. Between FY 78 and FY 88, the funding was again done through appropriations from the General Fund. Then, as a result of the state's financial troubles in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the method of funding shifted back to bond authorizations. Beginning in FY 89 the principal portion of the grants was paid with bond funds, followed by the interest portion in FY 91.

Financing interest payments using bond proceeds created two problems for the state. First, paying interest with borrowed funds caused the state to pay interest costs twice: once to reimburse towns for interest paid on local bonds and a second time on the bonds it issued to pay grants to towns. Second, it created a potential conflict with the federal tax rules imposed by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on the use of tax-exempt bond proceeds.

Under IRS rules, interest payments made with tax-exempt bond proceeds are treated differently from principal payments made with the same funds. The IRS classifies interest payments as non-related working capital expenses, which are subject to specific federal tax regulations regarding the financing of working capital. These include: (1) investment restrictions on the bond proceeds; (2) separate accounting procedures; (3) yield restrictions on the General Fund or the rebate of arbitrage if the proceeds earmarked for working capital expenses are not spent by the state within six months of issuance; and (4) repayment of the tax-exempt bonds within two years after the date of issuance. The potential problem for the state arose from the fact that the grant payments for principal and interest were made from the same account, which made it difficult for the Office of the State Treasurer to ensure that the state was complying with federal tax regulations.

In 1997 the state addressed these two issues by passing two public acts. PA 97-265 remedied the potential conflict with federal tax rules by separating the state subsidy for interest on school construction projects from the overall school construction grant program. PA 97-11 (June 18 Special Session) remedied the problem of paying interest in the interest grant. Under the old system, the municipality bonded the entire construction cost of the school and the state reimbursed the municipality each year for the state's portion of the debt service (principal and interest). Under the new system, the state and municipalities are required to bond separately for their respective shares of the construction costs of each new school building project. The new system applies to projects authorized by the General Assembly on or after July 1, 1996, or for which a project application is submitted on or after July 1, 1997.

Figure 2 shows school construction bond authorizations from FY 92 to FY 01. The totals include municipal grants-in-aid for school construction, renovations, additions and magnet schools. **Figure 3** shows school construction bonding as a percent of net General Obligation bonding from FY 92 to FY 01. Please note that FY 89 through FY 91 are not included in the graphs because school construction grants-in-aid were funded partially through appropriations and partially through GO bond authorizations in these years.

Table 6 shows school construction grants-in-aid provided by the state to towns, occupational training centers, vocational-agriculture centers, and regional school districts between FY 95 and FY 99. The figures for each town include: (1) reimbursements for principal and interest made under the funding system that existed prior to July 1, 1997, and (2) payments under the funding system used after July 1, 1997.

G. Educational Technology Infrastructure Grants-in-Aid

The Educational Technology Infrastructure Grant Program is administered by the Department of Education. It was established in 1986, however no financing was provided until FY 96. The table below shows funding provided for the program:

Educational Technology Infrastructure Grant Funding	
Fiscal Year	(millions)
FY 96	\$2.4 (GO bond funds)
FY 97	\$8.0 (GO bond funds)
FY 98	\$10.0 (GO bond funds)*
FY 99	\$10.0 (GO bond funds)**
FY 00	No Funding
FY 01	\$10.0 (budget surplus)

*At least \$3 million of the total was designated for Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven.

**At least \$4 million of the total was designated for Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury.

The current program is available to local and regional school districts for the following purposes (PA 00-187):

- Wiring and connectivity
- Purchase or leasing of computers
- Interactive software
- Purchase and installation of software filters

Grant applications are evaluated based on the following criteria:

- The nature, description and systems design of the project
- The results of an assessment demonstrating the need for such a project in the community
- The degree of planning to use educational technology equipment and hardware, including the extent to which the school buildings will be capable of being linked to other schools, libraries, institutions of higher education and information networks and provisions for training of staff
- The extent to which the applicant in the development of a plan, consulted with individuals or businesses that have expertise in technology and information systems
- The relative wealth of the applicant

Between FY 96 and FY 99 the program was administered under the provisions of CGS Sec. 10-4. Grants were available to: (1) local and regional school districts, (2) regional educational service centers, (3) cooperative arrangements among one or more boards of education, and (4) endowed academies that are eligible for school building project grants. The purposes for which the funds could be used included: (1) upgrade or install wiring, including electrical wiring, cable or other distribution systems, and (2) infrastructure improvements to support telecommunications and other information transmission equipment to be used for educational purposes.

Table 7 shows grants-in-aid awarded to educational institutions from FY 95 to FY 99 under this program.

H. Bond Sales

The Office of the State Treasurer is responsible for making bond sales. Sales occur several times per year and are based on cash requirements for bond-funded projects, rather than bond allocations. For example, the Bond Commission may approve the allocation of funds for construction of an office building that will require 5 years to build. The entire allocation is not needed immediately because work on the building is done in stages: (1) the architect's design and engineer's specifications, (2) site preparation, (3) construction, and (4) interior fit-out of furniture and equipment needed by the future tenant. Payment for this work is also made in stages, so money from bond sales is needed throughout the 5-year period. The Treasurer's Office must factor the cash requirements for this project (and all other bond-funded projects) into its plans for the amount of bonds to sell.

Table 8 presents data on state bond issuance between FY 82 and FY 00.

I. Bond Ratings

All state bond issues are assigned a rating by each of the three private companies that are generally accepted as the most influential in this area: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's Service and Fitch IBCA, Inc. The ratings reflect the views of the respective rating agency on a number of factors, including the state's economic outlook, current financial position, the impact of recently enacted legislative changes, the management capacity of state government and debt issuance and authorization.

Table 9 shows state bond ratings from FY 82 to FY 00.

J. Total Debt

Table 10 shows total state debt from FY 81 to FY 00. The data is organized by the revenue source pledged to repay the debt service on the bonds.

Type of Debt	Reference for Description of Bonds
General Fund Debt	
GO – tax-supported bonds	Section 6A
GO – revenue-supported bonds	[1]
Economic Recovery Notes	[2]
UConn 2000 bonds	Section 6A
CDA Incremental Financing bonds	Section 6A (tax incremental financing)
Transportation Fund Debt	
GO – Transportation bonds	[3]
Special Tax Obligation bonds (STO)	Section 6B
Other Debt	
Revenue bonds	[4]
Unemployment compensation bonds	Section 6C, subsection 3
CDA governmental lease revenue bonds	[5]
CHEFA Child Care bonds	Section 6E, subsection 1d
Second Injury Fund revenue bonds	Section 6C, subsection 3
[1] Like tax-supported GO bonds, revenue-supported GO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the state but debt service payments are made from a revenue stream associated with the asset. For example, the revenue stream from student fees can be pledged to finance dormitory construction at state higher education institutions.	
[2] A total of \$965.71 million in General Obligation notes was issued in FY 92 to finance the cumulative FY 91 General Fund deficit. The bonds were paid off in FY 98.	
[3] Prior to the establishment of the Special Transportation Fund (STF) in 1984, transportation infrastructure improvements were financed through General Obligation bond issues. Under current law, debt service on the GO transportation bonds is paid from STF resources provided that there is sufficient funding first to pay all STO debt service.	
[4] Revenue debt includes bonds issued for the Clean Water Fund (beginning in FY 86), improvements at Bradley International Airport (beginning in FY 92) and construction of a parking garage at Bradley International Airport (beginning in FY 00). Clean Water Fund revenue bonds are described in Section 6D, Bradley International Airport bonds are described in Section 6C, subsection 1, and Bradley International Airport Parking Garage bonds are described in Section 6C, subsection 2.	
[5] In December 1994, \$9.3 million in revenue bonds was issued by the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) to fund the New Britain Government Center. Debt service on the bonds is paid from lease payments from several state agencies.	

K. Debt Service

This is the interest and principal paid by the State on the bond funds it borrowed. Bonds are usually financed over a term of 20 years. The State makes interest payments every 6 months after the bonds are issued and a portion of the principal is paid every 12 months.

Table 11 shows General Fund and Transportation Fund debt service expenditures as a percent of total budget expenditures between FY 82 and FY 01.

L. The “Special Act” Bond Bill

The internal structure of the biennial “Special Act” bond bill is very unique. It consists of the following 3 main subdivisions (PA 99-242 is used as an example. It is classified as a public act rather than a special act because two sections that amend statutory language were added to the bill.):

1. Sections 1-19: First Year of Biennium - FY 1998-99
2. Sections 20-38: Second Year of Biennium - FY 1999-2000
3. Sections 39-89: Language Changes and Cancellations

The first two subdivisions have the same section-by-section structure but are effective for different fiscal years. The table below describes the organization:

FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01	Description
Section 1	Section 20	Standardized language that indicates the total amount of new bonds authorized for state-owned facilities in the following section
Section 2	Section 21	Itemized breakdown of new bond authorizations showing (1) the state agency receiving the funds, (2) a description of the purpose for which the funds are to be spent, and (3) the amount of bond funds designated for this purpose. Example: For the Department of Public Works: Infrastructure repairs and improvements, including fire, safety and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, improvements to state-owned buildings and grounds, including energy conservation and preservation of unoccupied buildings, not exceeding \$10,000,000;
Sections 3-7	Sections 22-26	Standardized bond authorization language
Sections 8-11	Sections 27-30	Lump-sum authorization for all housing programs administered by DECD
Section 12	Section 31	Standardized language that indicates the total amount of new bonds authorized for grant-in-aid programs to municipalities and non-government entities in the following section
Section 13	Section 32	Itemized breakdown of new bond authorizations showing (1) the state agency administering the grant-in-aid program, (2) a description of the program for which the funds are to be used, and (3) the amount of bond funds designated for this purpose. Example: For the Department of Agriculture: State matching grants-in-aid to farmers for environmental compliance, including waste management facilities, compost, soil and erosion control, pesticide reduction, storage and disposal, not exceeding \$500,000;
Sections 14-19	Sections 33-38	Standardized bond authorization language

Figure 1

The Capital Budgeting Process

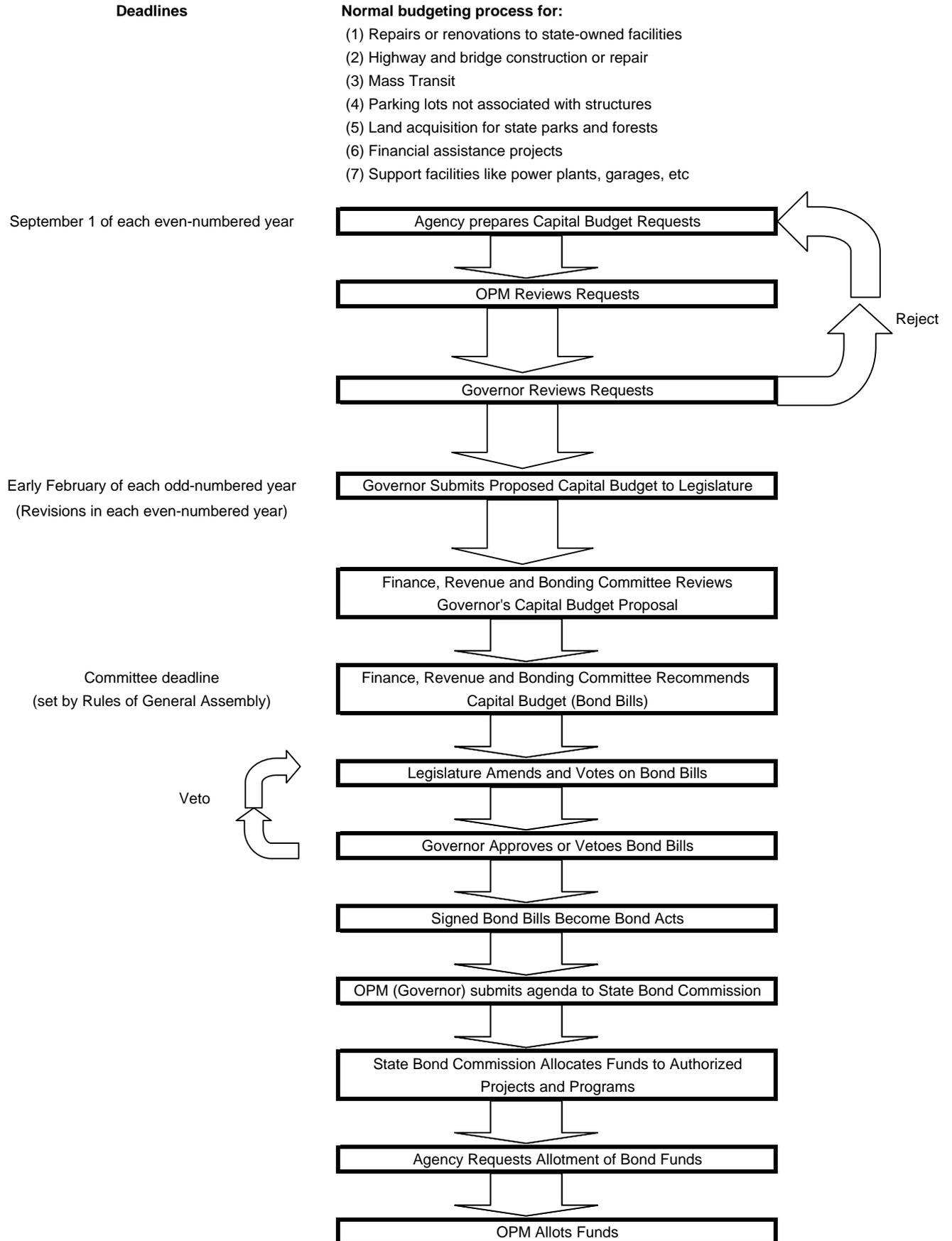


Table 1

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND AUTHORIZATIONS
Fiscal Years 1982-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Legislative Session	Total Authorizations [1]	Tax Supported		Self Liquidating	C. Water Rev. Bonds	Reductions & Cancellations (Tot. - Red.)	Net (Tot. - Red.)
1982	1981	\$172.4	\$160.7		\$11.7	\$0.0	(\$46.2)	\$126.2
1983	1982	223.0	221.1	[2]	1.9	0.0	(37.7)	185.3
1984	1983 [3]	384.2	382.3	[4]	1.9	0.0	(65.0)	319.2
1985	1984	307.8	296.9		10.9	0.0	(100.5)	207.3
1986	1985	265.8	262.2		3.5	0.0	(39.1)	226.6
1987	1986	379.0	371.6		7.4	0.0	(15.9)	363.1
1988	1987	610.5	585.0		25.5	0.0	(70.6)	539.9
1989	1988	829.3	804.2		25.2	0.0	(51.1)	778.2
1990	1989	963.9	953.3		10.6	0.0	(82.8)	881.1
1991	1990	1,442.5	1,285.1		57.4	100.0	(190.1) [5]	1,252.4
1992	1991	920.1	667.2		52.8	200.0	(236.6)	683.5
1993	1992	952.8 [6]	880.7		42.2	30.0	(317.9)	634.9
1994	1993	1,353.0	1,254.7 [7]		4.5	93.8	(247.2)	1,105.8
1995	1994	976.5	908.2		16.7	51.6	(153.9)	822.6
1996	1995	843.8	718.4 [9]		0.0	125.4	(396.0) [8]	447.8
1997	1995/96	807.4	766.4 [9]		0.0	41.0	(94.5)	712.9
1998	1997	899.9	748.6 [9]		0.0	151.3	(96.2)	803.7
1999	1997/98	1,382.2 [12]	1,298.9 [9][10][11]		0.0	83.3	(32.1)	1,350.1
2000	1999	1,711.7 [13]	1,647.1 [9]		0.0	64.6	(330.8) [14]	1,380.9
2001	1999	1,474.8 [15]	1,407.9 [9]		0.0	66.9	(70.1)	1,404.7

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] Includes \$34 million for various programs related to the June 1982 flood disaster.

[3] Does not include \$100 million in revenue bonding for Bradley International Airport.

[4] Includes \$36.3 million from the Calendar 1983, October Special Session.

[5] Includes \$130.85 million in old projects that were canceled and reauthorized.

[6] Does not include \$250,000 in General Fund Revenue Bonds for the Connecticut Marketing Authority.

[7] Includes \$252.1 million authorized for a stadium in Hartford by PA 93-1 of the September Special Session.

[8] Includes cancellation of \$251.1 million for a stadium in Hartford.

[9] Includes \$112.5 million in FY 96, \$112 million in FY 97, \$93.1 million in FY 98, \$64.3 million in FY 99, \$130.0 million in FY 00 and \$100.0 million in FY 01 for UConn 2000. The additional \$20 million was authorized in FY 01 for the UConn Waterbury campus is also included.

[10] Includes \$148 million in tax incremental financing for Steel Point Project, Bridgeport and Long Wharf Project, New Haven.

[11] Includes \$274.4 million authorized in the December 1998 Special Session for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford.

[12] Does not include \$130 million in revenue bonding for Bradley International Airport.

[13] Does not include \$20 million in revenue bonds for Bradley International Airport.

[14] Includes cancellation of \$274.4 million for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford.

[15] Does not include \$40 million in revenue bonds for Bradley International Airport.

Table 1

SPECIAL TAX OBLIGATION BOND AUTHORIZATIONS
Fiscal Years 1985-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Legislative Session	Total Authorizations [1]	Reductions & Cancellations (Tot. - Red.)	Net
1982	From FY 75 to FY 84 the Transportation Fund was included in			
1983	the General Fund and funding for transportation purposes was			
1984	provided with General Obligation bonds.			
1985	1984	\$193.1	\$0.0	\$193.1
1986	1985	415.4	0.0	415.4
1987	1986	278.6	0.0	278.6
1988	1987	345.0	0.0	345.0
1989	1988	429.9	0.0	429.9
1990	1989	655.4	0.0	655.4
1991	1990	451.3	0.0	451.3
1992	1991	419.5	0.0	419.5
1993	1992	244.1	0.0	244.1
1994	1993	204.5	32.2	172.3
1995	1993	192.3	1.7	190.6
1996	1995	173.2 [2]	0.0	173.2
1997	1995/96	189.8	0.0	189.8
1998	1997	144.8	0.0	144.8
1999	1998	186.5	0.0	186.5
2000	1999	208.0	0.0	208.0
2001	1999	204.2	0.0	204.2

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] DOT was authorized to use \$21.1 million in inactive bond funds to supplement projects planned for FY 96.

Table 2

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
General Obligation Bonds - General Fund [1]						
Legislative Management	\$0	\$350,000	\$8,500,000	\$59,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$2,000,000
Secretary of the State	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the State Treasurer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Policy and Management - Equipment (CEPF)	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0
Office of Policy and Management - Urban Action Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Policy and Management - LOCIP	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Policy and Management - Other Projects	0	20,000,000	0	1,800,000	0	1,000,000
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0	0	0	100,000	750,000	0
Department of Public Works	0	6,850,000	9,000,000	23,272,000	31,445,000	57,450,000
Department of Public Safety (including Fire Prevention)	500,000	706,000	2,820,000	7,535,000	1,045,000	3,288,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	0	60,000	0	0	300,000
Military Department	0	1,971,000	279,550	1,300,000	3,414,000	4,150,000
Department of Agriculture	200,000	500,000	5,990,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Department of Environmental Protection	14,320,000	16,350,000	33,275,000	28,350,000	37,770,000	95,000,000
Connecticut Historical Commission	0	500,000	0	0	50,000	637,000
Dept. of Econ. and Com. Devel. - Housing	44,500,000	35,500,000	38,000,000	40,000,000	44,700,000	79,000,000
Dept of Econ and Com Devel - Economic Assistance	14,050,000	17,000,000	20,350,000	17,250,000	25,600,000	29,950,000
Connecticut Innovations, Inc.	0	1,000,000	7,000,000	0	0	0
Department of Public Health	9,000,000	726,500	0	250,000	100,000	200,000
Department of Mental Retardation	2,510,000	2,625,000	7,898,000	8,112,000	12,318,667	5,654,000
Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	0	0	5,288,650	6,944,000	3,174,000	4,865,000
Department of Social Services	0	100,000	1,050,000	2,350,000	2,250,000	3,500,000
Department of Education - School Construction [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - Renovations, Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - Magnet Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - Targeted Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - School for the Deaf	0	0	55,000	545,000	100,000	907,000
Department of Education - Regional Vo-Tech	2,155,000	6,759,900	11,020,000	18,430,000	15,795,000	9,134,000
Department of Education - Ed. Telecom. Corp.	0	0	400,000	463,200	863,000	2,000,000
Department of Education - Computer technol grants	0	0	0	100,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Department of Higher Education	0	3,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	6,905,500
State Library	0	0	1,000,000	800,000	1,675,000	1,450,000
University of Connecticut	4,640,000	9,845,000	15,890,000	4,527,000	11,185,500	14,620,000
UConn Health Center	10,524,000	665,000	13,139,000	1,191,000	1,805,000	1,750,000
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	3,300,000	4,421,000	11,844,800	11,644,000	14,537,000	10,250,000
Connecticut State University System	3,400,000	6,600,000	620,000	3,793,000	255,000	4,289,000
Department of Correction	11,645,000	15,746,000	3,600,000	30,454,000	18,476,667	14,550,000
Department of Children and Families	1,175,000	1,650,000	1,050,000	10,500,000	1,416,667	1,300,000
Judicial Department	7,580,000	11,900,000	5,685,000	4,263,000	4,850,000	6,700,000
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency Reserve	2,956,000	3,682,539	4,715,115	5,582,800	6,549,500	3,751,000
Labor Department	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	28,240,000	52,690,000	170,300,000	1,845,000	0	0
Total	\$160,695,000	\$221,137,939	\$382,330,115	\$296,901,000	\$262,225,000	\$371,600,500

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] From FY 78 to FY 88 school construction funding was appropriated. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Table 2

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Plus: Hartford Convention Center (PA 93-1 Sept SS) [3]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Plus: UConn 2000 Earmarking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Previously authorized for Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Previously authorized for CSUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: TIF for Bridgeport and New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Patriots stadium [4]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total New General Obligation Bonds	\$160,695,000	\$221,137,939	\$382,330,115	\$296,901,000	\$262,225,000	\$371,600,500
Reductions & Cancellations of Prior Year Authorizations	(46,211,227)	(37,692,655)	(64,995,116)	(100,466,061)	(39,127,500)	(15,858,420)
Net General Obligation Bonds	\$114,483,773	\$183,445,284	\$317,334,999	\$196,434,939	\$223,097,500	\$355,742,080
Self-Liquidating Bonds						
University of Connecticut	\$10,000,000	\$250,000	\$525,000	\$3,290,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,250,000
UConn Health Center	650,000	0	300,000	2,905,000	900,000	1,800,000
Connecticut State University	1,020,000	1,500,000	1,050,000	4,374,000	1,468,000	1,869,000
Higher Education Department	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Regional Market	0	150,000	0	0	0	0
Contingency Reserve	0	0	0	306,000	167,000	481,000
Total Self-Liquidating Bonds	\$11,670,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,875,000	\$10,875,000	\$3,535,000	\$7,400,000
General Fund Revenue Bonds						
Environmental Protection/Clean Water Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Connecticut Marketing Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total GO Bond Authorizations	\$172,365,000	\$223,037,939	\$384,205,115	\$307,776,000	\$265,760,000	\$379,000,500
Special Tax Obligation Bonds - Transp. Fund						
Bureau of Finance and Administration				\$2,410,000	\$10,000,000	\$7,400,000
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations				\$162,400,000	328,100,000	184,200,000
Bureau of Aviation and Ports				2,100,000	1,400,000	3,200,000
Bureau of Public Transportation				26,200,000	20,900,000	43,700,000
Bureau of Policy and Planning				0	0	0
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve				0	55,000,000	40,100,000
Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$193,110,000	\$415,400,000	\$278,600,000
Transportation Fund Revenue Bonds						
Bradley International Airport	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Bonds	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL	\$226,153,773	\$185,345,284	\$319,209,999	\$400,419,939	\$642,032,500	\$641,742,080

[3] PA 93-1 (September Special Session) authorized \$252.1 million a stadium in Hartford. SA 95-20 canceled \$251.1 of this authorization.

[4] PA 98-1 (December Special Session) authorized \$274.4 million for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford. PA 99-241 repealed the authorization. Please see page 11 for further information.

Table 2

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
General Obligation Bonds - General Fund [1]						
Legislative Management	\$18,050,000	\$1,373,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Secretary of the State	0	0	0	1,204,000	0	0
Office of the State Treasurer	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	0
Office of Policy and Management - Equipment (CEPF)	24,000,000	18,000,000	22,050,000	26,025,000	15,000,000	0
Office of Policy and Management - Urban Action Grants	35,000,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - LOCIP	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Other Projects	25,000,000	1,300,000	0	2,150,000	4,400,000	4,750,000
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0	100,000	600,000	25,000	0	200,000
Department of Public Works	8,900,000	17,626,000	16,035,000	49,440,000	56,000,000	74,200,000
Department of Public Safety (including Fire Prevention)	8,680,000	11,431,000	25,840,000	35,489,000	0	1,000,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	11,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0
Military Department	1,180,000	4,266,650	11,100,000	3,650,000	4,670,000	1,750,000
Department of Agriculture	9,300,000	10,750,000	9,000,000	11,050,000	0	4,000,000
Department of Environmental Protection	112,165,000	120,918,000	147,575,000	219,833,000	69,185,000	46,600,000
Connecticut Historical Commission	300,000	1,798,000	200,000	100,000	0	0
Dept. of Econ. and Com. Devel. - Housing	96,000,000	101,200,000	125,000,000	97,250,000	53,000,000	54,000,000
Dept of Econ and Com Devel - Economic Assistance	43,380,000	64,006,000	65,600,000	159,702,000	109,770,000	237,600,000
Connecticut Innovations, Inc.	0	0	0	6,000,000	30,000,000	13,000,000
Department of Public Health	1,025,000	300,000	1,500,000	3,300,000	4,500,000	0
Department of Mental Retardation	9,885,000	3,875,000	7,385,000	8,838,000	2,950,000	13,975,000
Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	18,040,800	15,660,500	30,280,000	19,252,000	5,360,000	6,500,000
Department of Social Services	5,925,000	20,240,000	16,325,000	38,815,000	15,500,000	9,300,000
Department of Education - School Construction [2]	0	38,000,000	38,000,000	73,000,000	148,000,000	112,000,000
Department of Education - Renovations, Additions	0	0	0	1,600,000	0	0
Department of Education - Magnet Schools	0	0	12,000,000	600,000	8,000,000	0
Department of Education - Targeted Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - School for the Deaf	980,000	425,000	500,000	1,605,000	0	1,033,000
Department of Education - Regional Vo-Tech	10,402,000	6,679,000	7,410,000	7,800,000	3,000,000	13,413,000
Department of Education - Ed. Telecom. Corp.	0	3,565,000	850,000	0	0	0
Department of Education - Computer technol grants	2,100,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Department of Higher Education	10,167,000	9,750,000	4,375,000	2,500,000	0	0
State Library	2,250,000	6,500,000	3,900,000	5,400,000	2,300,000	500,000
University of Connecticut	23,102,800	19,129,600	27,361,000	69,907,000	6,540,000	26,105,000
UConn Health Center	7,580,000	5,628,000	4,469,000	41,819,000	2,265,000	45,710,000
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	12,707,900	37,788,800	7,065,000	16,216,000	10,420,000	5,185,000
Connecticut State University System	7,640,200	13,567,000	28,595,000	70,490,000	10,465,000	22,082,000
Department of Correction	59,974,750	196,890,000	266,965,000	242,200,000	53,190,000	38,100,000
Department of Children and Families	7,467,250	5,740,000	16,309,000	9,840,000	3,000,000	8,720,000
Judicial Department	11,280,000	3,600,000	3,750,000	17,830,000	3,000,000	93,362,000
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.	0	0	0	0	900,000	2,289,000
Contingency Reserve	12,494,300	21,086,404	17,236,000	11,146,000	8,805,000	4,296,000
Labor Department	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$584,977,000	\$804,192,954	\$953,275,000	\$1,285,076,000	\$667,220,000	\$880,670,000

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] From FY 78 to FY 88 school construction funding was appropriated. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Table 2

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Plus: Hartford Convention Center (PA 93-1 Sept SS) [3]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Plus: UConn 2000 Earmarking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Previously authorized for Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Previously authorized for CSUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: TIF for Bridgeport and New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Patriots stadium [4]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total New General Obligation Bonds	\$584,977,000	\$804,192,954	\$953,275,000	\$1,285,076,000	\$667,220,000	\$880,670,000
Reductions & Cancellations of Prior Year Authorizations	(70,596,190)	(51,106,681)	(82,779,847)	(190,056,968)	(236,565,123)	(317,943,517)
Net General Obligation Bonds	\$514,380,810	\$753,086,273	\$870,495,153	\$1,095,019,032	\$430,654,877	\$562,726,483
Self-Liquidating Bonds						
University of Connecticut	\$2,702,300	\$2,500,000	\$3,919,000	\$12,500,000	\$27,632,000	\$24,188,000
UConn Health Center	300,000	715,000	1,885,000	0	0	0
Connecticut State University	11,074,000	20,074,000	4,447,000	44,454,000	25,072,000	17,763,000
Higher Education Department	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency Reserve	1,423,700	1,861,000	357,000	470,000	128,000	204,000
Total Self-Liquidating Bonds	\$25,500,000	\$25,150,000	\$10,608,000	\$57,424,000	\$52,832,000	\$42,155,000
General Fund Revenue Bonds						
Environmental Protection/Clean Water Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$30,000,000
Connecticut Marketing Authority	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
Total Revenue Bonds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$30,250,000
Total GO Bond Authorizations	\$610,477,000	\$829,342,954	\$963,883,000	\$1,442,500,000	\$920,052,000	\$953,075,000
Special Tax Obligation Bonds - Transp. Fund						
Bureau of Finance and Administration	\$11,413,300	\$10,788,000	\$48,598,000	\$11,588,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations	254,226,000	369,072,000	461,980,000	289,645,000	331,500,000	133,500,000
Bureau of Aviation and Ports	916,000	1,700,000	612,000	3,032,000	700,000	2,035,000
Bureau of Public Transportation	19,760,000	21,300,000	50,000,000	86,900,000	42,000,000	40,000,000
Bureau of Policy and Planning	27,655,700	2,500,000	10,000,000	25,200,000	0	0
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve	31,000,000	24,500,000	84,200,000	34,900,000	45,265,000	62,600,000
Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds	\$344,971,000	\$429,860,000	\$655,390,000	\$451,265,000	\$419,465,000	\$244,135,000
Transportation Fund Revenue Bonds						
Bradley International Airport	100,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Bonds	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GRAND TOTAL	\$984,851,810	\$1,208,096,273	\$1,536,493,153	\$1,703,708,032	\$1,102,951,877	\$879,266,483

[3] PA 93-1 (September Special Session) authorized \$252.1 million a stadium in Hartford. SA 95-20 canceled \$251.1 of this authorization.

[4] PA 98-1 (December Special Session) authorized \$274.4 million for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford. PA 99-241 repealed the authorization. Please see page 11 for further information.

Table 2

	FY 94	FY 95 with revisions	FY 96	FY 97 with revisions	FY 98	FY 99 with revisions
General Obligation Bonds - General Fund [1]						
Legislative Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,200	\$0
Secretary of the State	500,000	750,000	525,000	500,000	900,000	750,000
Office of the State Treasurer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Policy and Management - Equipment (CEPF)	9,490,000	4,300,000	17,500,000	11,800,000	16,200,000	10,800,000
Office of Policy and Management - Urban Action Grants	16,800,000	16,500,000	7,000,000	85,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - LOCIP	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Other Projects	31,650,000	9,000,000	67,950,000	25,550,000	21,138,000	3,000,000
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0	0	643,000	815,000	1,000,000	500,000
Department of Public Works	63,695,000	93,350,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	29,000,000	21,000,000
Department of Public Safety (including Fire Prevention)	6,966,000	34,200,000	9,270,000	14,051,650	10,529,680	6,400,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	0	830,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	0
Military Department	2,930,000	4,820,000	1,980,000	5,300,000	7,550,000	1,050,000
Department of Agriculture	5,500,000	6,000,000	8,500,000	3,500,000	1,400,000	3,900,000
Department of Environmental Protection	99,800,000	107,520,000	45,980,000	57,600,000	87,849,583	85,000,000
Connecticut Historical Commission	500,000	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Dept. of Econ. and Com. Devel. - Housing	28,000,000	36,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000
Dept of Econ and Com Devel - Economic Assistance	225,725,000	173,900,000	15,500,000	30,000,000	22,200,000	46,400,000
Connecticut Innovations, Inc.	22,500,000	22,500,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	8,000,000	0
Department of Public Health	1,500,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0
Department of Mental Retardation	5,470,000	3,350,000	10,300,000	5,500,000	7,857,000	0
Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	12,200,000	21,600,000	19,002,000	17,400,000	29,020,250	10,300,000
Department of Social Services	5,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,750,000	6,000,000
Department of Education - School Construction [2]	129,100,000	138,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	176,750,000	299,810,000
Department of Education - Renovations, Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - Magnet Schools	65,590,000	21,650,000	2,600,000	7,000,000	0	0
Department of Education - Targeted Districts	0	0	0	0	0	12,500,000
Department of Education - School for the Deaf	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	1,913,000	2,890,000
Department of Education - Regional Vo-Tech	28,150,000	7,250,000	8,000,000	9,900,000	6,500,000	20,500,000
Department of Education - Ed. Telecom. Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Education - Computer technol grants	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Department of Higher Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Library	2,925,000	2,925,000	3,460,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
University of Connecticut	67,793,000	48,395,000	18,000,000	0	9,400,000	0
UConn Health Center	11,900,000	18,310,000	11,200,000	8,438,700	5,593,000	7,881,000
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	24,929,000	6,200,000	18,191,000	14,800,000	19,520,000	69,705,000
Connecticut State University System	28,968,000	14,638,600	47,391,000	57,000,000	34,142,000	41,656,500
Department of Correction	0	0	0	0	6,913,580	0
Department of Children and Families	3,689,000	16,080,000	7,800,000	1,250,000	6,300,000	5,500,000
Judicial Department	63,740,000	50,176,242	23,404,000	21,200,000	23,848,000	11,500,000
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.	1,050,000	950,000	2,665,000	1,170,000	1,200,000	6,470,000
Contingency Reserve	3,673,000	7,358,400	596,100	5,000,000	0	0
Labor Department	400,000	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,002,633,000	\$908,223,242	\$605,837,100	\$654,325,350	\$655,409,293	\$812,162,500

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] From FY 78 to FY 88 school construction funding was appropriated. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Table 2

	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
		with revisions		with revisions		with revisions
Plus: Hartford Convention Center (PA 93-1 Sept SS) [3]	\$252,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Plus: UConn 2000 Earmarking	0	0	112,542,000	112,001,000	93,146,000	64,311,000
Plus: Previously authorized for Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Previously authorized for CSUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: TIF for Bridgeport and New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	148,000,000
Plus: Patriots stadium [4]	0	0	0	0	0	274,400,000
<u>Total New General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,254,733,000	\$908,223,242	\$718,379,100	\$766,326,350	\$748,555,293	\$1,298,873,500
Reductions & Cancellations of Prior Year Authorizations	(247,200,000)	(153,893,593)	(396,000,000)	(94,505,187)	(96,200,000)	(32,134,851)
<u>Net General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,007,533,000	\$754,329,649	\$322,379,100	\$671,821,163	\$652,355,293	\$1,266,738,649
Self-Liquidating Bonds						
University of Connecticut	\$0	\$7,721,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UConn Health Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut State University	4,200,000	8,325,000	0	0	0	0
Higher Education Department	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency Reserve	327,020	629,000	0	0	0	0
<u>Total Self-Liquidating Bonds</u>	\$4,527,020	\$16,675,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund Revenue Bonds						
Environmental Protection/Clean Water Fund	\$93,800,000	\$51,600,000	\$125,400,000	\$41,000,000	\$151,300,000	\$83,300,000
Connecticut Marketing Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$93,800,000	\$51,600,000	\$125,400,000	\$41,000,000	\$151,300,000	\$83,300,000
<u>Total GO Bond Authorizations</u>	\$1,353,060,020	\$976,498,242	\$843,779,100	\$807,326,350	\$899,855,293	\$1,382,173,500
Special Tax Obligation Bonds - Transp. Fund						
Bureau of Finance and Administration	\$8,200,000	\$6,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations	155,600,000	127,100,000	107,350,000	128,400,000	90,000,000	130,000,000
Bureau of Aviation and Ports	8,985,000	10,241,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	5,200,000	2,300,000
Bureau of Public Transportation	30,200,000	26,300,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Bureau of Policy and Planning	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve	0	21,175,000	22,100,000	18,100,000	15,625,000	20,200,000
<u>Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>	\$204,485,000	\$192,316,000	\$173,150,000	\$189,800,000	\$144,825,000	\$186,500,000
Transportation Fund Revenue Bonds						
Bradley International Airport	0	0	0	0	0	130,000,000
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000,000
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$1,310,345,020	\$1,014,920,649	\$620,929,100	\$902,621,163	\$948,480,293	\$1,666,538,649

[3] PA 93-1 (September Special Session) authorized \$252.1 million a stadium in Hartford. SA 95-20 canceled \$251.1 of this authorization.

[4] PA 98-1 (December Special Session) authorized \$274.4 million for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford. PA 99-241 repealed the authorization. Please see page 11 for further information.

Table 2

	FY 00	FY 01 with revisions	Cumulative Total FY 82 - FY 01
General Obligation Bonds - General Fund [1]			
Legislative Management	\$800,000	\$0	\$105,258,200
Secretary of the State	0	0	5,129,000
Office of the State Treasurer	0	0	5,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Equipment (CEPF)	27,000,000	21,000,000	225,165,000
Office of Policy and Management - Urban Action Grants	125,000,000	125,000,000	545,300,000
Office of Policy and Management - LOCIP	30,000,000	30,000,000	390,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Other Projects	173,960,000	3,921,000	396,569,000
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0	0	4,733,000
Department of Public Works	20,000,000	20,000,000	655,263,000
Department of Public Safety (including Fire Prevention)	6,700,075	2,300,000	188,751,405
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	0	23,290,000
Military Department	300,000	1,300,000	62,961,200
Department of Agriculture	2,250,000	1,000,000	96,840,000
Department of Environmental Protection	137,650,000	141,150,000	1,703,890,583
Connecticut Historical Commission	300,000	300,000	5,285,000
Dept. of Econ. and Com. Devel. - Housing	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,010,150,000
Dept of Econ and Com Devel - Economic Assistance	89,000,000	144,000,000	1,550,983,000
Connecticut Innovations, Inc.	0	10,000,000	158,000,000
Department of Public Health	0	0	24,401,500
Department of Mental Retardation	4,000,000	4,000,000	126,502,667
Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	20,750,000	21,750,000	267,387,200
Department of Social Services	5,000,000	6,000,000	157,105,000
Department of Education - School Construction [2]	376,800,000	454,000,000	2,243,460,000
Department of Education - Renovations, Additions	0	0	1,600,000
Department of Education - Magnet Schools	0	0	117,440,000
Department of Education - Targeted Districts	13,100,000	13,100,000	38,700,000
Department of Education - School for the Deaf	0	0	13,953,000
Department of Education - Regional Vo-Tech	15,000,000	15,000,000	222,297,900
Department of Education - Ed. Telecom. Corp.	0	0	8,141,200
Department of Education - Computer technol grants	0	0	43,700,000
Department of Higher Education	0	0	42,697,500
State Library	3,500,000	3,500,000	52,485,000
University of Connecticut	2,000,000	20,000,000	398,440,900
UConn Health Center	4,250,000	3,400,000	207,517,700
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	47,186,773	74,854,700	420,765,973
Connecticut State University System	80,537,500	83,352,000	559,481,800
Department of Correction	10,000,000	35,000,000	1,003,704,997
Department of Children and Families	34,000,000	14,500,000	157,286,917
Judicial Department	62,000,000	20,500,000	450,168,242
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,694,000
Contingency Reserve	0	0	118,928,158
Labor Department	0	0	400,000
Transportation	0	0	0
Total	\$1,298,084,348	\$1,275,927,700	\$14,082,903,041

[1] Figures show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions and cancellations appear separately.

[2] From FY 78 to FY 88 school construction funding was appropriated. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Table 2

	FY 00	FY 01 with revisions	Cumulative Total FY 82 - FY 01
Plus: Hartford Convention Center (PA 93-1 Sept SS) [3]	\$0	\$0	\$252,100,000
Plus: UConn 2000 Earmarking	130,000,000	100,000,000	612,000,000
Plus: Previously authorized for Hartford	214,000,000	27,000,000	241,000,000
Plus: Previously authorized for CSUS	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Plus: TIF for Bridgeport and New Haven	0	0	148,000,000
Plus: Patriots stadium [4]	0	0	274,400,000
<u>Total New General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,647,084,348	\$1,407,927,700	\$15,620,403,041
Reductions & Cancellations of Prior Year Authorizations	(330,824,817)	(70,094,242)	(2,674,251,995)
<u>Net General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,316,259,531	\$1,337,833,458	\$12,946,151,046
Self-Liquidating Bonds			
University of Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$98,477,300
UConn Health Center	0	0	9,455,000
Connecticut State University	0	0	146,690,000
Higher Education Department	0	0	11,000,000
Regional Market	0	0	150,000
Contingency Reserve	0	0	6,353,720
<u>Total Self-Liquidating Bonds</u>	\$0	\$0	\$272,126,020
General Fund Revenue Bonds			
Environmental Protection/Clean Water Fund	\$64,600,000	\$66,900,000	\$1,007,900,000
Connecticut Marketing Authority	0	0	250,000
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$64,600,000	\$66,900,000	\$1,008,150,000
<u>Total GO Bond Authorizations</u>	\$1,711,684,348	\$1,474,827,700	\$16,900,679,061
Special Tax Obligation Bonds - Transp. Fund			
Bureau of Finance and Administration	\$6,400,000	\$6,400,000	\$149,697,300
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations	130,000,000	130,000,000	3,513,073,000
Bureau of Aviation and Ports	17,200,000	10,300,000	74,421,000
Bureau of Public Transportation	34,000,000	34,000,000	611,260,000
Bureau of Policy and Planning	0	0	68,355,700
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve	20,410,000	23,491,000	518,666,000
<u>Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>	\$208,010,000	\$204,191,000	\$4,935,473,000
Transportation Fund Revenue Bonds			
Bradley International Airport	20,000,000	40,000,000	390,000,000
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$20,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$390,000,000
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$1,608,869,531	\$1,648,924,458	\$19,551,900,066

[3] PA 93-1 (September Special Session) authorized \$252.1 million a stadium in Hartford. SA 95-20 canceled \$251.1 of this authorization.

[4] PA 98-1 (December Special Session) authorized \$274.4 million for the Patriots stadium project in Hartford. PA 99-241 repealed the authorization. Please see page 11 for further information.

Table 3

STATE BOND COMMISSION ALLOCATIONS
Fiscal Years 1982-2000
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Transportation Special Tax Obligation Bonds
1982	\$196.1	
1983	195.5 [1]	[2]
1984	298.5	
1985	187.8	\$193.1
1986	238.7	415.4
1987	291.1	278.6
1988	432.3	344.9
1989	469.9	787.9 [3]
1990	925.0	748.7 [4]
1991	684.7	0.0
1992	830.2	419.5
1993	890.3	244.1
1994	762.8	204.5
1995	980.7	190.6
1996	555.3	183.2
1997	606.3	180.7
1998	751.8	193.8
1999	769.2	186.5
2000	743.3	208.0

[1] Does not include \$100 million in revenue bonding for Bradley International Airport.

[2] From FY 75 to FY 84 the Transportation Fund was included in the General Fund and funding for transportation purposes was provided with General Obligation bonds.

[3] A total of \$358 million was authorized and allocated in FY 89.

[4] A total of \$451.3 million was authorized and allocated in FY 90.

Table 4

STATE DEBT LIMITATION
Fiscal Years 1982-2001

Fiscal Year	Statutory Debt Limitation [1] (\$ 000)	Aggregate Indebtedness (Adjusted) [2] (\$ 000)	Margin (\$ 000)	Indebtedness as Percent of Debt Limitation
1982	7,670,663	2,205,213	5,465,450	28.7
1983	8,606,735	2,151,086	6,455,649	25.0
1984	9,798,643	2,151,083	7,647,560	22.0
1985	10,720,098	2,113,333	8,606,765	19.7
1986	13,118,713	2,018,563	11,100,150	15.4
1987	14,143,453	1,831,558	12,311,895	12.9
1988	15,404,219	1,776,208	13,628,011	11.5
1989	17,541,103	2,388,707	15,152,396	13.6
1990	19,458,209	2,906,132	16,552,077	14.9
1991	21,315,279	3,089,903	18,225,376	14.5
1992	21,315,279	3,673,170	17,642,109	17.2
1993	7,176,000	5,787,197	1,388,803	80.6
1994	8,967,040	7,720,809	1,246,231	86.1
1995	10,169,920	8,529,758	1,640,162	83.9
1996	10,496,160	8,596,566	1,899,594	81.9
1997	10,534,880	8,928,457	1,606,423	84.8
1998	10,905,280	9,069,716	1,835,564	83.2
1999 [3]	11,578,400	9,446,584	2,131,816	81.6
2000	12,521,280	10,547,655	1,973,625	84.2
2001	12,967,840	11,189,658	1,778,182	86.3

[1] For years from 1975-1992 Section 3-21 CGS stipulated that when issuing debt (principally bonds and notes) they could not exceed 4.5 times the total General Fund tax receipts during the previous fiscal year which ended not less than three or more than fifteen calendar months prior to such issuance. For years beginning after 1992 Section 3-21 CGS amended, set forth the debt limit as 1.6 times the total general fund tax receipts for the fiscal year in which any such authorization will become effective, as estimated by the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, and Bonds at the General Assembly in accordance with Section 2-35 CGS.

[2] In computing adjusted aggregate indebtedness for comparison with the debt limitation Sections 3-21 provided for the following additions and deductions to the total debt outstanding:

Additions:

1. Bonds and notes guaranteed by state

Deductions:

1. Revenue (tax) anticipation notes
2. Refunding or replacing indebtedness
3. Bond anticipation notes
4. Obligations payable solely from revenues of a particular public improvement
5. Aggregate value of cash and securities in debt retirement funds of the state to be used to meet principal of debt outstanding
6. All amounts certified by Secretary of Office of Policy and Management as estimated payments on account of the costs of any public improvement to be reimbursed to the state by the Federal Govt. and to be used to pay principal

[3] Includes Patriots stadium project in Hartford (December 1998 Special Session).

Table 5

Distribution of Capital Equipment Purchase Fund by Agency for Fiscal Years 1998-2001

The Capital Equipment Purchase Fund (CEPF) is authorized by CGS Sec. 4a-9 and has been used for the purchase of equipment with a useful life of at least 5 years. It is financed through the sale of bonds and is administered by the Office of Policy and Management.

State Agency	FY 98 Actual	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Actual
Governor's Office	\$208,800	\$11,600	\$950	\$2,850
Secretary of State	190,682	0	155,500	167,400
Elections Enforcement Commission	0	0	14,500	13,000
Freedom of Information Commission	0	0	21,500	11,500
State Properties Review Board	0	19,000	0	0
Office of the State Treasurer	81,500	78,500	28,250	104,750
Office of the Comptroller	365,000	180,000	4,500	13,500
Department of Revenue Services	262,345	261,500	251,293	269,200
Division of Special Revenue	81,200	50,200	155,675	112,876
State Insurance Purchasing Board	0	0	5,039	1,400
Office of Policy and Management	85,000	41,000	150,000	1,839,175
Department of Veterans' Affairs	754,275	50,000	462,743	574,592
Department of Administrative Services	1,442,000	140,000	341,500	391,500
Department of Information Technology	0	0	10,000	16,000
Department of Public Works	140,000	0	24,500	73,500
Attorney General	70,000	70,000	541,500	265,500
Office of Claims Commissioner	0	7,000	4,900	4,900
Division of Criminal Justice	371,774	282,000	612,500	635,500
Department of Public Safety	979,044	880,100	344,971	1,026,620
Police Officers Standards and Training Council	51,600	51,600	153,850	98,800
Firearms Permit Examiners	15,000	0	0	0
Military Department	259,796	117,364	216,500	104,000
Commission on Fire Prevention and Control	125,125	99,325	166,000	260,500
Department of Consumer Protection	0	0	104,412	148,412
Department of Labor	86,513	84,734	172,339	108,485
Office of the Victim Advocate	0	0	21,000	8,000
Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities	75,000	62,500	41,500	94,500
Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities	37,000	68,838	4,500	13,500
Office of the Child Advocate	0	13,000	18,400	9,300
Department of Agriculture	81,500	28,500	24,100	30,300
Department of Environmental Protection	997,500	743,700	838,590	835,700
Connecticut Historical Commission	22,000	18,000	6,600	19,700
Agricultural Experiment Station	380,806	99,250	136,950	115,250
Department of Public Health	714,689	1,533,190	531,847	1,165,397
Office of Health Care Access	139,422	59,000	9,250	21,250
Office of the Medical Examiner	197,000	183,000	46,500	110,500
Department of Mental Retardation	1,753,615	398,000	4,799,264	5,946,516
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	536,658	459,743	1,094,686	1,967,161
Psychiatric Security Review Board	0	0	11,500	11,500
Department of Social Services	1,174,250	1,698,500	1,640,250	3,307,250
Department of Education	377,400	377,400	1,573,169	1,195,000
Board of Education and Services for the Blind	605,500	28,000	0	99,500
Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	0	0	34,300	8,300
State Library	142,000	150,000	510,297	458,644
Department of Higher Education	24,000	24,000	18,550	35,550
Charter Oak State College	229,500	142,000	0	42,900
Teachers' Retirement Board	0	0	2,300	1,900
Department of Correction	1,489,605	2,306,181	3,879,871	3,220,077
Board of Pardons	5,000	0	0	0
Board of Parole	153,490	123,000	22,660	23,269
Department of Children and Families	752,970	140,540	218,400	223,000
County Sheriffs	91,800	68,000	14,700	65,400
Judicial Department	3,070,397	167,298	982,452	1,518,648
Public Defender Services Commission	342,583	220,248	253,161	208,028
Judicial Review Council	5,000	0	0	0
Unallotted	6,495	0	322,281	0
TOTAL	\$18,974,834	\$11,535,811	\$21,000,000	\$27,000,000

Figure 2

School Construction Bond Authorizations* Fiscal Years 1992-2001

*Includes funding for school construction, additions, renovations and magnet schools.



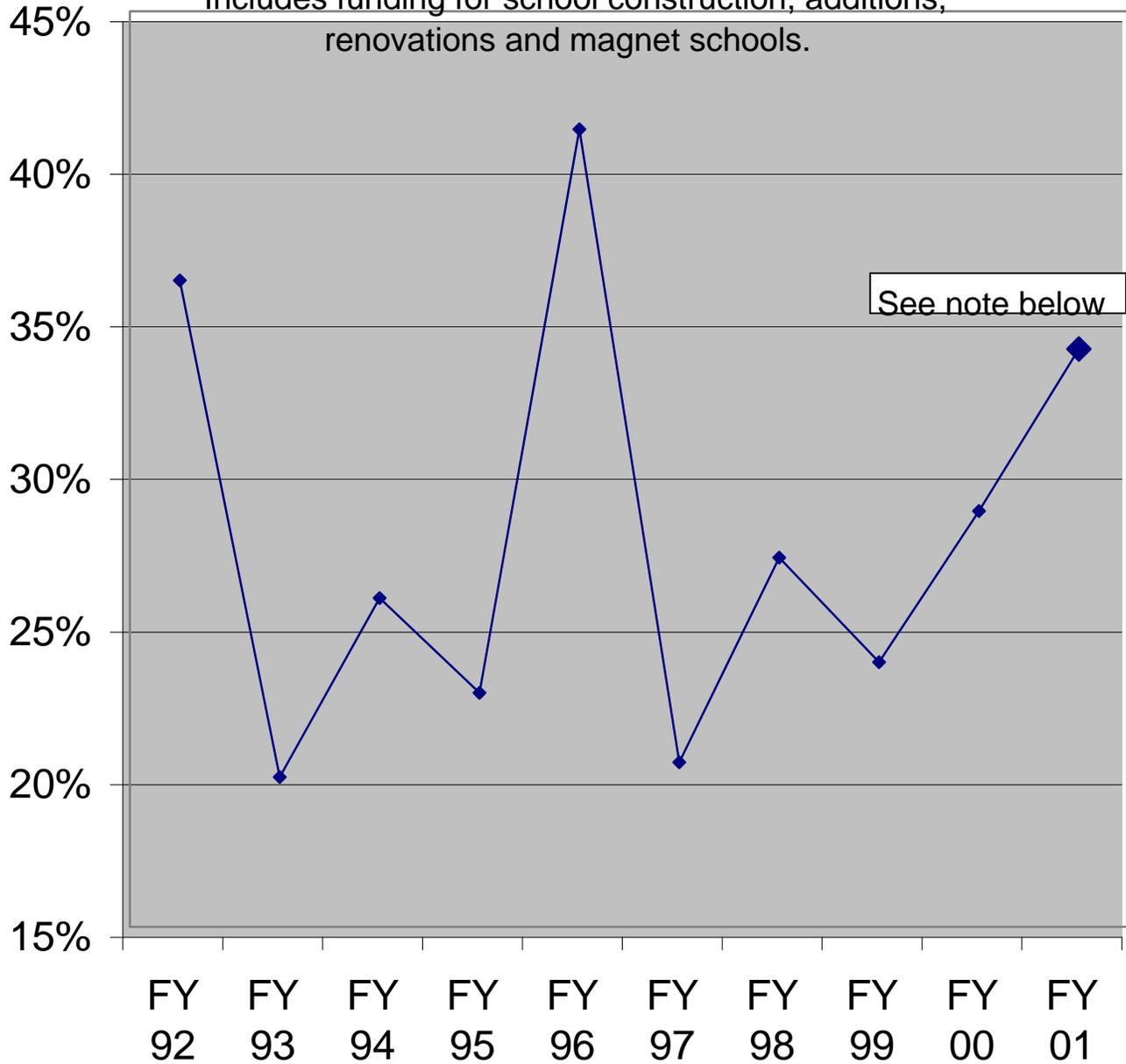
School construction grants were appropriated from FY 78 to FY 88. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Note: \$296.9 million in budget surplus was used in FY 01 in lieu of bonding.

Figure 3

School Construction* Authorizations as a Percent of Net GO Bond Authorizations Fiscal Years 1992-2001

*Includes funding for school construction, additions, renovations and magnet schools.



School construction grants were appropriated from FY 78 to FY 88. Principal payments were bonded in FY 89 and interest payments in FY 91.

Note: FY 01 figure does not reflect the use of \$296.9 million in budget surplus in lieu of bonding.

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 99

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
STATE WIDE TOTAL	140,501,019	154,424,546	147,884,041	173,321,430	266,684,137
ANDOVER	29,444	28,569	27,694	26,819	25,944
ANSONIA	227,484	218,636	284,138	766,728	1,673,599
ASHFORD	291,639	778,984	205,460	193,021	187,243
AVON	1,009,217	1,589,293	1,048,087	978,604	1,178,876
BARKHAMSTED	228,066	220,239	182,968	162,726	182,556
BERLIN	1,140,459	1,145,914	1,033,740	898,277	1,732,582
BETHANY	6,845	6,847	34,571	174,489	243,282
BETHEL	1,564,354	1,548,003	1,577,444	1,914,842	1,760,266
BLOOMFIELD	258,054	214,716	188,328	622,506	328,414
BOLTON	567,153	536,141	493,511	476,719	493,535
BOZRAH	337,779	332,863	636,123	446,144	430,602
BRANFORD	1,040,301	992,200	940,612	900,312	2,883,644
BRIDGEPORT	6,305,933	4,193,399	3,808,880	5,134,653	4,080,517
BRISTOL	2,255,181	2,078,893	1,992,924	2,112,646	8,964,547
BROOKFIELD	110,481	105,449	100,760	96,047	881,172
BROOKLYN	359,715	670,311	966,817	875,559	888,723
CANAAN	0	0	0	21,886	0
CANTERBURY	774,962	744,854	714,709	685,046	650,250
CANTON	312,874	308,330	368,685	362,197	356,879
CHAPLIN	410,125	397,647	385,169	372,691	376,872
CHESHIRE	455,598	739,026	1,176,574	1,148,567	992,634
CHESTER	223,722	201,355	220,095	187,669	133,585
CLINTON	1,996,682	982,690	1,031,317	1,130,851	852,657
COLCHESTER	2,030,119	1,957,877	1,907,237	2,484,039	2,296,936
COLEBROOK	62,980	60,516	58,052	55,588	81,866
COLUMBIA	312,766	521,907	672,127	700,518	680,551
CORNWALL	102,820	99,544	99,225	103,227	99,473
COVENTRY	542,402	525,230	415,791	335,911	2,665,128
CROMWELL	441,083	431,311	393,434	458,657	1,067,774
DANBURY	2,051,626	1,792,467	1,733,109	1,675,167	1,602,302
DARIEN	161,638	106,172	551,167	630,164	2,641,476
DEEP RIVER	0	0	544	1,756,365	429,316
DERBY	261,954	453,619	395,236	382,390	369,544
EASTFORD	87,474	83,499	84,764	82,480	94,069
EAST GRANBY	243,080	181,213	174,574	169,214	355,263
EAST HADDAM	842,265	791,056	752,076	863,390	1,080,596
EAST HAMPTON	1,526,843	1,663,194	1,596,958	1,534,415	1,474,533
EAST HARTFORD	1,234,985	640,778	936,555	1,185,519	2,173,123
EAST HAVEN	964,841	942,950	882,395	877,188	4,932,545
EAST LYME	85,021	137,692	276,027	740,701	4,356,636
EASTON	314,022	302,716	299,852	330,253	301,112
EAST WINDSOR	253,075	311,455	518,262	513,542	565,732
ELLINGTON	764,184	654,354	418,896	381,259	2,775,722
ENFIELD	49,796	5,209,891	2,540,190	2,552,996	3,220,919
ESSEX	299,487	298,482	285,411	274,742	245,207
FAIRFIELD	959,052	662,321	614,185	1,363,003	2,424,439
FARMINGTON	675,401	649,229	719,923	925,745	1,366,758
FRANKLIN	299,427	276,444	266,775	263,066	250,470
GLASTONBURY	1,137,676	519,381	962,159	1,048,065	827,127
GRANBY	982,414	1,021,668	935,457	924,537	1,660,911
GREENWICH	213,878	160,536	88,662	118,211	2,566,203
GRISWOLD	2,810,992	2,605,276	2,503,470	2,562,114	2,222,559
GROTON	988,512	845,353	737,974	709,881	877,680
GUILFORD	1,483,472	1,451,808	1,542,270	1,517,143	1,852,904
HAMDEN	1,610,996	2,039,626	1,977,405	2,206,506	9,040,278
HAMPTON	151,123	530,861	288,609	279,736	270,863
HARTFORD	4,008,036	5,314,141	4,465,970	12,695,058	34,572,655

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 99

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
HARTLAND	145,889	135,421	130,967	116,493	461,259
HEBRON	233,016	218,379	249,011	250,115	778,447
KILLINGLY	1,748,781	1,692,726	1,631,692	1,716,336	1,865,443
LEBANON	3,487,858	745,717	853,244	921,935	925,303
LEDYARD	288,129	569,653	426,191	568,767	486,123
LISBON	369,350	178,382	384,168	326,229	409,905
LITCHFIELD	398,033	390,179	371,384	453,877	60,798
MADISON	343,088	257,689	244,488	215,445	265,160
MANCHESTER	814,139	1,435,564	1,553,769	859,078	1,358,264
MANSFIELD	955,318	691,269	660,734	664,831	2,901,655
MARLBOROUGH	108,739	94,923	90,080	82,791	78,105
MERIDEN	2,852,816	2,112,669	2,433,669	4,770,908	11,464,546
MIDDLETOWN	1,286,650	2,932,460	4,250,315	2,547,310	2,476,655
MILFORD	1,164,580	1,871,324	1,821,012	1,691,674	2,433,941
MONROE	648,930	618,082	611,635	1,540,259	1,121,476
MONTVILLE	1,579,554	1,500,167	1,280,230	1,504,307	1,491,699
NAUGATUCK	1,989,647	1,837,056	1,790,875	1,869,868	1,488,142
NEW BRITAIN	6,226,826	6,012,074	6,250,940	6,047,323	6,878,664
NEW CANAAN	209,930	213,030	205,555	209,055	203,805
NEW FAIRFIELD	950,334	1,139,791	873,392	846,052	782,208
NEW HARTFORD	197,217	190,458	170,623	158,634	152,590
NEW HAVEN	4,575,910	10,060,644	12,363,891	7,691,378	1,860,910
NEWINGTON	96,281	199,786	142,605	285,708	2,755,697
NEW LONDON	900,856	1,696,562	1,160,619	1,112,480	1,219,660
NEW MILFORD	1,454,674	1,383,588	1,337,764	1,294,075	2,695,225
NEWTOWN	839,220	988,404	2,114,565	1,952,836	2,355,304
NORFOLK	22,222	102,419	98,656	247,353	142,030
NO. BRANFORD	205,044	194,506	187,286	487,602	500,498
NORTH CANAAN	364,769	351,832	432,573	371,518	360,412
NORTH HAVEN	521,618	502,144	482,607	392,309	829,959
NO. STONINGTON	378,100	710,831	686,277	664,988	643,700
NORWALK	740,164	674,051	670,305	1,707,880	662,069
NORWICH	456,206	367,905	702,294	474,237	5,270,338
OLD SAYBROOK	715,583	683,796	190,920	614,318	941,866
ORANGE	344,797	328,716	473,115	447,697	465,506
OXFORD	594,682	553,374	537,938	506,554	487,018
PLAINFIELD	2,558,334	2,377,600	2,410,327	2,365,406	2,777,678
PLAINVILLE	1,395,957	1,311,672	1,263,000	1,203,125	1,158,804
PLYMOUTH	243,282	1,677,374	771,347	1,256,006	807,734
POMFRET	539,337	564,016	539,562	518,816	497,946
PORTLAND	514,024	494,482	465,654	437,384	649,935
PUTNAM	1,385,567	1,330,762	1,279,510	1,182,022	1,788,685
REDDING	177,878	171,777	214,718	156,637	740,800
RIDGEFIELD	359,308	341,247	45,770	204,476	295,332
ROCKY HILL	509,654	477,514	785,193	804,186	904,065
SALEM	595,977	574,757	553,638	566,925	515,838
SALISBURY	202,808	195,470	188,132	180,794	196,053
SCOTLAND	148,475	144,278	140,082	140,968	130,160
SEYMOUR	101,432	118,180	93,096	454,669	515,748
SHARON	92,938	89,655	86,372	83,488	92,459
SHELTON	1,121,438	395,693	248,858	735,312	546,470
SHERMAN	90,983	88,284	85,800	90,424	56,469
SIMSBURY	161,732	203,190	14,472	174,476	1,244,347
SOMERS	1,241,876	1,377,376	1,329,223	1,290,302	1,253,051
SOUTHINGTON	1,255,488	1,381,496	1,331,917	1,607,740	1,184,750
SO. WINDSOR	1,242,122	1,238,016	1,184,740	5,462,892	5,672,914
SPRAGUE	57,715	54,811	14,531	145,409	2,608,185
STAFFORD	1,568,551	1,577,601	1,490,136	1,740,986	1,607,379
STAMFORD	512,808	361,281	279,406	1,206,492	1,370,533

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 99

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
STERLING	212,082	214,443	209,180	147,327	142,278
STONINGTON	614,834	584,169	560,052	533,752	3,062,214
STRATFORD	2,794,599	2,699,555	2,443,512	3,059,653	2,685,087
SUFFIELD	156,922	150,023	143,124	187,789	136,509
THOMASTON	102,988	78,915	111,444	65,374	147,641
THOMPSON	742,601	718,783	689,477	659,160	1,200,909
TOLLAND	396,397	515,120	472,920	399,633	925,152
TORRINGTON	2,714,492	2,870,737	3,120,487	3,370,492	3,042,193
TRUMBULL	357,849	366,003	190,619	233,189	605,949
UNION	0	0	0	0	36,337
VERNON	1,908,376	1,060,948	978,874	1,550,144	1,053,233
VOLUNTOWN	295,652	285,936	276,221	321,263	305,384
WALLINGFORD	928,903	1,069,539	1,369,564	2,482,640	2,562,083
WATERBURY	5,778,259	9,301,365	600,394	371,088	1,428,308
WATERFORD	807,242	532,138	499,511	498,158	729,513
WATERTOWN	865,807	869,315	1,013,077	974,927	837,049
WESTBROOK	1,157,564	1,070,348	1,033,184	996,054	964,496
WEST HARTFORD	669,530	608,237	551,807	1,197,358	2,700,493
WEST HAVEN	914,654	2,141,299	1,287,381	2,163,449	1,708,400
WESTON	51,116	51,109	701,259	476,906	871,586
WESTPORT	56,694	45,020	56,983	88,170	1,313,971
WETHERSFIELD	198,009	244,137	309,270	592,923	320,261
WILLINGTON	206,092	195,144	193,532	182,584	546,950
WILTON	622,252	613,216	567,949	634,357	2,418,035
WINCHESTER	500,906	484,164	528,960	461,620	440,998
WINDHAM	544,756	697,821	1,571,545	2,381,640	2,228,295
WINDSOR	667,609	798,842	853,709	1,115,947	870,548
WINDSOR LOCKS	55,340	403,529	298,603	368,864	464,366
WOLCOTT	291,123	229,615	209,919	391,689	862,818
WOODBRIIDGE	0	44,893	194,885	231,930	224,417
WOODSTOCK	423,387	689,805	639,077	621,187	689,413
REG. DIST. #1	100,066	136,454	65,534	111,956	325,242
REG. DIST. #4	157,432	147,399	314,012	233,510	181,360
REG. DIST. #5	1,241,937	1,322,203	1,411,357	1,412,206	1,454,072
REG. DIST. #6	211,130	408,296	154,712	156,183	213,869
REG. DIST. #7	188,280	30,160	0	234,698	4,298,282
REG. DIST. #8	410,558	436,512	370,384	327,905	404,603
REG. DIST. #9	206,179	84,435	81,560	80,632	79,001
REG. DIST. #10	1,577,722	1,506,322	1,987,667	1,550,933	1,793,056
REG. DIST. #11	130,081	124,710	69,346	112,982	107,651
REG. DIST. #12	339,745	431,214	324,017	304,572	293,698
REG. DIST. #13	462,931	487,590	1,087,954	931,771	849,906
REG. DIST. #14	342,394	309,233	280,789	428,636	375,144
REG. DIST. #15	1,070,279	1,017,311	1,138,104	1,138,630	1,367,714
REG. DIST. #16	550,519	530,327	1,171,021	1,215,478	1,248,895
REG. DIST. #17	677,635	694,120	871,434	717,560	722,860
REG. DIST. #18	112,588	97,718	92,621	86,483	109,217
REG. DIST. #19	67,861	412,595	876,322	803,269	1,145,345
HARTFORD/EAST OF THE RIVER INTERDISTRICT MAGNET SCHOOL	0	0	0	0	235,398
CREC (CAPITAL REGION EDUCATION COUNCIL)	836,675	288,775	492,091	4,928,530	478,314
EDUCATION CONNECTION	15,037	14,144	14,520	0	397,000
CES (COOPERATIVE EDUCATION SERVICE)	116,878	442,543	3,210,154	171,769	172,213

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 99

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
ACES (AREA COOPERATIVE EDUCATION SERVICE)	2,610,727	206,736	135,190	22,846	6,053,841
LEARN	194,734	1,884,601	363,748	268,942	260,246
EASTCONN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT REGIONAL EDUCATION SERVICE CENTER)	501,491	404,862	402,221	261,305	254,200
GILBERT SCHOOL	95,883	94,423	90,818	85,159	651,138
WOODSTOCK ACADEMY	1,100,075	1,818,664	1,007,729	965,265	1,056,228

Table 7

Educational Technology Infrastructure Grants to Towns or Regional Districts

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
STATE WIDE TOTAL	0	0	4,447,539	4,350,479	12,068,497
ANDOVER	0	0	0	0	68,786
ASHFORD	0	0	0	109,420	0
BETHANY	0	0	0	75,850	0
BETHEL	0	0	0	146,194	0
BLOOMFIELD	0	0	0	145,688	0
BRANFORD	0	0	0	0	169,035
BRIDGEPORT	0	0	0	111,520	1,000,000
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	145,787
BROOKFIELD	0	0	0	0	169,934
CANAAN	0	0	0	0	64,661
CANTERBURY	0	0	107,690	0	0
CANTON	0	0	0	0	155,738
CHAPLIN	0	0	0	0	85,280
CHESHIRE	0	0	0	141,490	94,499
CLINTON	0	0	146,250	0	67,947
COLCHESTER	0	0	0	76,635	0
COVENTRY	0	0	0	0	226,530
DANBURY	0	0	166,606	0	0
EAST GRANBY	0	0	0	0	31,911
EAST HADDAM	0	0	0	97,583	40,476
EAST HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	146,250
EAST HARTFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0
EAST HAVEN	0	0	166,606	0	164,582
EAST LYME	0	0	146,041	0	0
EAST WINDSOR	0	0	133,578	0	0
ELLINGTON	0	0	144,066	0	0
ENFIELD	0	0	0	144,131	0
ESSEX	0	0	159,963	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	75,098
FARMINGTON	0	0	0	146,247	127,344
GRANBY	0	0	137,940	0	0
GRISWOLD	0	0	0	0	111,520
GROTON	0	0	146,250	0	0
GUILFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0
HAMDEN	0	0	0	111,520	0
HARTFORD	0	0	0	0	1,111,300
KENT	0	0	0	111,656	0
LEBANON	0	0	96,856	0	0
LEDYARD	0	0	0	0	37,357
LISBON	0	0	0	0	166,841
LITCHFIELD	0	0	166,606	0	167,557
MADISON	0	0	127,539	0	0
MANCHESTER	0	0	0	0	111,520
MARLBOROUGH	0	0	39,655	0	80,096
MERIDEN	0	0	0	0	145,014
MIDDLETOWN	0	0	0	0	255,466
MILFORD	0	0	166,555	0	0
MONROE	0	0	0	0	169,737
MONTVILLE	0	0	101,811	0	169,941
NAUGATUCK	0	0	0	0	170,023
NEW BRITAIN	0	0	0	145,996	0
NEW CANAAN	0	0	0	0	112,290
NEW FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	138,879	0
NEW HAVEN	0	0	0	0	1,146,177
NEWINGTON	0	0	0	0	137,181
NEW LONDON	0	0	166,606	0	0
NEW MILFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0

Table 7

Educational Technology Infrastructure Grants to Towns or Regional Districts

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
NEWTOWN	0	0	0	108,830	123,223
NO. BRANFORD	0	0	0	0	111,520
NORTH CANAAN	0	0	0	69,130	0
NORTH HAVEN	0	0	0	122,777	158,895
NORWALK	0	0	146,250	0	170,023
NORWICH	0	0	166,606	0	0
ORANGE	0	0	146,250	0	0
PLAINFIELD	0	0	0	146,250	0
PLAINVILLE	0	0	76,880	0	170,023
PLYMOUTH	0	0	0	139,098	0
PORTLAND	0	0	0	72,230	0
PUTNAM	0	0	0	0	170,023
SEYMOUR	0	0	0	0	205,609
SHERMAN	0	0	0	0	71,720
SIMSBURY	0	0	0	0	47,710
SOMERS	0	0	166,246	0	0
SOUTHINGTON	0	0	162,602	0	0
SO. WINDSOR	0	0	0	92,870	0
SPRAGUE	0	0	0	0	25,220
STAFFORD	0	0	0	0	86,579
STAMFORD	0	0	0	0	170,023
STERLING	0	0	0	0	80,516
STONINGTON	0	0	0	111,520	0
STRATFORD	0	0	0	0	111,520
SUFFIELD	0	0	0	0	86,466
THOMASTON	0	0	0	0	170,023
THOMPSON	0	0	0	140,400	91,460
TOLLAND	0	0	0	0	131,703
TORRINGTON	0	0	0	0	146,250
TRUMBULL	0	0	143,928	0	169,903
UNION	0	0	0	0	32,576
VOLUNTOWN	0	0	0	0	105,188
WALLINGFORD	0	0	0	147,500	0
WATERBURY	0	0	0	0	170,023
WATERFORD	0	0	0	0	257,440
WATERTOWN	0	0	0	111,410	107,786
WEST HARTFORD	0	0	0	146,227	0
WESTPORT	0	0	70,799	0	0
WETHERSFIELD	0	0	146,250	0	111,168
WILTON	0	0	124,722	0	0
WINCHESTER	0	0	0	111,500	137,344
WINDHAM	0	0	166,606	0	0
WINDSOR	0	0	0	0	134,250
WOLCOTT	0	0	0	138,536	0
WOODBIDGE	0	0	0	116,540	0
WOODSTOCK	0	0	0	144,468	53,557
REG. DIST. #1	0	0	0	137,036	0
REG. DIST. #5	0	0	157,322	0	0
REG. DIST. #6	0	0	0	0	169,947
REG. DIST. #7	0	0	0	0	169,588
REG. DIST. #8	0	0	166,595	0	192,130
REG. DIST. #10	0	0	0	0	268,334
REG. DIST. #11	0	0	0	92,430	0
REG. DIST. #12	0	0	0	0	170,023
REG. DIST. #13	0	0	0	60,168	135,231
REG. DIST. #14	0	0	0	0	166,698
REG. DIST. #15	0	0	119,259	0	141,177

Table 7

Educational Technology Infrastructure Grants to Towns or Regional Districts

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>
CES (COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE)	0	0	166,606	0	0
THE BRIDGE ACADEMY	0	0	0	0	7,821
GILBERT SCHOOL	0	0	0	0	113,929

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Month/Year of Issue	Type of Bond	Type of Issuance	
			New	Refunding
1982	April 1982	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	75.0	
1983	August 1982	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
	October 1982	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
	March 1983	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
1984	October 1983	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
	April 1984	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	75.0	
1985	November 1984	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
	November 1984	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	125.0	
	May 1985	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	50.0	
1986	October 1985	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
1987	July 1986	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		159.5
	July 1986	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	August 1986	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	100.0	
1988	September 1987	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	125.0	
	December 1987	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	200.0	
	March 1988	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	125.0	
	June 1988	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	75.0	
1989	August 1988	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	182.7	
	October 1988	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
	November 1988	General Obligation-Taxable	185.6	
	December 1988	General Obligation-College Savings	100.0	
	February 1989	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
	March 1989	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	175.0	
	May 1989	General Obligation-College Savings	144.9	
1990	July 1989	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	178.7	
	August 1989	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.7	
	November 1989	General Obligation-College Savings	110.3	
	December 1989	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	200.0	
	January 1990	General Obligation-Taxable	71.8	
	March 1990	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	May 1990	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	250.0	
1991	July 1990	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	325.0	
	September 1990	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	200.0	
	November 1990	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	50.0	
	November 1990	General Obligation-College Savings	86.6	
	December 1990	General Obligation-Taxable	51.6	
	December 1990	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	250.0	
	January 1991	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	100.0	
	January 1991	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	32.6	

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Month/Year of Issue	Type of Bond	Type of Issuance	
			New	Refunding
	March 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	200.0	
	May 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	42.0	
	May 1991	General Obligation-College Savings	79.5	
	May 1991	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	200.0	
1992	July 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	200.0	
	August 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	319.3	
	September 1991	ERF Notes - Fixed Rate	640.7	
	September 1991	ERF Notes - Variable Rate	325.0	
	December 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	25.0	
	December 1991	General Obligation-College Savings	70.4	
	December 1991	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		47.6
	December 1991	General Obligation-Taxable	54.4	
	December 1991	Middletown Courthouse	37.3	
	January 1992	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	105.0	
	January 1992	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	32.8	
	January 1992	Special Tax Obligation (STO)		125.7
	February 1992	General Obligation-Taxable	10.9	
	March 1992	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	134.7	330.2
	May 1992	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	30.0	332.3
	May 1992	General Obligation-College Savings	61.3	
	May 1992	General Obligation-Taxable		5.6
1993	September 1992	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		216.3
	September 1992	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	275.0	
	November 1992	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	180.0	
	November 1992	General Obligation-College Savings	59.0	
	December 1992	General Obligation-Taxable	114.9	
	January 1993	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	50.0	
	January 1993	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	7.2	
	February 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		389.9
	March 1993	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	560.7	
	March 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	175.0	157.7
	May 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	65.0	
	May 1993	General Obligation-College Savings	70.0	
	June 1993	General Obligation-Taxable	60.0	
1994	July 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	175.0	
	August 1993	Unemployment Revenue Bonds	450.0	
	August 1993	Unemployment Revenue Bonds	235.0	
	August 1993	Unemployment Revenue Bonds	335.7	
	September 1993	Special Tax Obligation (STO)		254.8
	October 1993	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	175.0	
	October 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		259.1
	December 1993	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	65.0	
	December 1993	General Obligation-College Savings	56.1	
	March 1994	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
	March 1994	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	230.0	

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Month/Year of Issue	Type of Bond	Type of Issuance	
			New	Refunding
	May 1994	General Obligation-College Savings	81.4	
	June 1994	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	75.0	
	June 1994	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	5.1	
1995	August 1994	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	185.0	
	September 1994	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	200.0	
	October 1994	General Obligation-College Savings	70.0	
	October 1994	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	65.0	
	December 1994	General Obligation-Taxable	74.3	
	March 1995	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	385.0	54.1
	May 1995	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	125.0	
1996	October 1995	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	420.0	
	October 1995	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	175.0	160.6
	November 1995	Economic Recovery Notes		236.0
	February 1996	General Obligation-UCONN 2000	83.9	
	March 1996	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	80.0	48.4
	April 1996	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	300.0	61.3
	May 1996	Unemployment Revenue Bonds		222.7
	June 1996	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
1997	August 1996	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	120.0	
	October 1996	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	79.8
	October 1996	Second Injury Fund Bonds	100.0	
	November 1996	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	159.0	
	December 1996	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	71.5	
	March 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	May 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
1998	August 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	260.0	
	September 1997	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	110.0	
	September 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	24.2	
	September 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		126.8
	October 1997	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	65.0
	February 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		146.8
	March 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	220.0	
	March 1998	General Obligation-Taxable	85.0	
	April 1998	Special Tax Obligation (STO)		197.5
	June 1998	General Obligation-UCONN 2000	99.5	

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Month/Year of Issue	Type of Bond	Type of Issuance	
			New	Refunding
1999	July 1998	General Obligation-Taxable		105.4
	August 1998	Middletown Courthouse		34.4
	September 1998	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	225.0	
	October 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	230.0	
	December 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	March 1999	General Obligation-UConn 2000	79.7	
	April 1999	Clean Water Fund-Tax Exempt GO	125.0	
	May 1999	Clean Water Fund-Revenue		79.0
	June 1999	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	300.0	
2000	November 1999	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	245.0	
	November 1999	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	
	March 2000	General Obligation-UConn 2000	130.8	
	March 2000	Bradley Parking Garage Revenue	53.8	
	April 2000	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	June 2000	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	450.0	
2001 (Through Dec)	July 2000	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	125.0	
	September 2000	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	100.0	
	October 2000	Second Injury Fund Bonds	124.1	
	December 2000	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	500.0	

Table 9

**BOND RATINGS FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Fiscal Years 1982-2001**

General Obligation (GO) and Special Transportation Obligation (STO) Bonds

	Standard & Poors		Moody's		Fitch	
	<u>GO</u>	<u>STO</u>	<u>GO</u>	<u>STO</u>	<u>GO</u>	<u>STO</u>
7/81 - 11/84	AA		AA			
12/84 - 7/87	AA	AA-	AA	A		
8/87 - 2/90	AA	AA	AA	A1		
3/90 - 8/91	AA	AA-	AA	A1	AA+	
9/91 - 7/92	AA-	AA-	AA	A1	AA+	
8/92 - 3/97 [2]	AA-	AA-	AA	A1	AA+	AA-
3/97 - 10/98	AA-	AA-	Aa3	A1	AA	AA-
10/98 - 9/00 [3]	AA	AA-	Aa3	A1	AA	AA-

Source: State Treasurer's Office

Notes:

[1] Bond rating indicates general obligation bond rating:

- AAA = Best Investment grade
- AA1/AA+ = Better Investment grade
- AA = High Investment grade
- Aa3 = A subdivision of High Investment grade
- AA- = High Medium investment grade
- A = Better medium investment grade

[2] Fitch Investor Services was added beginning August 21, 1992.

[3] Includes ratings for June, 2000 GO bonds and September, 2000 STO bonds.

Table 10

**GENERAL FUND AND TRANSPORTATION FUND DEBT SERVICE
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Expenditure (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Total General Fund/ Transportation Fund Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Debt Service as a Percent of Total Budget Expenditures</u>
1982	General	\$318.9	\$2,968.6	10.7
1983	General	292.6	3,241.8	9.0
1984	General	312.9	3,624.6	8.6
1985 [1]	General	209.8	3,615.8	5.8
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>348.4</u>	<u>32.5</u>
	Combined	322.9	3,964.2	8.1
1986	General	200.3	3,962.2	5.1
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>145.3</u>	<u>451.6</u>	<u>32.2</u>
	Combined	345.6	4,413.8	7.8
1987	General	188.5	4,356.2	4.3
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>146.6</u>	<u>448.1</u>	<u>32.7</u>
	Combined	335.1	4,804.3	7.0
1988	General	201.9	4,966.6	4.1
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>138.3</u>	<u>504.3</u>	<u>27.4</u>
	Combined	340.2	5,470.9	6.2
1989	General	210.4	5,596.1	3.8
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>174.3</u>	<u>573.8</u>	<u>30.4</u>
	Combined	384.7	6,169.9	6.2
1990	General	267.6	6,374.2	4.2
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>213.1</u>	<u>625.9</u>	<u>34.0</u>
	Combined	480.7	7,000.1	6.9
1991	General	310.4 [2]	6,639.9	4.7
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>247.3</u>	<u>618.4</u>	<u>40.0</u>
	Combined	557.7	7,258.3	7.7
1992	General	413.1	7,225.2	5.7
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>277.1</u>	<u>644.2</u>	<u>43.0</u>
	Combined	690.2	7,869.4	8.8
1993	General	447.8	7,336.1	6.1
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>312.1</u>	<u>692.5</u>	<u>45.1</u>
	Combined	759.9	8,028.6	9.5
1994 [3]	General	498.6	7,904.1	6.3
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>303.4</u>	<u>721.0</u>	<u>42.1</u>
	Combined	802.0	8,625.1	9.3

Table 10

**GENERAL FUND AND TRANSPORTATION FUND DEBT SERVICE
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1982-2001**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Expenditure (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Total General Fund/ Transportation Fund Expenditures (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>Debt Service as a Percent of Total Budget Expenditures</u>
1995	General	580.7	8,616.9	6.7
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>330.3</u>	<u>757.6</u>	<u>43.6</u>
	Combined	911.0	9,374.5	9.7
1996	General	645.7	8,846.1	7.3
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>345.5</u>	<u>792.0</u>	<u>43.6</u>
	Combined	991.2	9,638.1	10.3
1997	General	725.5	9,200.0	7.9
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>358.6</u>	<u>809.2</u>	<u>44.3</u>
	Combined	1,084.1	10,009.2	10.8
1998	General	790.2 [4]	9,649.8 [4]	8.2
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>372.5</u> [5]	<u>799.2</u> [5]	<u>46.6</u>
	Combined	1,162.7	10,449.0	11.1
1999	General	848.4 [4]	10,250.8 [4]	8.3
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>379.4</u> [5][6]	<u>795.0</u> [5][6]	<u>47.7</u>
	Combined	1,227.8	11,045.8	11.1
2000	General	926.4	11,200.9	8.3
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>375.7</u> [5]	<u>818.1</u> [5]	<u>45.9</u>
	Combined	1,302.1	12,019.0	10.8
2001 (budgeted)	General	1,015.1	11,280.8	9.0
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>401.9</u>	<u>814.5</u>	<u>49.3</u>
	Combined	1,417.0	12,095.3	11.7

Footnotes

[1] PA 84-254 established the Transportation Fund from which all transportation-related debt service must be paid.

[2] The figure includes a \$39 million debt service payment in FY 91 for housing-related bonds by the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA).

[3] The General Fund and Transportation Fund totals reflect a \$10 million payment by the General Fund of transportation-related debt service.

[4] PA 97-11 (June 18 Special Session) appropriated \$40 million for debt service payments of \$20 million in FY 98 and \$20 million in FY 99. An additional \$4 million was appropriated for debt service payments on nursing home bonds issued by the Connecticut Health and Education Facilities Authority (CHEFA) and secured by a special capital reserve fund. Expenditure of these amounts is reflected in this table.

[5] PA 97-309 required the Treasurer to use any year-end balance in the Transportation Fund balance that exceeds \$20 million to reduce outstanding indebtedness or the debt service requirements of the Fund. In September 1997, \$84.9 million was used to cash defease \$80.8 million of bonds. In May 1998, \$9.8 million was used to pay debt service due in FY 99. In December 1999, \$81.8 million was used to cash defease \$84.9 million in bonds. In June 2000 the Treasurer directed that the remaining surplus of \$1.5 million will be used to pay debt service due in FY 01. PA 00-170 repeals the provision that permits balances in excess of \$20 million be directed toward debt reduction or for the payment of debt service requirements on STO bonds, and allows surplus balances to be carried forward as had been in practice prior to PA 97-309. Please note that the figures in this table do not reflect debt service for the defeased debt because payments are made from the escrow account and not the appropriated debt service account.

[6] SA 98-6 appropriated \$15 million from the FY 98 budget surplus to FY 98 Transportation Fund debt service and carried these funds forward to the FY 99 debt service appropriation. The FY 99 figures reflect this carry forward.

Table 11

**Total State Debt
Fiscal Years 1981 to 2000**

	6/30/81	6/30/82	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/86
General Fund Debt						
GO - tax supported	\$1,394,105,000	\$1,161,210,000	\$1,284,825,000	\$1,294,890,000	\$1,282,310,000	\$1,170,980,000
GO - revenue supported	120,690,000	126,560,000	246,680,000	237,900,000	230,520,000	124,895,000
Economic Recovery Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
UCONN 2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDA Incremental Financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Debt	\$1,514,795,000	\$1,287,770,000	\$1,531,505,000	\$1,532,790,000	\$1,512,830,000	\$1,295,875,000
Transportation Fund Debt						
GO - transportation	\$653,345,000	\$636,155,000	\$634,295,000	\$635,860,000	\$750,950,000	\$558,210,000
Special Tax Obligation (STO)	0	0	0	0	0	272,305,000
Total Transportation Fund Debt	\$653,345,000	\$636,155,000	\$634,295,000	\$635,860,000	\$750,950,000	\$830,515,000
Other Debt						
Revenue [1]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000
Unemployment compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDA governmental lease revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEFA Childcare bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Injury Fund revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Debt	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000
Grand Total	\$2,168,140,000	\$1,923,925,000	\$2,165,800,000	\$2,168,650,000	\$2,263,780,000	\$2,226,390,000
	6/30/87	6/30/88	6/30/89	6/30/90	6/30/91	6/30/92
General Fund Debt						
GO - tax supported	\$1,251,065,000	\$1,315,515,000	\$1,904,972,002	\$2,331,226,689	\$3,217,469,460	\$3,807,290,422
GO - revenue supported	117,670,000	109,445,000	159,887,447	161,390,241	162,626,905	168,318,912
Economic Recovery Notes	0	0	0	0	0	915,710,000
UCONN 2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDA Incremental Financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Debt	\$1,368,735,000	\$1,424,960,000	\$2,064,859,449	\$2,492,616,930	\$3,380,096,365	\$4,891,319,334
Transportation Fund Debt						
GO - transportation	\$432,400,000	\$397,455,000	\$360,318,991	\$320,198,630	\$276,303,391	\$198,565,991
Special Tax Obligation (STO)	366,000,000	681,543,187	961,928,187	1,563,380,752	1,978,615,752	2,206,665,752
Total Transportation Fund Debt	\$798,400,000	\$1,078,998,187	\$1,322,247,178	\$1,883,579,382	\$2,254,919,143	\$2,405,231,743
Other Debt						
Revenue [1]	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$99,005,000	\$101,785,000	\$200,610,000	\$304,325,000
Unemployment compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDA governmental lease revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEFA Childcare bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Injury Fund revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Debt	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$99,005,000	\$101,785,000	\$200,610,000	\$304,325,000
Grand Total	\$2,267,135,000	\$2,603,958,187	\$3,486,111,627	\$4,477,981,312	\$5,835,625,508	\$7,600,876,077
	6/30/93	6/30/94	6/30/95	6/30/96	6/30/97	6/30/98
General Fund Debt						

[1] Revenue debt includes bonds issued for the Clean Water Fund (beginning in FY 86) and improvements at Bradley International Airport (beginning in FY 92).

Table 11

**Total State Debt
Fiscal Years 1981 to 2000**

GO - tax supported	\$4,407,937,062	\$4,867,760,833	\$5,263,827,102	\$5,587,645,351	\$5,737,330,909	\$5,851,939,289
GO - revenue supported	182,111,412	178,768,584	192,893,295	197,503,295	197,005,795	177,846,278
Economic Recovery Notes	705,610,000	555,610,000	315,710,000	236,055,000	157,055,000	78,055,000
UCONN 2000	0	0	0	83,929,715	205,322,147	293,837,147
CDA Incremental Financing	0	0	11,430,000	12,105,000	38,570,000	37,740,000
Total General Fund Debt	\$5,295,658,474	\$5,602,139,417	\$5,783,860,397	\$6,117,238,361	\$6,335,283,851	\$6,439,417,714
Transportation Fund Debt						
GO - transportation	\$112,090,991	\$102,614,041	\$92,157,574	\$80,502,574	\$70,804,134	\$72,102,186
Special Tax Obligation (STO)	2,475,005,752	2,756,726,796	2,892,026,796	3,112,031,796	3,128,911,796	3,050,356,796
Total Transportation Fund Debt	\$2,587,096,743	\$2,859,340,837	\$2,984,184,370	\$3,192,534,370	\$3,199,715,930	\$3,122,458,982
Other Debt						
Revenue [1]	\$352,920,000	\$420,870,000	\$408,760,000	\$478,960,000	\$460,745,000	\$548,990,000
Unemployment compensation	0	1,020,700,000	990,700,000	911,505,000	814,505,000	689,755,000
CDA governmental lease revenue	0	0	9,275,000	9,275,000	8,890,000	8,535,000
CHEFA Childcare bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Injury Fund revenue	0	0	0	0	100,000,000	96,060,000
Total Other Debt	\$352,920,000	\$1,441,570,000	\$1,408,735,000	\$1,399,740,000	\$1,384,140,000	\$1,343,340,000
Grand Total	\$8,235,675,217	\$9,903,050,254	\$10,176,779,767	\$10,709,512,731	\$10,919,139,781	\$10,905,216,696

	6/30/99	6/30/00
General Fund Debt		
GO - tax supported	\$6,074,981,442	\$6,255,966,084
GO - revenue supported	145,261,278	131,908,099
Economic Recovery Notes	0	0
UCONN 2000	357,587,147	468,717,147
CDA Incremental Financing	36,565,000	35,340,000
Total General Fund Debt	\$6,614,394,867	\$6,891,931,330
Transportation Fund Debt		
GO - transportation	\$60,867,786	\$41,780,576
Special Tax Obligation (STO)	3,117,281,796	3,022,162,825
Total Transportation Fund Debt	\$3,178,149,582	\$3,063,943,401
Other Debt		
Revenue [1]	\$653,960,000	\$681,650,000
Unemployment compensation	544,755,000	368,985,000
CDA governmental lease revenue	8,165,000	7,775,000
CHEFA Childcare bonds	0	34,160,000
Second Injury Fund revenue	91,180,000	86,080,000
Total Other Debt	\$1,298,060,000	\$1,178,650,000
Grand Total	\$11,090,604,449	\$11,134,524,731

[1] Revenue debt includes bonds issued for the Clean Water Fund (beginning in FY 86), improvements at Bradley International Airport (beginning in FY 92) and construction of a parking garage at Bradley International Airport (beginning in FY 00).

Per Capita Debt Rankings by State

Industry sources such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. publish annual rankings of various debt ratios for the fifty states. One of these statistics compares each state's level of debt that is supported by state tax revenues, on a per capita basis. As shown in the table below, Connecticut ranks as second highest in per capita levels of debt in the nation.

Per Capita Comparison of Debt Supported by State Tax Revenues (based on 1999 data)

Rank	State	Net Tax-Supported Debt
1	Hawaii	\$3,054
2	Connecticut	\$3,052
3	Massachusetts	\$2,612
4	New York	\$2,029
5	New Jersey	\$1,804

*Net tax supported debt takes into account all debt serviced by tax revenues of the state, including General Fund debt and Transportation Fund debt. The net figure is reached by deducting any self-supporting debt, debt serviced by another unit of government, sinking funds and short-term operating debt.

Source: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Feb. 2000

Another method for comparing debt levels between states combines state and municipal debt levels. As shown in the table below, Connecticut ranks as the third highest in per capita levels of state and municipal debt.

Per Capita Comparison of State and Local Debt (based on 1996 data)

Rank	State	State and Local Debt per Capita
1	Alaska	\$11,201
2	New York	\$8,232
3	Connecticut	\$7,810
4	Delaware	\$7,597
5	Massachusetts	\$6,670

Source: CQ's State Fact Finder, 2000

The difference between these two methods is due to the fact that many states bond for items like school construction at the local level (e.g. California) rather than the state level (e.g. Connecticut). Thus a comparison that includes both state and local debt provides a more accurate picture.