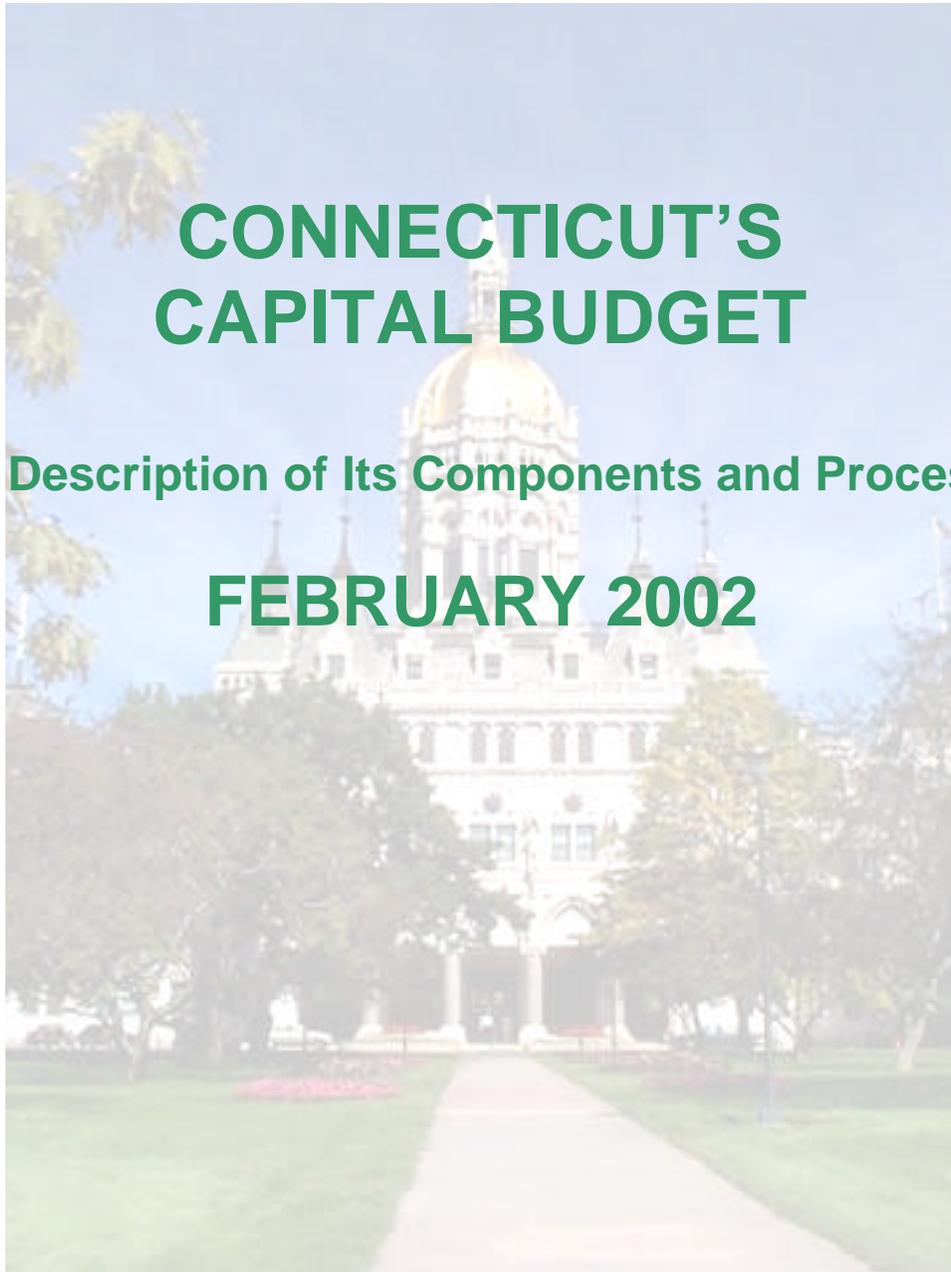


Connecticut General Assembly
OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

**CONNECTICUT'S
CAPITAL BUDGET**

A Description of Its Components and Process

FEBRUARY 2002



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.

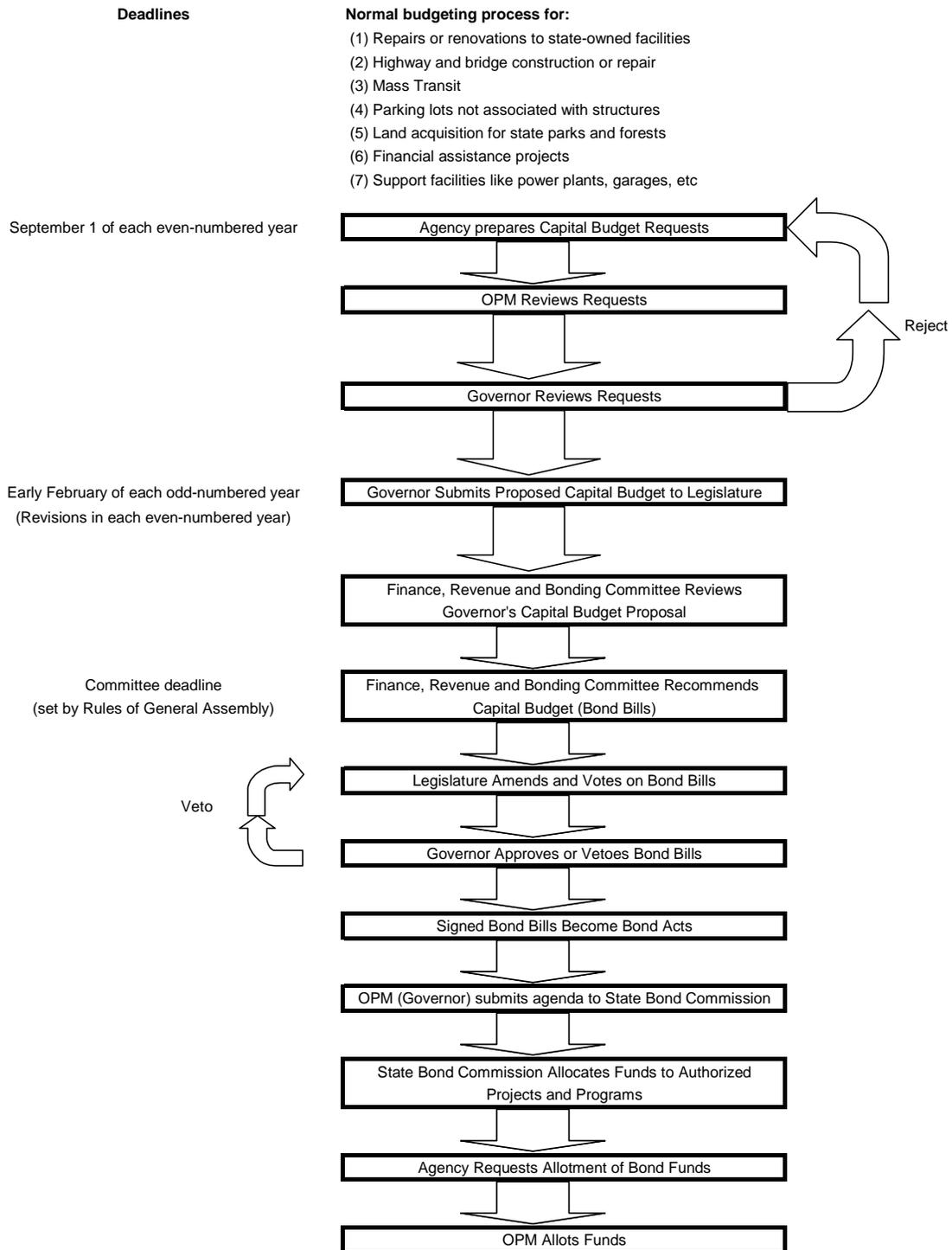
The act also contains sections that change bond authorizations passed in prior years. Language changes alter the description of the purpose for which the funds are to be spent. Revisions or cancellations may increase or decrease the amount of money authorized for a project or program. Bond funds may 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 (page 6) shows the steps in Connecticut's capital budgeting process. **Table 1** (pages 27 and 28) shows the total* amount of General Obligation (GO) and Special Tax Obligation (STO) bonds authorized by the General Assembly between FY 82 and FY 03. **Table 2** (pages 29 through 36) shows bond authorizations by fund and agency between FY 82 and FY 03. (*Tables 1 and 2 show gross authorizations for agencies. Reductions to or cancellations of prior year authorizations appear separately.)

Figure 1

The Capital Budgeting Process



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 (page 37) 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 01.

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. The Governor must approve allotments. 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 Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) administers the TIF program.

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.

PA 01-210 extends the sunset date for the TIF Program from 7/1/01 to 7/1/05.

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 Aviation and Ports in the State's Department of Transportation. The General Assembly has authorized the issuance of revenue bonds for improvements at the Airport, payable from all or a portion of the revenues generated at the Airport. Legislation passed in 2001 removed the 294 million-bond issuance cap for Bradley Airport but retained the requirement for the State Bond Commission approval of any new bond issue.

On 10/1/82 the State issued \$100 million Bradley International Airport Bonds. All of the outstanding maturities of this issue were subsequently refunded. On 3/15/01, the State issued \$213.2 million Bradley International Airport Revenue Bonds, comprised of \$194 million General Airport Revenue Bonds to fund a major terminal expansion, and \$19.2 million General Airport Refunding Bonds to refund certain 1992 Bradley bonds. As of 10/15/01 there were \$50.8 million of 1992 Bradley International Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds outstanding.

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 was a separate assessment, or surtax, paid by contributing employers. All of the outstanding bonds under this program were retired in 2001.

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, which have a final maturity of 2015.

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 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. Certificates of Participation - The State has issued certificates of participation for two projects: (1) the development of the Middletown Courthouse, and (2) the Connecticut Juvenile Training School Energy Center Project. In both cases, the State has signed a lease-purchase agreement with the developer of the project and the rental payments pledged by the State are used to securitize the issuance of the bonds. The State has treated this method of lease financing as general obligation debt. (The State also has other standard leasing arrangements for the development of courthouse facilities that are not treated as general obligation debt because the State is not a participant in the securitization of the debt.)

F. 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 10/15/01, CHFA had \$3.2 billion in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds under its Housing Mortgage Finance Program and \$19.8 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 10/15/01, CDA had \$44.7 million in outstanding SCRF-backed bonds under its Umbrella Bond Program and \$19.8 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 10/15/01, CHESLA had \$121.8 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 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 10/15/01, CHEFA had \$154.2 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 10/15/01, \$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 (CRRA) – CRRA 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 CRRA bonds have been issued and \$297.5 million were outstanding as of 10/15/01. The bonds financed the Mid Connecticut (Hartford), Wallingford and Southeastern Connecticut (Preston) resource recovery plants.

f. Assistance to Municipalities – The table below summarizes contingent liabilities undertaken by the State to assist municipalities facing budgetary deficits:

	<i>Waterbury (SA 01-1, SA 01-2)</i>	<i>West Haven (SA 92-5)</i>	<i>Bridgeport (SA 88-80, 89-23, 89-47, 90-31, 91-40)</i>	<i>Jewett City (SA 93-4)</i>
Authorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldermen may authorize, by resolution, up to \$100 million in state-guaranteed deficit funding bonds and up to \$75 million in interim notes • Financial oversight board must approve deficit funding bond issuance in advance • OPM secretary and state treasurer must approve issuance of interim notes in advance 	<p>City council majority can authorize, by resolution, up to \$35 million in state guaranteed bonds, with governor's written approval, for FY 1991 & 1992 deficits only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Council can authorize issuance of bonds & bond anticipation notes to cover up to 50% of specified fiscal year deficits until eliminated • City cannot borrow money for other purposes during emergency period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough voters must approve bonds • No dollar amount specified
Terms and Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldermen can delegate to mayor and city finance director power to set bond terms and conditions • OPM secretary and state treasurer must approve terms and conditions in advance • Maximum term – 20 years for bonds; 18 months (including renewals) for interim notes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum term – 10 years • Governor must approve any bonds with maturities greater than five years, whether or not backed by the state • City council can delegate to mayor & board of finance power to set terms & conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council can delegate to mayor power to set bond terms and conditions, subject to board's approval • City can issue 20-year bonds and 12-month notes under terms and conditions set by mayor and approved by board 	No provision
Assurances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-backed SCRF • City must use bond proceeds to repay interim notes first • City may agree not to withdraw money from SCRF that would reduce it below required minimum unless no other funds were available • City may agree not to issue more SCRF-backed bonds if they would reduce fund below minimum <p>State pledges not to limit or alter act guarantees until bonds are repaid, unless bondholders are protected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue intercept & debt service fund • State-backed SCRF • State pledges not to limit or alter guarantee until bonds are paid off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property tax intercept placed in an indenture of trust • State-backed special capital reserve fund (SCRF) for up to \$35 million • City must affirm bondholders rights and benefits and use bond proceeds to repay notes first • State advances funds appropriated to city for other purposes if it defaults on bond payments <p>State pledges not to limit or alter act until bonds are repaid, unless bondholders are protected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property tax intercept & debt service fund for obligations with terms more than 1 year • State-backed SCRF, if state treasurer approves & OPM secretary & treasurer certify that bonds cannot be sold without one • State pledges not to limit or alter act until bonds are repaid, unless bondholders are protected <p>Trustee, after written request by holders of 25% of principal of outstanding bonds, can seek (1) mandamus to enforce their rights, (2) injunction to stop unlawful acts, or (3) acts that violate their rights, or bring action on the bonds</p>

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.

G. 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. The TRA 1986 cap was the greater of \$50 per capita or \$150 million. Congress subsequently increased this amount as shown in the table below. After 2002, the volume cap will increase by an inflationary adjustment.

Private Activity Bond Unified Volume Cap			
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Per Capita Amount</u>	<u>Minimum Amount</u>	<u>Connecticut’s Cap</u>
2000	\$50.00	\$150.0 million	\$164.1 million
2001	\$62.50	\$187.5 million	\$212.8 million
2002	\$75.00	\$225.0 million	\$256.9 million

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

Statutory Percentages for Private Activity Bond Allocations			
<u>Agency</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority	60%	60.0%	
Connecticut Development Authority	15%	12.5%	
Municipalities, CT Higher Educational Supplemental Loan Authority & contingencies	<u>25%</u>	<u>27.5%</u>	
	Total	100%	100%

PA 01-7 (June Special Session) eliminates the State Private Activity Bond Commission and transfers its authority over these bonds to the State Bond Commission. This means that when the General Assembly is not in session, the Bond Commission is able to reallocate bonding authority for that year if it determines doing so is in the state's best interests.

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 2001 Legislative Session (including the November 2001 Special Session.) The Certificate stated that as of 11/15/01:

FY 02 limit on GO bonds (1.6 x FY 02 revenue estimates)	\$14,006,720,000
FY 02 net GO bond indebtedness (incl. 11/01 Special Session)	<u>\$11,599,614,199</u>
Debt incurring margin for proposed new bond authorizations	\$2,407,105,801
FY 02 net indebtedness as a percent of debt limit	82.8%
Capacity remaining before 90% limit	\$1,006,433,801

Table 4 (page 38) presents data on the state's debt limitation between FY 82 and FY 02.

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

Hartford

The Legislature has provided \$552.4 million (\$437.9 million in GO bonds and \$114.5 million in cash) for redevelopment projects in Hartford called the "Six Pillars":

Hartford Redevelopment Projects		
<u>Project</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Legislation</u>
Adriaen's Landing		
Convention Center, including parking [1]	\$190.0 million	PA 00-140
Adriaen's Landing [2]	\$188.3 million	PA 00-140 and SA 01-1 (JSS)
Civic Center [4]	\$15.0 million	PA 98-179
Riverfront Recapture [4]		
Riverfront infrastructure development	\$25.0 million	PA 98-179
Riverfront Recapture park system [3]	\$3.9 million	SA 01-2 (JSS)
Downtown Parking [4]	\$15.0 million	PA 98-179
Housing and Demolition [4]		
Housing rehabilitation and new construction projects	\$35.0 million	PA 98-179
Demolition and redevelopment projects	\$25.0 million	PA 98-179
Capitol City Community-Technical College [4]	<u>\$55.2 million</u>	see footnote [5]
Total	\$552.4 million	

[1] \$187 million in 20-year GO bonds is provided through OPM and \$3 million is provided through DECD. The bonds may not be issued after 6/30/05.

[2] \$73.8 million in 30-year GO bonds is provided through OPM; \$100 million is cash from the FY 99 budget surplus (originally provided by PA 98-1 (DSS) for the New England Patriots stadium) and \$14.5 million is cash from the FY 01 budget surplus.

[3] The project includes Riverside Park improvements, access road construction, boat launch embayment and Riverwalk North construction.

[4] The project is funded with 20-year GO bonds.

[5] \$30 million is provided by PA 98-179; \$22.0 million is provided by SA 97-1, (J5 SS) and SA 98-9; \$3.2 million is provided by PA 00-167

Legislative History of Funding for Hartford Redevelopment Projects

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 \$100 million from the FY 99 budget surplus for the Patriots stadium. 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.

SA 01-1 (June Special Session) provides \$14.5 million from the FY 01 budget surplus for costs associated with the Adriaen's Landing project. This includes \$8 million to acquire the Hartford Times Building and \$6.5 million to refurbish office space at Constitution Plaza to accommodate the relocation of Hartford city offices.

SA 01-2 (June Special Session) provides \$3.9 million for the Riverfront Recapture park system. This includes improvements to Riverside Park, access road construction, boat launch embayment and Riverwalk North construction.

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.

SA 01-2 (June Special Session) changes the language of three GO bond authorizations that were previously made to the Science Museum in East Hartford to permit the funds to be used by the City of East Hartford for road and infrastructure improvements associated with the Rentschler Field project. The total amount authorized is \$9.5 million.

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 under its own authority and back them with specified tax revenue generated in the project area (tax incremental financing). The taxes are the Sales and Use Tax, the Lodgings Tax (part of the Sales and Use Tax), and the Admissions and Dues Taxes. The total amount of bonds issued cannot exceed the lesser of (1) \$120 million, or (2) 20% of the projected cost of the completed project. The bonds are available from 7/1/98 to 7/1/05 (PA 01-210.)

PA 01-210 extends the sunset date of the tax incremental financing bonds for Bridgeport from 7/1/03 to 7/1/05.

New Haven

SA 01-2 (June Special Session) authorizes \$30 million in GO bond to provide a grant-in-aid to New Haven through the Department of Economic and Community Development. The grant is intended to fund economic development projects, including improvements to the downtown and a biotechnology corridor, and related development purposes. In addition, the act authorizes a \$5 million grant-in-aid for renovations and improvements to Tweed New Haven Airport.

PA 98-179, "An Act Concerning Redevelopment Projects in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven," allowed CDA to issue up to \$28 million in bonds using the tax incremental financing mechanism for the Long Wharf Project. SA 01-7 (June Special Session) repealed this authorization.

Torrington

SA 01-2 (June Special Session) permits the City of Torrington to receive up to \$30 million in financial assistance from existing programs administered by the Department of Economic and Community Development. The money is available between 7/1/01 and 6/30/03 and is intended to fund restoration and improvements to property in the City of Torrington. It will be provided through the Downtown Torrington Redevelopment LLC.

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 (page 39) shows the distribution of CEPF funds by agency between FY 98 and FY 02.

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 53 towns are eligible for Urban Action grants in FY 02:

Towns eligible for Urban Action Grants-in-Aid during FY 02				
Ansonia	East Haven	Middletown	Plymouth	Thompson
Beacon Falls	East Windsor	Milford	Portland	Torrington
Bloomfield	Enfield	Montville	Putnam	Vernon
Bridgeport	Griswold	Naugatuck	Seymour	Voluntown
Bristol	Groton	New Britain	Shelton	Waterbury
Canterbury	Hamden	New Haven	Sprague	West Hartford
Colchester	Hampton	New London	Stafford	West Haven
Danbury	Hartford	Norwalk	Stamford	Winchester
Derby	Killingly	Norwich	Sterling	Windham
East Hampton	Manchester	Plainfield	Stratford	
East Hartford	Meriden	Plainville	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, access ways 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. Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP)

PA 01-7 (June Special Session) establishes STEAP under the Office of Policy and Management. The program is to provide grants-in-aid to towns that: (a) do not meet the Urban Action Program criteria for being economically distressed, having an urban center or being a public investment community, and (b) have a population under 30,000. Towns may receive up to \$500,000 in any one fiscal year. The grants-in-aid may be used for the same purposes as those provided under the Urban Action Program. The program is funded with \$20 million in each of FY 02 and FY 03.

The following 110 towns are eligible for STEAP grants in FY 02:

Towns eligible for STEAP Grants-in-Aid during FY 02				
Andover	Columbia	Hebron	North Branford	Southbury
Ashford	Cornwall	Kent	North Canaan	South Windsor
Avon	Coventry	Killingworth	North Haven	Stonington
Barkhamsted	Cromwell	Lebanon	North Stonington	Suffield
Berlin	Darien	Ledyard	Old Lyme	Tolland
Bethany	Deep River	Lisbon	Old Saybrook	Union
Bethel	Durham	Litchfield	Orange	Warren
Bethlehem	Eastford	Lyme	Oxford	Washington
Bolton	East Granby	Madison	Pomfret	Waterford
Bozrah	East Haddam	Mansfield	Preston	Watertown
Branford	East Lyme	Marlborough	Prospect	Westbrook
Bridgewater	Easton	Middlebury	Redding	Weston
Brookfield	Ellington	Middlefield	Ridgefield	Westport
Brooklyn	Essex	Monroe	Rocky Hill	Wethersfield
Burlington	Farmington	Morris	Roxbury	Willington
Canaan	Franklin	New Canaan	Salem	Wilton
Canton	Goshen	New Fairfield	Salisbury	Windsor
Chaplin	Granby	New Hartford	Scotland	Windsor Locks
Cheshire	Guilford	Newington	Sharon	Wolcott
Chester	Haddam	New Milford	Sherman	Woodbridge
Clinton	Hartland	Newtown	Simsbury	Woodbury
Colebrook	Harwinton	Norfolk	Somers	Woodstock

F. Grants-in-Aid for Towns Ineligible for Urban Action or STEAP Grants-in-Aid

PA 01-7 (June Special Session) permits towns that do not qualify for either the Urban Action Program or the Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP) to apply for grants-in-aid under the provisions of the Urban Action Program during FY 02 and FY 03. The grant amount is limited to \$500,000 in any one fiscal year.

The following 6 towns are eligible for grants-in-aid under this provision in FY 02 and FY 03:

Non-Urban Act Towns eligible for \$500,000 Urban Act Grants in FY 02 and FY 03		
Fairfield	Greenwich	Trumbull
Glastonbury	Southington	Wallingford

G. 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)):

Statutory Formula for the Distribution of LoCIP Funds	
Road miles	30%
Population density	25%
Adjusted equalized net grand list per capita	25%
Ratio of town population to state population	20%
Total	100%

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.

H. 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 (page 40) shows school construction bond authorizations for school construction, renovations, additions and magnet schools, from FY 92 to FY 03. Please note that budget surplus funding for school construction in FY 00, FY 01 and FY 02 is not included. **Figure 3** (page 41) shows school construction bonding as a percent of net General Obligation bonding from FY 92 to FY 03. Please note that: (1) 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, and (2) budget surplus funding for school construction in FY 00, FY 01 and FY 02 is not included.

Budget Surplus Funding for School Construction: In addition to the bond authorizations shown in Figures 2 and 3, the General Assembly also funded school construction grants-in-aid from prior year budget surplus in FY 00, FY 01, FY 02 and FY 03. The table below summarizes the amount of GO bond authorizations and budget surplus funds provided for school construction from FY 99 to FY 03. It also shows school construction grant payments to towns.

Funding Sources for School Construction Grants-in-Aid (in Millions)						
	GO Bond Authorizations		Budget Surplus Funds	Available from prior year	Total Available from All Sources	Grant Payments to Towns
	Principal	Interest				
FY 99	\$236.8	\$63.0	\$0.0	\$3.5	\$303.3	\$266.7
FY 00	370.8	6.0	55.0	36.6	468.4	401.2
FY 01	393.0	17.0	296.6	67.2	773.8	391.8
FY 02	143.0	0.0	70.6	382.0	595.6	479.4 (est)
FY 03	450.0	0.0	47.0	116.2	613.2	601.0 (est)

Table 6 (page 42 through 44) 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 01. 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.

I. 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	Funding
FY 97	\$2.4 million GO bonds
FY 98	\$8.0 million GO bonds
FY 99	\$10.0 million GO bonds [1]
FY 00	\$10.0 million GO bonds [2]
FY 01	No Funding
FY 02	\$1.9 mil. budget surplus + \$7.5 mil. GO bonds [3]

[1] At least \$3 million of the total was designated for Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven.
[2] At least \$4 million of the total was designated for Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury.
[3] The November 2001 Special Session reduced the original \$9.4 million appropriation (from the June 2001 Special Session) by \$7.5 million and authorized \$7.5 million in GO bond funds.

The program is available to local and regional school districts for the following (CGS Sec. 10-4h):

- 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

Table 7 (pages 45 through 47) shows bonding provided to educational institutions from FY 95 to FY 01.

J. 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 (pages 48 through 51) presents data on state bond issuance between FY 82 and FY 02 (through December 2001.)

K. 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 (page 52) shows state bond ratings from FY 82 to FY 02 (through December 2001.)

L. 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 10 (pages 53 and 54) shows General Fund and Transportation Fund debt service expenditures as a percent of total budget expenditures between FY 82 and FY 03.

M. Total Debt

Table 11 (pages 55 and 56) shows total state debt as of the end of each fiscal year from FY 81 to FY 01, and as of 12/31/01. The data is organized by the revenue source pledged to repay the debt service on the bonds. The table below shows where descriptions of the types of debt listed in Table 11 can be found in this book.

Information Key to Table 11	
Type of Debt	Book Section describing the Type of Debt
General Fund Debt	
GO – tax-supported bonds	Section 6A (page 7)
GO – revenue-supported bonds	[1]
Economic Recovery Notes	[2]
UConn 2000 bonds	Section 6A (page 7)
CDA Incremental Financing bonds	Section 6A (tax incremental financing) (page 7)
Transportation Fund Debt	
GO – Transportation bonds	[3]
Special Tax Obligation bonds (STO)	Section 6B (page 8)
Other Debt	
Revenue bonds	[4]
Unemployment compensation bonds	Section 6C, subsection 3 (page 8)
CDA governmental lease revenue bonds	[5]
CHEFA Child Care bonds	Section 6F, subsection 1d (page 11)
Second Injury Fund revenue bonds	Section 6C, subsection 4 (page 9)

[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 (page 10), Bradley International Airport bonds are described in Section 6C, subsection 1 (page 8), and Bradley International Airport Parking Garage bonds are described in Section 6C, subsection 2 (page 8).

[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.

N. Per Capita and Personal Income Debt Rankings by State

Industry sources such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. publish annual rankings of various debt ratios for the fifty states. Two such statistics compare each state's level of debt that is supported by state tax revenues on a (1) per capita basis, and (2) personal income basis. As shown in the table below, Connecticut ranks highest in the nation on a per capita and third highest on a personal income basis.

Per Capita and Personal Income Comparisons of Debt Supported by State Tax Revenues [1] (based on 2000 population data and 1999 personal income data)

Rank	State	Net Tax-Supported Debt per Capita	Rank	State	Net Tax-Supported Debt as % of Personal Income
1	Connecticut	\$3,037	1	Hawaii	11.0%
2	Hawaii	\$2,987	2	Massachusetts	8.5%
3	Massachusetts	\$2,957	3	Connecticut	8.0%
4	New York	\$2,020	4	New York	6.2%
5	New Jersey	\$1,935	5	New Jersey	5.5%

[1] 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., April 2001

Another method of comparison combines state and municipal debt levels. As shown in the table below, Connecticut ranked fourth highest in per capita levels of state and municipal debt. However, when compared based on personal income levels, Connecticut is ranked seventeenth.

Per Capita and Personal Income Comparisons of State and Local Debt (based on 1997 data)

Rank	State	State and Local Debt per Capita	Rank	State	State and Local Debt per Capita as % of Personal Income
1	Alaska	\$11,651	1	Alaska	44.7%
2	New York	\$8,351	3	New York	28.5%
3	Massachusetts	\$6,791	12	Massachusetts	23.0%
4	Connecticut	\$6,623	17	Connecticut	19.8%
5	Rhode Island	\$6,499	5	Rhode Island	25.8%

Source: CQ's State Fact Finder, 2001

The difference between the two methods stems from the fact that many states bond for items like school construction on a local level (e.g. California) rather than at the state level (e.g. Connecticut). Since such items can account for a large percentage of total capital expenditures (school construction accounted for over 60% of Connecticut's total bond allocations in FY 00), a comparison that includes both state and local debt provides a more accurate picture.

O. 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

Table 1

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND AUTHORIZATIONS
Fiscal Years 1982-2003
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Legislative Session	Total Authorizations [1]	Tax Supported		Self Liquidating	C. Water Rev. Bonds	Reductions & Cancellations (Tot. - Red.)	Net
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	1993/94	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	1999/00	1,474.8 [15]	1,407.9 [9]		0.0	66.9	(70.1)	1,404.7
2002	2001	1,447.6 [16]	1,366.6 [9]		0.0	81.0	(79.9)	1,367.7
2003	2001	1,364.1	1,206.1 [9]		0.0	158.0	0.0	1,364.1

[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.

million in FY 01 for UConn 2000. The additional \$20 million was authorized in FY 01, FY 02 & FY 03 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.

[16] Includes changes made during 11/01 Special Session.

Table 1

SPECIAL TAX OBLIGATION BOND AUTHORIZATIONS
Fiscal Years 1985-2003
(\$ 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	1993/94	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	1997/98	186.5	0.0	186.5
2000	1999	208.0	0.0	208.0
2001	1999/00	204.2	0.0	204.2
2002	2001	207.9 [3]	0.0	207.9
2003	2001	196.0	0.0	196.0

[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.

[3] Includes changes made during 11/01 Special Session.

Table 2

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	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 the State Comptroller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Administrative Services	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 - Small Town 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
Office of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 (incl Fire Prevention & POST)	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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	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 Fort Trumbull Peninsula	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
<u>Total New General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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)
<u>Net General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Self-Liquidating Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total GO Bond Authorizations</u> (gross)	\$172,365,000	\$223,037,939	\$384,205,115	\$307,776,000	\$265,760,000	\$379,000,500
<u>Total GO Bond Auth.</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$126,153,773	\$185,345,284	\$319,209,999	\$207,309,939	\$226,632,500	\$363,142,080
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
Transportation Strategy Board				0	0	0
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve				0	55,000,000	40,100,000
<u>Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	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 the State Comptroller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Administrative Services	0	0	0	0	0	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 - Small Town Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
Office of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 (incl Fire Prevention & POST)	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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	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 Fort Trumbull Peninsula	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
<u>Total New General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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)
<u>Net General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Self-Liquidating Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$30,250,000
<u>Total GO Bond Authorizations</u> (gross)	\$610,477,000	\$829,342,954	\$963,883,000	\$1,442,500,000	\$920,052,000	\$953,075,000
<u>Total GO Bond Auth.</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$539,880,810	\$778,236,273	\$881,103,153	\$1,252,443,032	\$683,486,877	\$635,131,483
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
Transportation Strategy Board	0	0	0	0	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
<u>Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>	\$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
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$100,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	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 the State Comptroller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Administrative Services	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 - Small Town Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
Office of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 (incl Fire Prevention & POST)	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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	FY 94	FY 95 with revisions	FY 96	FY 97 with revisions	FY 98	FY 99 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 Fort Trumbull Peninsula	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> (gross)	\$1,353,060,020	\$976,498,242	\$843,779,100	\$807,326,350	\$899,855,293	\$1,382,173,500
<u>Total GO Bond Auth.</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$1,105,860,020	\$822,604,649	\$447,779,100	\$712,821,163	\$803,655,293	\$1,350,038,649
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
Transportation Strategy Board	0	0	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> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	FY 00	FY 01 with revisions	FY 02 includes 11/01 Special Session	FY 03	Cumulative Total FY 82 - FY 03
General Obligation Bonds - General Fund [1]					
Legislative Management	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,258,200
Secretary of the State	0	0	0	0	5,129,000
Office of the State Treasurer	0	0	0	0	5,000,000
Office of the State Comptroller	0	0	50,000,000	0	50,000,000
Department of Administrative Services	0	0	53,000,000	0	53,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Equipment (CEPF)	27,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	17,000,000	263,165,000
Office of Policy and Management - Urban Action Grants	125,000,000	125,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	825,300,000
Office of Policy and Management - Small Town Grants	0	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - LOCIP	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	450,000,000
Office of Policy and Management - Other Projects	173,960,000	3,921,000	17,600,000	3,600,000	417,769,000
Office of Information Technology	0	0	4,500,000	0	
Department of Veterans' Affairs	0	0	0	0	4,733,000
Department of Public Works	20,000,000	20,000,000	52,900,000	15,000,000	723,163,000
Department of Public Safety (incl Fire Prevention & POST)	6,700,075	2,300,000	10,000,000	0	198,751,405
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	0	0	0	23,290,000
Military Department	300,000	1,300,000	0	0	62,961,200
Department of Agriculture	2,250,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	102,840,000
Department of Environmental Protection	137,650,000	141,150,000	191,000,000	106,250,000	2,001,140,583
Connecticut Historical Commission	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	5,885,000
Dept. of Econ. and Com. Devel. - Housing	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	1,040,150,000
Dept of Econ and Com Devel - Economic Assistance	89,000,000	144,000,000	90,900,000	51,000,000	1,692,883,000
Connecticut Innovations, Inc.	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	178,000,000
Department of Public Health	0	0	12,500,000	1,000,000	37,901,500
Department of Mental Retardation	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	130,502,667
Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	20,750,000	21,750,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	279,387,200
Department of Social Services	5,000,000	6,000,000	3,500,000	0	160,605,000
Department of Education - School Construction [2]	376,800,000	410,000,000	143,000,000	450,000,000	2,792,460,000
Department of Education - Renovations, Additions	0	0	0	0	1,600,000
Department of Education - Magnet Schools	0	0	0	0	117,440,000
Department of Education - Targeted Districts	13,100,000	13,100,000	13,100,000	13,100,000	64,900,000
Department of Education - School for the Deaf	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	33,953,000
Department of Education - Regional Vo-Tech	15,000,000	15,000,000	18,200,000	15,000,000	255,497,900
Department of Education - Ed. Telecom. Corp.	0	0	0	0	8,141,200
Department of Education - Computer technol grants	0	0	7,500,000	0	51,200,000
Department of Higher Education	0	0	0	0	42,697,500
State Library	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	59,485,000
University of Connecticut	2,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	398,440,900
UConn Health Center	4,250,000	3,400,000	0	0	207,517,700
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	47,186,773	74,854,700	69,069,611	66,162,100	555,997,684
Connecticut State University System	80,537,500	83,352,000	88,551,000	95,658,000	743,690,800
Department of Correction	10,000,000	35,000,000	50,000,000	0	1,053,704,997
Department of Children and Families	34,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	175,286,917
Judicial Department	62,000,000	20,500,000	56,500,000	27,500,000	534,168,242
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	25,694,000
Contingency Reserve	0	0	0	0	118,928,158
Labor Department	0	0	0	0	400,000
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,298,084,348	\$1,231,927,700	\$1,215,620,611	\$1,101,070,100	\$16,355,593,752

[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

Bond Authorizations by Fund and Agency

	FY 00	FY 01 with revisions	FY 02 includes 11/01 Special Session	FY 03	Cumulative Total FY 82 - FY 03
Plus: Hartford Convention Center (PA 93-1 Sept SS) [3]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$252,100,000
Plus: UConn 2000 Earmarking	130,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	812,000,000
Plus: Previously authorized for Hartford	214,000,000	27,000,000	26,000,000	0	267,000,000
Plus: Previously authorized for Fort Trumbull Peninsula	0	0	20,000,000	0	20,000,000
Plus: Previously authorized for CSUS	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Plus: TIF for Bridgeport and New Haven	0	0	0	0	148,000,000
Plus: Patriots stadium [4]	0	0	0	0	274,400,000
<u>Total New General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,647,084,348	\$1,363,927,700	\$1,366,620,611	\$1,206,070,100	\$18,149,093,752
Reductions & Cancellations of Prior Year Authorizations	(330,824,817)	(70,094,242)	(79,876,870)	0	(2,754,128,865)
<u>Net General Obligation Bonds</u>	\$1,316,259,531	\$1,293,833,458	\$1,286,743,741	\$1,206,070,100	\$15,394,964,887
Self-Liquidating Bonds					
University of Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98,477,300
UConn Health Center	0	0	0	0	9,455,000
Connecticut State University	0	0	0	0	146,690,000
Higher Education Department	0	0	0	0	11,000,000
Regional Market	0	0	0	0	150,000
Contingency Reserve	0	0	0	0	6,353,720
<u>Total Self-Liquidating Bonds</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$272,126,020
General Fund Revenue Bonds					
Environmental Protection/Clean Water Fund	\$64,600,000	\$66,900,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$1,246,900,000
Connecticut Marketing Authority	0	0	0	0	250,000
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$64,600,000	\$66,900,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$1,247,150,000
<u>Total GO Bond Authorizations</u> (gross)	\$1,711,684,348	\$1,430,827,700	\$1,447,620,611	\$1,364,070,100	\$19,668,369,772
<u>Total GO Bond Auth.</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$1,380,859,531	\$1,360,733,458	\$1,367,743,741	\$1,364,070,100	\$16,914,240,907
Special Tax Obligation Bonds - Transp. Fund					
Bureau of Finance and Administration	\$6,400,000	\$6,400,000	\$29,700,000	\$29,700,000	\$209,097,300
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	3,773,073,000
Bureau of Aviation and Ports	17,200,000	10,300,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	78,921,000
Bureau of Public Transportation	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	679,260,000
Bureau of Policy and Planning	0	0	0	0	68,355,700
Transportation Strategy Board	0	0	12,000,000	0	12,000,000
Cost of Issuance & Capital Reserve	20,410,000	23,491,000	0	0	518,666,000
<u>Total Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>	\$208,010,000	\$204,191,000	\$207,900,000	\$196,000,000	\$5,339,373,000
Transportation Fund Revenue Bonds					
Bradley International Airport	20,000,000	40,000,000	0	0	390,000,000
<u>Total Revenue Bonds</u>	\$20,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$390,000,000
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u> (net of reductions/cancellations)	\$1,608,869,531	\$1,604,924,458	\$1,575,643,741	\$1,560,070,100	\$22,643,613,907

[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 1982-2001
(\$ 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	943.3	208.0
2001	956.1	204.2

[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 1982-2002

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
2002 [4]	14,006,720	11,599,614	2,407,106	82.8

[1] For years from 1975-1992 Section 3-21 CGS stipulated that when issuing debt (principally bonds and notes) the state 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 as 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 Bonding of 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).

[4] Includes November 2001 Special Session

Table 5

Distribution of Capital Equipment Purchase Fund by Agency for Fiscal Years 1998-2002

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 General Obligation 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	FY 02 Actual
Governor's Office	\$208,800	\$11,600	\$950	\$2,850	\$16,700
Secretary of State	190,682	0	155,500	167,400	99,000
Lieutenant Governor's Office	0	0	0	0	4,900
Elections Enforcement Commission	0	0	14,500	13,000	18,500
Freedom of Information Commission	0	0	21,500	11,500	0
Judicial Selection Commission	0	0	0	0	5,100
State Properties Review Board	0	19,000	0	0	8,000
Office of the State Treasurer	81,500	78,500	28,250	104,750	23,000
Office of the Comptroller	365,000	180,000	4,500	13,500	3,000
Department of Revenue Services	262,345	261,500	251,293	269,200	557,260
Division of Special Revenue	81,200	50,200	155,675	112,876	93,000
State Insurance Purchasing Board	0	0	5,039	1,400	0
Office of Policy and Management	85,000	41,000	150,000	1,839,175	1,137,293
Department of Veterans' Affairs	754,275	50,000	462,743	574,592	0
Department of Administrative Services	1,442,000	140,000	341,500	391,500	289,000
Department of Information Technology	0	0	10,000	16,000	6,500
Department of Public Works	140,000	0	24,500	73,500	227,100
Attorney General	70,000	70,000	541,500	265,500	454,000
Office of Claims Commissioner	0	7,000	4,900	4,900	0
Division of Criminal Justice	371,774	282,000	612,500	635,500	192,500
Department of Public Safety	979,044	880,100	344,971	1,026,620	1,191,975
Police Officers Standards and Training Council	51,600	51,600	153,850	98,800	171,327
Firearms Permit Examiners	15,000	0	0	0	0
Military Department	259,796	117,364	216,500	104,000	270,300
Commission on Fire Prevention and Control	125,125	99,325	166,000	260,500	178,500
Department of Consumer Protection	0	0	104,412	148,412	0
Department of Labor	86,513	84,734	172,339	108,485	75,335
Office of the Victim Advocate	0	0	21,000	8,000	5,000
Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities	75,000	62,500	41,500	94,500	134,000
Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities	37,000	68,838	4,500	13,500	36,000
Office of the Child Advocate	0	13,000	18,400	9,300	13,000
Department of Agriculture	81,500	28,500	24,100	30,300	42,100
Department of Environmental Protection	997,500	743,700	838,590	835,700	1,099,000
Connecticut Historical Commission	22,000	18,000	6,600	19,700	6,200
Department of Economic and Community Development	0	0	0	0	111,112
Agricultural Experiment Station	380,806	99,250	136,950	115,250	81,600
Department of Public Health	714,689	1,533,190	531,847	1,165,397	1,228,041
Office of Health Care Access	139,422	59,000	9,250	21,250	48,000
Office of the Medical Examiner	197,000	183,000	46,500	110,500	56,800
Department of Mental Retardation	1,753,615	398,000	4,799,264	5,946,516	890,000
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	536,658	459,743	1,094,686	1,967,161	1,812,809
Psychiatric Security Review Board	0	0	11,500	11,500	0
Department of Social Services	1,174,250	1,698,500	1,640,250	3,307,250	1,944,000
Department of Education	377,400	377,400	1,573,169	1,195,000	1,156,400
Board of Education and Services for the Blind	605,500	28,000	0	99,500	44,633
Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	0	0	34,300	8,300	0
State Library	142,000	150,000	510,297	458,644	159,200
Department of Higher Education	24,000	24,000	18,550	35,550	34,000
Charter Oak State College	229,500	142,000	0	42,900	81,500
Teachers' Retirement Board	0	0	2,300	1,900	37,000
Department of Correction	1,489,605	2,306,181	3,879,871	3,220,077	4,118,133
Board of Pardons	5,000	0	0	0	0
Board of Parole	153,490	123,000	22,660	23,269	43,501
Department of Children and Families	752,970	140,540	218,400	223,000	1,345,000
County Sheriffs	91,800	68,000	14,700	65,400	0
Judicial Department	3,070,397	167,298	982,452	1,518,648	1,200,000
Public Defender Services Commission	342,583	220,248	253,161	208,028	250,681
Judicial Review Council	5,000	0	0	0	0
Unallotted	6,495	0	322,281	0	0
TOTAL	\$18,974,834	\$11,535,811	\$21,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$21,000,000

Figure 2

School Construction Bond Authorizations* Fiscal Years 1992-2001

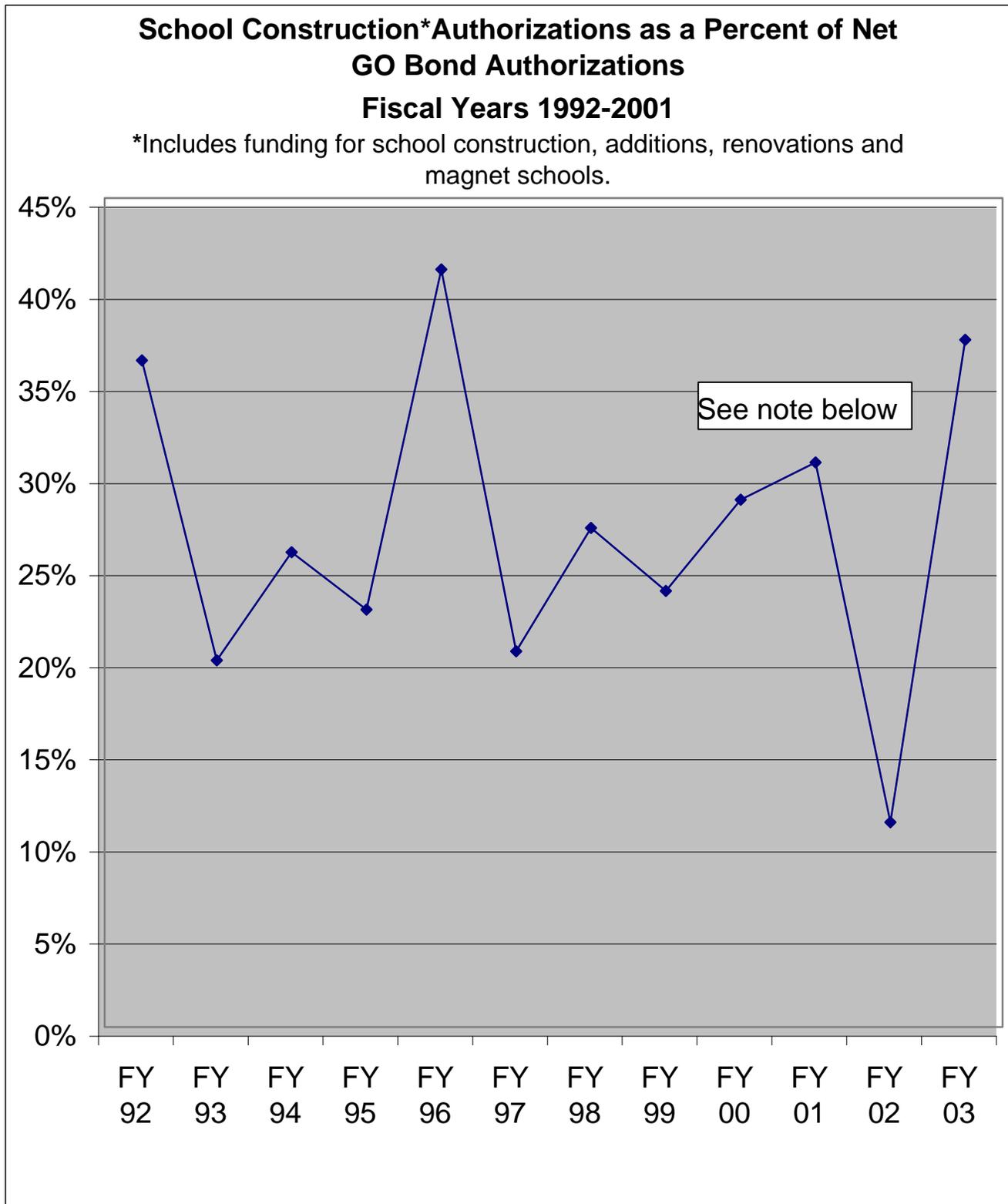
*Includes funding for school construction, additions, renovations and magnet schools.



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: Pages 21-22 describe the use of budget surplus funds for school construction from FY 00 to FY 03.

Figure 3



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: Pages 21-22 describe the use of budget surplus funds for school construction from FY 00 to FY 03.

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 01

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-00</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
STATE WIDE TOTAL	140,501,019	154,424,546	147,884,041	173,321,430	266,684,137	409,221,252	391,839,462
ANDOVER	29,444	28,569	27,694	26,819	25,944	58,882	1,187,453
ANSONIA	227,484	218,636	284,138	766,728	1,673,599	2,571,054	3,973,952
ASHFORD	291,639	778,984	205,460	193,021	187,243	177,981	173,218
AVON	1,009,217	1,589,293	1,048,087	978,604	1,178,876	1,189,226	3,120,783
BARKHAMSTED	228,066	220,239	182,968	162,726	182,556	347,282	177,816
BERLIN	1,140,459	1,145,914	1,033,740	898,277	1,732,582	1,808,133	1,315,857
BETHANY	6,845	6,847	34,571	174,489	243,282	222,916	431,607
BETHEL	1,564,354	1,548,003	1,577,444	1,914,842	1,760,266	1,052,579	827,896
BLOOMFIELD	258,054	214,716	188,328	622,506	328,414	1,305,930	605,225
BOLTON	567,153	536,141	493,511	476,719	493,535	479,753	465,706
BOZRAH	337,779	332,863	636,123	446,144	430,602	386,922	352,276
BRANFORD	1,040,301	992,200	940,612	900,312	2,883,644	1,681,965	1,450,645
BRIDGEPORT	6,305,933	4,193,399	3,808,880	5,134,653	4,080,517	5,174,754	5,530,379
BRISTOL	2,255,181	2,078,893	1,992,924	2,112,646	8,964,547	11,744,155	3,463,306
BROOKFIELD	110,481	105,449	100,760	96,047	881,172	1,140,525	2,773,170
BROOKLYN	359,715	670,311	966,817	875,559	888,723	853,835	830,424
CANAAN	0	0	0	21,886	0	0	45,270
CANTERBURY	774,962	744,854	714,709	685,046	650,250	619,609	591,634
CANTON	312,874	308,330	368,685	362,197	356,879	383,694	352,574
CHAPLIN	410,125	397,647	385,169	372,691	376,872	369,946	356,447
CHESHIRE	455,598	739,026	1,176,574	1,148,567	992,634	2,872,773	2,996,860
CHESTER	223,722	201,355	220,095	187,669	133,585	129,118	124,651
CLINTON	1,996,682	982,690	1,031,317	1,130,851	852,657	799,857	741,373
COLCHESTER	2,030,119	1,957,877	1,907,237	2,484,039	2,296,936	1,833,919	2,749,075
COLEBROOK	62,980	60,516	58,052	55,588	81,866	53,885	46,487
COLUMBIA	312,766	521,907	672,127	700,518	680,551	660,259	639,642
CORNWALL	102,820	99,544	99,225	103,227	99,473	95,692	91,910
COVENTRY	542,402	525,230	415,791	335,911	2,665,128	9,766,920	1,289,598
CROMWELL	441,083	431,311	393,434	458,657	1,067,774	378,106	116,322
DANBURY	2,051,626	1,792,467	1,733,109	1,675,167	1,602,302	1,520,189	3,038,366
DARIEN	161,638	106,172	551,167	630,164	2,641,476	3,335,750	989,548
DEEP RIVER	0	0	544	1,756,365	429,316	29,041	137,526
DERBY	261,954	453,619	395,236	382,390	369,544	356,699	344,970
EASTFORD	87,474	83,499	84,764	82,480	94,069	75,827	72,410
EAST GRANBY	243,080	181,213	174,574	169,214	355,263	168,060	153,273
EAST HADDAM	842,265	791,056	752,076	863,390	1,080,596	664,361	747,569
EAST HAMPTON	1,526,843	1,663,194	1,596,958	1,534,415	1,474,533	1,322,044	1,278,567
EAST HARTFORD	1,234,985	640,778	936,555	1,185,519	2,173,123	2,859,877	5,807,030
EAST HAVEN	964,841	942,950	882,395	877,188	4,932,545	2,603,383	3,712,966
EAST LYME	85,021	137,692	276,027	740,701	4,356,636	3,781,471	4,388,196
EASTON	314,022	302,716	299,852	330,253	301,112	286,299	318,516
EAST WINDSOR	253,075	311,455	518,262	513,542	565,732	966,388	599,064
ELLINGTON	764,184	654,354	418,896	381,259	2,775,722	1,687,134	613,945
ENFIELD	49,796	5,209,891	2,540,190	2,552,996	3,220,919	1,183,784	650,512
ESSEX	299,487	298,482	285,411	274,742	245,207	237,921	192,952
FAIRFIELD	959,052	662,321	614,185	1,363,003	2,424,439	1,327,860	1,155,648
FARMINGTON	675,401	649,229	719,923	925,745	1,366,758	1,092,307	1,094,427
FRANKLIN	299,427	276,444	266,775	263,066	250,470	240,599	230,706
GLASTONBURY	1,137,676	519,381	962,159	1,048,065	827,127	4,924,298	7,719,796
GRANBY	982,414	1,021,668	935,457	924,537	1,660,911	7,316,259	1,544,335
GREENWICH	213,878	160,536	88,662	118,211	2,566,203	3,017,215	953,933
GRISWOLD	2,810,992	2,605,276	2,503,470	2,562,114	2,222,559	1,810,811	1,740,892
GROTON	988,512	845,353	737,974	709,881	877,680	920,268	1,101,154
GUILFORD	1,483,472	1,451,808	1,542,270	1,517,143	1,852,904	1,580,821	2,595,252
HAMDEN	1,610,996	2,039,626	1,977,405	2,206,506	9,040,278	10,128,606	3,402,278
HAMPTON	151,123	530,861	288,609	279,736	270,863	215,889	207,016
HARTFORD	4,008,036	5,314,141	4,465,970	12,695,058	34,572,655	63,318,605	42,993,025
HARTLAND	145,889	135,421	130,967	116,493	461,259	103,216	99,817
HEBRON	233,016	218,379	249,011	250,115	778,447	5,560,335	1,742,089
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	44,365	44,365
KILLINGLY	1,748,781	1,692,726	1,631,692	1,716,336	1,865,443	1,745,546	2,822,003
LEBANON	3,487,858	745,717	853,244	921,935	925,303	847,477	754,090
LEDYARD	288,129	569,653	426,191	568,767	486,123	1,552,528	3,861,402
LISBON	369,350	178,382	384,168	326,229	409,905	295,467	281,304
LITCHFIELD	398,033	390,179	371,384	453,877	60,798	164,535	159,436
MADISON	343,088	257,689	244,488	215,445	265,160	62,123	325,637
MANCHESTER	814,139	1,435,564	1,553,769	859,078	1,358,264	1,149,006	517,415

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 01

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-00</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
MANSFIELD	955,318	691,269	660,734	664,831	2,901,655	1,139,763	628,486
MARLBOROUGH	108,739	94,923	90,080	82,791	78,105	0	0
MERIDEN	2,852,816	2,112,669	2,433,669	4,770,908	11,464,546	27,777,058	5,582,299
MIDDLETOWN	1,286,650	2,932,460	4,250,315	2,547,310	2,476,655	4,883,671	3,282,610
MILFORD	1,164,580	1,871,324	1,821,012	1,691,674	2,433,941	2,232,954	1,961,033
MONROE	648,930	618,082	611,635	1,540,259	1,121,476	1,064,867	1,093,079
MONTVILLE	1,579,554	1,500,167	1,280,230	1,504,307	1,491,699	1,056,578	1,450,715
NAUGATUCK	1,989,647	1,837,056	1,790,875	1,869,868	1,488,142	1,854,208	1,637,403
NEW BRITAIN	6,226,826	6,012,074	6,250,940	6,047,323	6,878,664	6,640,274	7,527,196
NEW CANAAN	209,930	213,030	205,555	209,055	203,805	5,076,004	584,766
NEW FAIRFIELD	950,334	1,139,791	873,392	846,052	782,208	961,837	2,237,038
NEW HARTFORD	197,217	190,458	170,623	158,634	152,590	146,546	132,233
NEW HAVEN	4,575,910	10,060,644	12,363,891	7,691,378	1,860,910	12,995,786	28,394,749
NEWINGTON	96,281	199,786	142,605	285,708	2,755,697	7,872,620	2,277,139
NEW LONDON	900,856	1,696,562	1,160,619	1,112,480	1,219,660	1,752,966	2,419,404
NEW MILFORD	1,454,674	1,383,588	1,337,764	1,294,075	2,695,225	3,964,959	8,585,736
NEWTOWN	839,220	988,404	2,114,565	1,952,836	2,355,304	2,030,880	1,998,995
NORFOLK	22,222	102,419	98,656	247,353	142,030	139,292	85,567
NO. BRANFORD	205,044	194,506	187,286	487,602	500,498	479,430	1,000,342
NORTH CANAAN	364,769	351,832	432,573	371,518	360,412	280,037	198,710
NORTH HAVEN	521,618	502,144	482,607	392,309	829,959	712,367	687,528
NO. STONINGTON	378,100	710,831	686,277	664,988	643,700	722,872	799,380
NORWALK	740,164	674,051	670,305	1,707,880	662,069	971,819	1,079,555
NORWICH	456,206	367,905	702,294	474,237	5,270,338	6,430,904	1,195,071
OLD SAYBROOK	715,583	683,796	190,920	614,318	941,866	648,515	757,459
ORANGE	344,797	328,716	473,115	447,697	465,506	548,694	372,255
OXFORD	594,682	553,374	537,938	506,554	487,018	494,541	809,776
PLAINFIELD	2,558,334	2,377,600	2,410,327	2,365,406	2,777,678	3,671,666	2,124,837
PLAINVILLE	1,395,957	1,311,672	1,263,000	1,203,125	1,158,804	821,661	914,446
PLYMOUTH	243,282	1,677,374	771,347	1,256,006	807,734	759,502	892,192
POMFRET	539,337	564,016	539,562	518,816	497,946	476,951	455,957
PORTLAND	514,024	494,482	465,654	437,384	649,935	456,003	262,798
PRESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	456,150
PUTNAM	1,385,567	1,330,762	1,279,510	1,182,022	1,788,685	1,074,924	851,975
REDDING	177,878	171,777	214,718	156,637	740,800	673,444	137,801
RIDGEFIELD	359,308	341,247	45,770	204,476	295,332	81,020	784,471
ROCKY HILL	509,654	477,514	785,193	804,186	904,065	862,167	502,238
SALEM	595,977	574,757	553,638	566,925	515,838	488,743	476,947
SALISBURY	202,808	195,470	188,132	180,794	196,053	191,370	185,529
SCOTLAND	148,475	144,278	140,082	140,968	130,160	125,668	121,175
SEYMOUR	101,432	118,180	93,096	454,669	515,748	4,912,817	9,308,460
SHARON	92,938	89,655	86,372	83,488	92,459	93,759	90,627
SHELTON	1,121,438	395,693	248,858	735,312	546,470	2,449,352	8,568,815
SHERMAN	90,983	88,284	85,800	90,424	56,469	54,701	1,185,484
SIMSBURY	161,732	203,190	14,472	174,476	1,244,347	1,829,070	1,115,585
SOMERS	1,241,876	1,377,376	1,329,223	1,290,302	1,253,051	2,308,043	1,071,140
SOUTHINGTON	1,255,488	1,381,496	1,331,917	1,607,740	1,184,750	1,273,590	1,911,383
SO. WINDSOR	1,242,122	1,238,016	1,184,740	5,462,892	5,672,914	2,968,987	1,598,545
SPRAGUE	57,715	54,811	14,531	145,409	2,608,185	53,242	14,207
STAFFORD	1,568,551	1,577,601	1,490,136	1,740,986	1,607,379	1,644,179	1,308,541
STAMFORD	512,808	361,281	279,406	1,206,492	1,370,533	991,082	7,786,516
STERLING	212,082	214,443	209,180	147,327	142,278	215,579	130,503
STONINGTON	614,834	584,169	560,052	533,752	3,062,214	515,831	1,164,898
STRATFORD	2,794,599	2,699,555	2,443,512	3,059,653	2,685,087	4,377,382	4,661,823
SUFFIELD	156,922	150,023	143,124	187,789	136,509	107,368	3,037,735
THOMASTON	102,988	78,915	111,444	65,374	147,641	396,040	354,136
THOMPSON	742,601	718,783	689,477	659,160	1,200,909	565,936	540,925
TOLLAND	396,397	515,120	472,920	399,633	925,152	810,296	668,787
TORRINGTON	2,714,492	2,870,737	3,120,487	3,370,492	3,042,193	2,655,452	4,295,962
TRUMBULL	357,849	366,003	190,619	233,189	605,949	8,095,879	5,157,829
UNION	0	0	0	0	36,337	13,495	0
VERNON	1,908,376	1,060,948	978,874	1,550,144	1,053,233	1,250,994	895,583
VOLUNTOWN	295,652	285,936	276,221	321,263	305,384	289,114	737,073
WALLINGFORD	928,903	1,069,539	1,369,564	2,482,640	2,562,083	2,208,501	2,245,962
WATERBURY	5,778,259	9,301,365	600,394	371,088	1,428,308	18,438,206	6,945,307
WATERFORD	807,242	532,138	499,511	498,158	729,513	544,794	355,423
WATERTOWN	865,807	869,315	1,013,077	974,927	837,049	1,731,027	1,905,442
WESTBROOK	1,157,564	1,070,348	1,033,184	996,054	964,496	827,933	700,182
WEST HARTFORD	669,530	608,237	551,807	1,197,358	2,700,493	5,010,568	3,587,331

Table 6

School Construction Grant Payments to Towns or Regional Districts from FY 95 to FY 01

	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-00</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
WEST HAVEN	914,654	2,141,299	1,287,381	2,163,449	1,708,400	3,615,583	6,605,367
WESTON	51,116	51,109	701,259	476,906	871,586	486,478	362,495
WESTPORT	56,694	45,020	56,983	88,170	1,313,971	3,241,050	4,470,233
WETHERSFIELD	198,009	244,137	309,270	592,923	320,261	307,971	227,424
WILLINGTON	206,092	195,144	193,532	182,584	546,950	124,903	287,187
WILTON	622,252	613,216	567,949	634,357	2,418,035	2,934,818	2,951,454
WINCHESTER	500,906	484,164	528,960	461,620	440,998	476,433	385,221
WINDHAM	544,756	697,821	1,571,545	2,381,640	2,228,295	2,277,832	1,998,692
WINDSOR	667,609	798,842	853,709	1,115,947	870,548	2,541,732	5,035,241
WINDSOR LOCKS	55,340	403,529	298,603	368,864	464,366	450,526	689,206
WOLCOTT	291,123	229,615	209,919	391,689	862,818	5,709,592	2,828,618
WOODBIDGE	0	44,893	194,885	231,930	224,417	216,874	285,185
WOODSTOCK	423,387	689,805	639,077	621,187	689,413	565,205	761,467
REG. DIST. #1	100,066	136,454	65,534	111,956	325,242	999,370	5,523,752
REG. DIST. #4	157,432	147,399	314,012	233,510	181,360	169,090	157,760
REG. DIST. #5	1,241,937	1,322,203	1,411,357	1,412,206	1,454,072	1,336,511	1,479,636
REG. DIST. #6	211,130	408,296	154,712	156,183	213,869	663,252	6,486,745
REG. DIST. #7	188,280	30,160	0	234,698	4,298,282	6,109,526	988,146
REG. DIST. #8	410,558	436,512	370,384	327,905	404,603	292,701	2,795,795
REG. DIST. #9	206,179	84,435	81,560	80,632	79,001	76,847	599,988
REG. DIST. #10	1,577,722	1,506,322	1,987,667	1,550,933	1,793,056	1,575,745	1,327,676
REG. DIST. #11	130,081	124,710	69,346	112,982	107,651	102,318	83,771
REG. DIST. #12	339,745	431,214	324,017	304,572	293,698	280,477	995,778
REG. DIST. #13	462,931	487,590	1,087,954	931,771	849,906	741,023	701,601
REG. DIST. #14	342,394	309,233	280,789	428,636	375,144	675,609	5,065,704
REG. DIST. #15	1,070,279	1,017,311	1,138,104	1,138,630	1,367,714	1,275,484	1,390,564
REG. DIST. #16	550,519	530,327	1,171,021	1,215,478	1,248,895	1,171,094	2,660,140
REG. DIST. #17	677,635	694,120	871,434	717,560	722,860	629,363	550,608
REG. DIST. #18	112,588	97,718	92,621	86,483	109,217	90,603	1,481,388
REG. DIST. #19	67,861	412,595	876,322	803,269	1,145,345	2,829,718	3,293,923
HARTFORD/EAST OF THE RIVER INTERDISTRICT MAGNET SCHOOL	0	0	0	0	235,398	10,629,010	11,570,327
CREC (CAPITAL REGION EDUCATION COUNCIL)	836,675	288,775	492,091	4,928,530	478,314	1,287,198	18,585,506
EDUCATION CONNECTION	15,037	14,144	14,520	0	397,000	172,652	116,607
CES (COOPERATIVE EDUCATION SERVICE)	116,878	442,543	3,210,154	171,769	172,213	1,276,152	173,193
ACES (AREA COOPERATIVE EDUCATION SERVICE)	2,610,727	206,736	135,190	22,846	6,053,841	251,550	4,071,615
LEARN	194,734	1,884,601	363,748	268,942	260,246	249,413	1,086,178
EASTCONN (EASTERN CONNECTICUT REGIONAL EDUCATION SERVICE CENTER)	501,491	404,862	402,221	261,305	254,200	5,908,862	205,293
GILBERT SCHOOL	95,883	94,423	90,818	85,159	651,138	890,988	1,197,355
WOODSTOCK ACADEMY	1,100,075	1,818,664	1,007,729	965,265	1,056,228	735,887	860,393

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>	<u>1999-00</u> [1]	<u>2000-01</u> [2]
STATE WIDE TOTAL	0	0	4,447,539	4,350,479	12,068,497	9,534,703	0
ANDOVER	0	0	0	0	68,786	0	0
ASHFORD	0	0	0	109,420	0	0	0
AVON	0	0	0	0	0	102,703	0
BETHANY	0	0	0	75,850	0	0	0
BETHEL	0	0	0	146,194	0	109,962	0
BLOOMFIELD	0	0	0	145,688	0	0	0
BOLTON	0	0	0	0	0	18,519	0
BRANFORD	0	0	0	0	169,035	114,653	0
BRIDGEPORT	0	0	0	111,520	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	145,787	167,044	0
BROOKFIELD	0	0	0	0	169,934	0	0
CANAAN	0	0	0	0	64,661	0	0
CANTERBURY	0	0	107,690	0	0	0	0
CANTON	0	0	0	0	155,738	92,000	0
CHAPLIN	0	0	0	0	85,280	0	0
CHESHIRE	0	0	0	141,490	94,499	128,304	0
CHESTER	0	0	0	0	0	50,700	0
CLINTON	0	0	146,250	0	67,947	0	0
COLCHESTER	0	0	0	76,635	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	16,744	0
COVENTRY	0	0	0	0	226,530	0	0
CROMWELL	0	0	0	0	0	91,348	0
DANBURY	0	0	166,606	0	0	170,293	0
DERBY	0	0	0	0	0	92,878	0
EAST GRANBY	0	0	0	0	31,911	0	0
EAST HADDAM	0	0	0	97,583	40,476	0	0
EAST HAMPTON	0	0	0	0	146,250	85,014	0
EAST HARTFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0	0	0
EAST HAVEN	0	0	166,606	0	164,582	0	0
EAST LYME	0	0	146,041	0	0	108,955	0
EAST WINDSOR	0	0	133,578	0	0	0	0
ELLINGTON	0	0	144,066	0	0	98,710	0
ENFIELD	0	0	0	144,131	0	0	0
ESSEX	0	0	159,963	0	0	0	0
FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	0	75,098	118,080	0
FARMINGTON	0	0	0	146,247	127,344	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	73,313	0
GLASONBURY	0	0	0	0	0	170,023	0
GRANBY	0	0	137,940	0	0	0	0
GRISWOLD	0	0	0	0	111,520	0	0
GROTON	0	0	146,250	0	0	0	0
GUILFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0	0	0
HAMDEN	0	0	0	111,520	0	0	0
HARTFORD	0	0	0	0	1,111,300	1,000,000	0
HARTLAND	0	0	0	0	0	5,723	0
KENT	0	0	0	111,656	0	0	0
LEBANON	0	0	96,856	0	0	65,552	0
LEDYARD	0	0	0	0	37,357	108,356	0
LISBON	0	0	0	0	166,841	46,517	0
LITCHFIELD	0	0	166,606	0	167,557	0	0
MADISON	0	0	127,539	0	0	0	0
MANCHESTER	0	0	0	0	111,520	0	0
MARLBOROUGH	0	0	39,655	0	80,096	0	0
MERIDEN	0	0	0	0	145,014	0	0
MIDDLETOWN	0	0	0	0	255,466	127,056	0
MILFORD	0	0	166,555	0	0	153,093	0
MONROE	0	0	0	0	169,737	0	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>	<u>1999-00</u> [1]	<u>2000-01</u> [2]
MONTVILLE	0	0	101,811	0	169,941	102,835	0
NAUGATUCK	0	0	0	0	170,023	0	0
NEW BRITAIN	0	0	0	145,996	0	0	0
NEW CANAAN	0	0	0	0	112,290	0	0
NEW FAIRFIELD	0	0	0	138,879	0	0	0
NEW HAVEN	0	0	0	0	1,146,177	1,000,000	0
NEWINGTON	0	0	0	0	137,181	0	0
NEW LONDON	0	0	166,606	0	0	109,634	0
NEW MILFORD	0	0	0	146,250	0	127,447	0
NEWTOWN	0	0	0	108,830	123,223	0	0
NORTH BRANFORD	0	0	0	0	111,520	101,790	0
NORTH CANAAN	0	0	0	69,130	0	0	0
NORTH HAVEN	0	0	0	122,777	158,895	0	0
NORTH STONINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	63,178	0
NORWALK	0	0	146,250	0	170,023	189,419	0
NORWICH	0	0	166,606	0	0	0	0
OLD SAYBROOK	0	0	0	0	0	91,322	0
ORANGE	0	0	146,250	0	0	0	0
OXFORD	0	0	0	0	0	90,296	0
PLAINFIELD	0	0	0	146,250	0	106,183	0
PLAINVILLE	0	0	76,880	0	170,023	0	0
PLYMOUTH	0	0	0	139,098	0	0	0
PORTLAND	0	0	0	72,230	0	0	0
PUTNAM	0	0	0	0	170,023	90,751	0
RIDGEFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	125,171	0
ROCKY HILL	0	0	0	0	0	25,587	0
SALISBURY	0	0	0	0	0	77,083	0
SEYMOUR	0	0	0	0	205,609	0	0
SHARON	0	0	0	0	0	34,135	0
SHELTON	0	0	0	0	0	169,910	0
SHERMAN	0	0	0	0	71,720	0	0
SIMSBURY	0	0	0	0	47,710	0	0
SOMERS	0	0	166,246	0	0	0	0
SOUTHINGTON	0	0	162,602	0	0	0	0
SOUTH WINDSOR	0	0	0	92,870	0	0	0
SPRAGUE	0	0	0	0	25,220	0	0
STAFFORD	0	0	0	0	86,579	0	0
STAMFORD	0	0	0	0	170,023	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	80,516	0	0
STONINGTON	0	0	0	111,520	0	0	0
STRATFORD	0	0	0	0	111,520	150,892	0
SUFFIELD	0	0	0	0	86,466	0	0
THOMASTON	0	0	0	0	170,023	88,899	0
THOMPSON	0	0	0	140,400	91,460	0	0
TOLLAND	0	0	0	0	131,703	0	0
TORRINGTON	0	0	0	0	146,250	0	0
TRUMBULL	0	0	143,928	0	169,903	0	0
UNION	0	0	0	0	32,576	0	0
VERNON	0	0	0	0	0	113,495	0
VOLUNTOWN	0	0	0	0	105,188	0	0
WALLINGFORD	0	0	0	147,500	0	0	0
WATERBURY	0	0	0	0	170,023	1,000,000	0
WATERFORD	0	0	0	0	257,440	0	0
WATERTOWN	0	0	0	111,410	107,786	0	0
WESTBROOK	0	0	0	0	0	85,994	0
WEST HARTFORD	0	0	0	146,227	0	0	0
WESTON	0	0	0	0	0	98,331	0
WESTPORT	0	0	70,799	0	0	0	0
WETHERSFIELD	0	0	146,250	0	111,168	0	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>	<u>1999-00</u> [1]	<u>2000-01</u> [2]
WILTON	0	0	124,722	0	0	0	0
WINCHESTER	0	0	0	111,500	137,344	88,152	0
WINDHAM	0	0	166,606	0	0	0	0
WINDSOR	0	0	0	0	134,250	106,538	0
WINDSOR LOCKS	0	0	0	0	0	65,064	0
WOLCOTT	0	0	0	138,536	0	0	0
WOODBIDGE	0	0	0	116,540	0	0	0
WOODSTOCK	0	0	0	144,468	53,557	102,214	0
REG. DIST. #1	0	0	0	137,036	0	0	0
REG. DIST. #4	0	0	0	0	0	13,506	0
REG. DIST. #5	0	0	157,322	0	0	0	0
REG. DIST. #6	0	0	0	0	169,947	87,082	0
REG. DIST. #7	0	0	0	0	169,588	0	0
REG. DIST. #8	0	0	166,595	0	192,130	0	0
REG. DIST. #10	0	0	0	0	268,334	0	0
REG. DIST. #11	0	0	0	92,430	0	30,820	0
REG. DIST. #12	0	0	0	0	170,023	0	0
REG. DIST. #13	0	0	0	60,168	135,231	89,951	0
REG. DIST. #14	0	0	0	0	166,698	63,586	0
REG. DIST. #15	0	0	119,259	0	141,177	96,378	0
REG. DIST. #17	0	0	0	0	0	99,822	0
REG. DIST. #18	0	0	0	0	0	161,182	0
EDUCATION CONNECTION	0	0	0	0	0	91,764	0
CES (COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE)	0	0	166,606	0	0	80,752	0
THE BRIDGE ACADEMY	0	0	0	0	7,821	0	0
GILBERT SCHOOL	0	0	0	0	113,929	0	0

[1] The FY 00 grants were funded with FY 99 operating budget surplus rather than General Obligation bond funds.

[2] No grants were made in FY 01.

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2002
(\$ 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 1982-2002
(\$ 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	Certificates of Participation - 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	

Table 8

STATE BOND SALES
Fiscal Years 1982-2002
(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year	Month/Year of Issue	Type of Bond	Type of Issuance	
			New	Refunding
	March 1994	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	230.0	
	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
	January 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	77.5	81.5
	December 1996	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	77.5	
	December 1996	General Obligation-Taxable	79.3	
	March 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	140.0	
	April 1997	General Obligation-UCONN 2000	124.4	
	May 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
1998	July 1997	Clean Water Fund-Taxable	24.2	
	August 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	249.4	
	September 1997	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	110.0	
	September 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	24.2	
	September 1997	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		124.3
	October 1997	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	150.0	65.0
	February 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt		140.0
	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 1982-2002
(\$ 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	Certificates of Participation - Middletown Courthouse		34.4
	September 1998	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	225.0	
	October 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	224.5	
	October 1998	Transportation Fund (GO)	5.4	
	December 1998	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	150.0	
	January 1999	Clean Water Fund-Taxable	22.9	
	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	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	400.0	
	December 2000	General Obligation-Taxable	80.0	
	February 2001	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	100.0	
	February 2001	Certificates of Participation - CT Juvenile Training Facility	19.2	
	March 2001	Bradley Airport Revenue	194.0	19.2
	March 2001	General Obligation-UConn 2000	100.0	
	March 2001	CT Rate Reduction Bonds	1,438.4	
June 2001	Clean Water Fund-Revenue	100.0		
June 2001	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	400.0	504.6	
2002 (Through Dec)	September 2001	Special Tax Obligation (STO)	175.0	533.3
	November 2001	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	400.0	432.8
	December 2001	General Obligation-Tax Exempt	175.0	

Table 9

**BOND RATINGS FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Fiscal Years 1982-2002**

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 - 2/01	AA	AA-	Aa3	A1	AA	AA-
2/01-9/01	AA	AA-	Aa2	A1	AA	AA-
9/01-12/01 [3]	AA	AA-	Aa2	Aa3	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

Aa 2 and Aa3 = Subdivisions 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 December, 2001 GO bonds and September, 2001 STO bonds.

Table 10

**GENERAL FUND AND TRANSPORTATION FUND DEBT SERVICE
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1982-2003**

<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
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

Table 10

**GENERAL FUND AND TRANSPORTATION FUND DEBT SERVICE
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1982-2003**

<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>
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	General	975.9	11,885.0	8.2
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>395.4</u>	<u>844.1</u>	<u>46.8</u>
	Combined	1,371.2	12,729.1	10.8
2002 (budgeted)	General	1,031.4	11,858.7 [7]	8.7
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>406.1</u>	<u>840.8</u>	<u>48.3</u>
	Combined	1,437.6	12,699.4	11.3
2003 (budgeted)	General	1,060.2	12,431.4	8.5
	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>418.2</u>	<u>877.3</u>	<u>47.7</u>
	Combined	1,478.4	13,308.7	11.1

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.

[7] Adjusted for changes made during November 2001 Special Session.

Table 11

**Total State Debt
Fiscal Years 1981 to 2001**

	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

[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 2001

	6/30/93	6/30/94	6/30/95	6/30/96	6/30/97	6/30/98
General Fund Debt						
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	6/30/01	12/31/01		
General Fund Debt						
GO - tax supported	\$6,074,981,442	\$6,255,966,084	\$6,691,709,638	\$6,877,311,816		
GO - revenue supported	145,261,278	131,908,099	111,790,930	104,927,796		
Economic Recovery Notes	0	0	0	0		
UCONN 2000	357,587,147	468,717,147	542,177,146	542,177,146		
CDA Incremental Financing	36,565,000	35,340,000	34,055,000	33,380,000		
Total General Fund Debt	\$6,614,394,867	\$6,891,931,330	\$7,379,732,714	\$7,557,796,758		
Transportation Fund Debt						
GO - transportation	\$60,867,786	\$41,780,576	\$32,270,576	22,881,576		
Special Tax Obligation (STO)	3,117,281,796	3,022,162,825	3,061,532,825	3,061,627,825		
Total Transportation Fund Debt	\$3,178,149,582	\$3,063,943,401	\$3,093,803,401	3,084,509,401		
Other Debt						
Revenue [1]	\$653,960,000	\$681,650,000	\$946,560,000	\$945,820,000		
Unemployment compensation	544,755,000	368,985,000	0	0		
CDA governmental lease revenue	8,165,000	7,775,000	7,360,000	7,360,000		
CHEFA Childcare bonds	0	34,160,000	41,205,000	40,275,000		
Second Injury Fund revenue	91,180,000	86,080,000	204,850,000	204,850,000		
Total Other Debt	\$1,298,060,000	\$1,178,650,000	\$1,199,975,000	\$1,198,305,000		
Grand Total	\$11,090,604,449	\$11,134,524,731	\$11,673,511,115	\$11,840,611,159		

[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).