

Analysis of New Authorizations
for the General Bonding Subcommittee

Addendum

March 17, 2015

1:00 PM



OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Room 5200, Legislative Office Building

Hartford, CT 06106 • (860) 240-0200

E-Mail: ofa@cga.ct.gov

www.cga.ct.gov/ofa

OFA STAFF

Alan Calandro, Director

Christine Ashburn, Section Chief

Sarah Bourne, Principal Analyst	Elementary Education, Office of Higher Education, Town Education Grants
Don Chaffee, Principal Analyst	Legislative Agencies, Budget Information System, State Personnel
Rachel Della Pietra, Principal Analyst	Children and Families, Public Health, Medical Examiner
Christina Gellman, Principal Analyst	Banking, Dept. of Developmental Services, Teachers' Retirement, Dept. of Rehabilitation Services
Alan Shepard, Principal Analyst	Board of Regents for Higher Education, UConn, Consumer Protection

Michael Murphy, Section Chief

Evelyn Arnold, Associate Analyst	Economic Development, Housing, Culture and Tourism, Results Based Accountability
Anne Bordieri, Associate Analyst	Transportation Fund, Motor Vehicles, Dept. of Transportation, Military, Veterans' Affairs, Soldiers, Sailors & Marines'
William Lederman, Principal Analyst	Budget Information System, Income Tax Modeling
Linda Miller, Principal Analyst	Attorney General, Treasurer, Debt Service, Bonding
Chris Wetzell, Principal Analyst	Dept. of Labor, Tax Policy & Revenue Analysis, Dept. of Revenue Services, Spending Cap

Chris Perillo, Section Chief

Bill Craven, Analyst I	Dept. of Administrative Services, State Personnel, Statewide Issues, Energy Funds, Consumer Counsel, Construction Services
Dan Dilworth, Associate Analyst	Office of Policy & Mgmt., Grants to Towns (PILOTS, Pequot), Municipal Funds, Federal Funds
Grant Gager, Associate Analyst	Emergency Services & Public Protection, Office of Government Accountability, Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of the State, Comm. on Human Rights & Opportunities
Marcy Ritsick, Associate Analyst	Environment, Agriculture, Agriculture Experiment Station, Council on Environmental Quality

Rob Wysock, Section Chief

Neil Ayers, Principal Analyst	Dept. of Social Services, UConn Health Center, Office of Health Care Advocate, Dept. of Insurance
Jonathan Palmer, Associate Analyst	Corrections, Budget Information System
Phoenix Ronan, Associate Analyst	Criminal Justice, Judicial, Public Defender, Probate
Emily Shepard, Principal Analyst	Dept. of Social Services, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Psychiatric Security Review Board, Office of Early Childhood
Holly Williams, Associate Analyst	State Comptroller, Dept. of Social Services (Health Care), State Employee Fringe Benefits, Workers' Compensation

Administrative Staff

Laurie L. Wysock, Sr. Executive Secretary

Theresa Kelly, Senior Legislative Secretary

Lisa Kiro, Staff Assistant/Fiscal Note Coordinator

Legislative Office Building, Room 5200, Hartford, CT 06106

Phone: (860) 240-0200

E-Mail: ofa@cga.ct.gov; www.cga.ct.gov/ofa

I. Hearing Schedule

The attached information was developed by OFA staff members for the legislative members of the GO Bonding Subcommittee.

General Bonding Subcommittee Hearings on Tuesday, March 17, 2015

Time	Agency	Analyst	Page
2:00 - 3:00	State Department of Education	Sarah Bourne	2
3:00 - 4:00	Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Marcy Ritsick	3

State Department of Education

OFA Analyst: Sarah Bourne

Description	Unallocated 3/18/15 \$	Proposed FY 16 \$	Proposed FY 17 \$
Sheff settlement costs - Grants-in-aid for capital start-up costs related to the development of new interdistrict magnet school programs to assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., for the purpose of buying portable classrooms, leasing space, and purchasing equipment, including, but not limited to, computers and classroom furniture.	-	20,000,000	5,750,000

Sheff Settlement Costs (no unallocated balance; \$20,000,000 in FY 16 and \$5,750,000 million in FY 17 proposed by the Governor) - In order for the state to meet the terms of the Sheff Stipulation (Phase III) as extended, it is necessary for the state to be able to offer seats to a greater number of Hartford students each year. For the current school year (2014-2015) the October 1, 2014, enrollment for Sheff Magnets is 18,474. The proposed new funding will be used for both new and existing schools. The table below provides a detailed breakout of proposed bond funding by school.

Proposed FY 16 and FY 17 Bond Funding for Sheff Magnet Start-Up Schools

School	FY 16 \$	FY 17 \$
CREC		
Greater Hartford Academy of Arts High School- Full-day	423,000	115,000
Aerospace Academy Elementary	326,600	180,000
Two Rivers Magnet High School	6,300,000	-
Greater Hartford Academy of the Arts - Elementary	326,600	480,000
Hartford		
Moylan Montessori	1,000,000	-
Hartford Prekindergarten Magnet	600,000	-
Betances STEM Magnet	2,500,000	-
Betances ERL	-	1,000,000
Goodwin College		
Early Childhood Magnet	3,000,000	-
TOTAL	14,476,200	1,775,000

In August 2015, two schools that have received past funding for swing space will be moving to a permanent location. Those two schools are Aerospace Middle School and Aerospace High School.

Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

OFA Analysts: Marcy Ritsick

Description	Unallocated 3/18/15 \$	Proposed FY 16 \$	Proposed FY 17 \$
For a Long Island Sound Stewardship and resiliency program for protection of coastal marshes and other natural buffer areas and for grants-in-aid to increase the resilience of wastewater treatment facilities	-	20,000,000	-
Grants-in-aid to municipalities to encourage low impact design of green municipal infrastructure to reduce non-point source pollution	-	20,000,000	-

For a Long Island Sound Stewardship and resiliency program for protection of coastal marshes and other natural buffer areas and for grants-in-aid to increase the resilience of wastewater treatment facilities (no unallocated balance; \$20,000,000 in FY 16 proposed by the Governor)

The funds will be used to help municipalities undertake actions that would increase the resiliency of critical infrastructure such as waste water treatment plants and reduce the amount of flooding, erosion, and sewer overflows that occur in major rain events with the use of things such as permeable surfaces, vegetative buffers natural shoreline enhancements.

The new program will probably be structured to complement other sources of funding, and to require some kind of match from municipalities. DEEP anticipates giving priority to projects such as: (1) wastewater treatment plant power source flood security and plant flood proofing, (2) pump station integrity and (3) enhanced protection from storm surge or waves, which could include natural shoreline enhancements to reduce storm surge and wave impact.

Grants-in-aid to municipalities to encourage low impact design of green municipal infrastructure to reduce non-point source pollution (no unallocated balance; \$20,000,000 in FY 16 proposed by the Governor)

The purpose of this funding is similar to the Long Island Sound Stewardship and resiliency program described above.

For this program, DEEP anticipates giving priority to projects that: (1) reduce run-off at municipal facilities in flood prone and wash areas, especially in combined sewer systems, (2) cover the incremental cost difference for repaving projects using permeable

pavement, (3) reduce run-off by 50% or more over the current level and (4) reduce erosion and sedimentation along rivers, which could include replanting vegetative buffers on rivers and streambeds on private as well as public waterways.

Background: Explanation of non-point source pollution - Many activities associated with various land uses within Connecticut have the potential to contribute pollution to ground and surface water resources. Water pollution that is not concentrated within a drainage system, or discharged from a point, such as a pipe, is called nonpoint source pollution. Potential sources of Nonpoint Source Pollution can include agriculture, waste from domestic animals and wildlife, malfunctioning septic systems, runoff from impervious surfaces and managed turf grass, soil erosion, atmospheric deposition, marinas and boating activity, and others. Pollutant levels, or loadings, from nonpoint sources can be increased by weather conditions which cause storm water runoff or snowmelt. If pollutant concentrations from these nonpoint sources are high enough, uses of those surface or ground waters for public water supplies, recreation, or aquatic life may become impaired.