

# State Data Plan

## Progress and Lessons Learned



The conclusion of the first State Data Plan presents an opportunity to reflect on lessons learned. This document reports examples of progress related to the Principles and Focal Points from the inaugural [State Data Plan](#), and related planning efforts from the past two years.

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## Overview

The 2019 – 2020 State Data Plan was organized around Principles, Focal Points and Goals. This supplemental document describes examples of progress made by agencies under the eight Focal Points in the plan. The principles also contained proposed Agency Practices and areas for CDO support. Where possible, the CDO support has been documented under Agency Guidance on the State Data Plan website: <https://portal.ct.gov/CTData/Content/Agency-Guidance> or in the Data Sharing Playbook: <https://ctopendata.github.io/data-sharing-playbook/>, a resource for process improvement in interagency data sharing. Connecticut has been recognized as a [State Leader](#) in the use of data, but this report reviews specific examples in more detail.

## Education & Workforce Development

### *What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?*

- Build upon and scale the Preschool through 20 and Workforce Information Network (P20 WIN) longitudinal data system to:
  - Include occupational and professional licensing data;
  - Include early childhood data;
  - Establish more sustainable and efficient mechanisms to integrate and match data across systems;
  - Advance the use of more robust and timely performance data throughout the P-20 education and workforce development systems to support improvement efforts benefitting children, families and Connecticut’s economic competitiveness;
  - Proactively identify and produce an annual de-identified integrated dataset for research and evaluation purposes, with elements identified through stakeholder engagement, for secure

- sharing with authorized researchers in accordance with P20 WIN's existing data request processes; and
  - Identify through stakeholder engagement, and publish as open data, aggregate datasets produced by P20 WIN.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.
- Identify and pursue mechanisms to integrate data related to employment and educational outcomes including public assistance recipients, income status, and other barriers to employment, education, and training.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

- P20 WIN has been the backbone for education and workforce data in Connecticut. In the last two years, P20 WIN has supported research on measuring college performance, the value of sub-baccalaureate credentials and career and technical education. The current research agenda focuses on additional topics including: college and career readiness, school readiness, financial aid programs, workforce training outcomes and barriers to success.
- The P20 WIN system has added early childhood data and is currently expanding to add new agencies covering social services, homelessness, child welfare and financial aid. P20 WIN is the focus of the [Governor's Workforce Council strategies](#) for Accountability and Data-Driven Management and a critical component of efforts to [implement Two-Generation solutions](#) through the [2Gen Advisory Board](#).
- [Federal support for P20 WIN](#) will improve data matching capability and the development of interactive data tools that will increase data access, and support data use for better policy that improves education for all students.
- The Department of Developmental Services provides employment and job training programs to individuals statewide each year. DDS and DOL recently entered into a data sharing agreement, using a template legal agreement, to allow DDS to directly link to wage data from DOL. Direct access to the wage data allows DDS to validate placement in employment with an automated process, rather than relying on self-reports and increasing the workload for caseworkers. The same data match also supports regulatory reporting by DDS.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- Expanding SLDS Infrastructure with New Data Sources to Enhance Equity, Connecticut application to the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems Grant Program, National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/slids/state.asp?stateabbr=CT>
- P20 WIN recent news highlights: <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/P20Win/News>
- Governor's Workforce Council strategy: <https://portal.ct.gov/GWC/Strategy>
- Two-Generational Initiative Interagency Plan: <https://portal.ct.gov/opm-2gen-plan>

## Healthcare and Service Delivery

***What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?***

- Support efforts to expand the secure master person index among various health and human services agencies necessary for data integration at both an operational or case management level as well as to

support anonymized integrated datasets for research and evaluation purposes.

- Focus efforts on agencies that can leverage federal funds for this purpose.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.
  - Ensure such data are disaggregated, to the extent permissible by law and consistent with clients/consumer's privacy and rights, by town and by standard demographic characteristics including race, ethnicity, gender, etc.
  - Prioritize data that can aid in identifying gaps in services or disparities in outcomes.
- Integrate data, in accordance with applicable laws and client/consumers' rights, that can drive healthcare decision making, policy, and service delivery by establishing solutions to allow data from the various state agencies to be accessed, analyzed, and visualized.
- Identify appropriate opportunities to acquire, integrate, or use new data sources not already collected by state agencies.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

- The Connecticut Housing Engagement and Support Services (CHESS) initiative is a new Medicaid supportive housing benefit slated to begin implementation shortly. In the program design, CHESS brings together a multi-disciplinary team composed of state agencies (the Departments of Social Services, Mental Health & Addiction Services, Housing, and Developmental Services, as well as the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority) and private partners (the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, the Corporation for Supportive Housing, and the Partnership for Strong Communities). CHESS will provide supportive housing services under the Connecticut Medicaid State Plan, using a data match with the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness and New York University to help identify eligible participants. Governor Lamont proposed, and the legislature included, CHESS in the state's biennial budget. Together with Beacon Health Options, the behavioral health ASO for the Medicaid Program, the state has been developing and refining needs-based criteria for eligibility for the program, informed by the availability of the data match. These criteria and other program implementation plans are designed to maximize the effectiveness of the clinical interventions and to promote health equity. Through the evaluation process for the initiative, the state and its partners will monitor the success of these interventions on an ongoing basis.
- In 2017, DSS completed the launch of a new eligibility system which increased the availability of data on operational productivity and increased the quality of data on enrollment and demographics. DSS developed an integrated enrollment database to link data from the new system with the legacy eligibility system, as well as data from a second eligibility system that is shared with Access Health CT. DSS has begun using Tableau to develop internal dashboards to monitor and examine operational data, as well as to add visualization and filtering functionality to enhance the program enrollment data. The program enrollment data is also routinely posted to the CT Open Data Portal.
- Children enrolled in school meals program received additional, emergency SNAP benefits through the 'Pandemic EBT' program: The Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) provided the families of approximately 287,743 public school students and 2,219 private school students who participated in the free or reduced-price meals program during the 2019-2020 school year with additional, emergency Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits under the federal Pandemic Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) program to ensure that the children continued to receive nutritious meals while learning from home during the pandemic.
- The Department of Developmental Services (DDS) recently updated the Individual Plan model to

incorporate LifeCourse planning tools (<https://portal.ct.gov/DDS/LifeCourse/Charting-the-LifeCourse>). To assess the effectiveness of the changes, DDS developed a coding methodology and established interrater reliability to ensure validity of findings. The new plans can be coded and scored to determine how well the plan is working along a number of measures. More than 400 plans have been coded each year, and results have been shared with stakeholders and staff.

- DDS has conducted several customer and provider feedback surveys and has developed a series of infographics to ensure participants can see, assess, and provide feedback on the interpretation of results. These user-friendly tools have been instrumental in telling data stories and presenting complex information in an understandable way.
- DDS continues to use Tableau to expand access to self-service analytics internally. By consolidating data from several sources into easy to use dashboards DDS has given staff a powerful analytical tool which helps them see the data and prioritize work based upon visualizations. DDS has developed dashboards for the advocacy organization Disability Rights Connecticut to increase their ability to see status of key activities within DDS.
- **Governor’s Task Force on Housing and Supports for Vulnerable Populations:** The Governor’s Office has established a Task Force on Housing and Supports for Vulnerable Populations. The mission of this task force is to enhance coordination across agencies “to ensure that the state evaluates vulnerability and prioritizes resources consistently, coordinates effectively to serve shared clients, and implements best practices reliably to meet resident’s housing/housing support needs with the goals of improving outcomes and conserving resources.” The pilot will identify frequent utilizers of state services, and then coordinate the services to these recipients to improve participant outcomes while reducing state expenses. While the service delivery component was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the task force completed a data match between the state’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which is run by non-profit partners, with data from key social service agencies including:
  - Department of Social Services (Medicaid agency),
  - Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services,
  - Department of Children and Families,
  - Department of Correction, and
  - Judicial Branch - Court Support Services Division.

The data match allowed the state to identify data-sharing challenges, and then bring the appropriate parties to the table to work towards solutions. The data match enabled the task force to gain visibility with regard to patterns of service use across agencies. The lessons learned from the task force will continue to assist the state as it works to set up the infrastructure for interagency data sharing.

### *What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?*

- More on Pandemic-EBT: [Connecticut put its robust data infrastructure to work to provide vital services to children during the coronavirus pandemic](#)
- Enterprise Master Person Index (EMPI): <https://portal.ct.gov/DSS/ITS/DSS-HealthIT/Business-Intelligence-and-DSS-HealthIT/Enterprise-Master-Person-Index>
- Governor’s Task Force on Housing and Supports for Vulnerable Populations: <https://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/Working-Groups/Task-Force-on-Housing-and-Supports-for-Vulnerable-Populations>
- CHESS: <https://portal.ct.gov/DSS/Health-And-Home-Care/Connecticut-Housing-Engagement-and-Support/Connecticut-Housing-Engagement-and-Support-Services---CHESS>

- DSS enrollment data: <https://data.ct.gov/Health-and-Human-Services/Connecticut-Department-of-Social-Services-People-S/928m-memi>

## Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

### *What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?*

- Scale the state’s current analytical capabilities to onboard additional agencies and data sources to advance the state’s efforts to detect fraud, waste, and abuse associated with state supported assistance programs.
- Identify additional programs and data assets necessary to support research and data analysis.
  - Establish a strategy to address any legal or financial barriers to participation.
- Identify and consider the use of data assets not currently held by the state.

### *In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?*

Since 2016, the State of Connecticut has partnered with the healthcare data analytics company, Pulselight, to develop and administer an analytic platform and program integrity tools to allow agencies to access and analyze healthcare data, especially Medicaid claims and enrollment data for a variety of purposes, including the identification of fraud, waste, and abuse.

- The Department of Social Services (DSS), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) use Pulselight to uncover fraud, waste and abuse committed by Medicaid providers.
- The Department of Consumer Protection Drug Control Division (DCD), which began using the Pulselight platform and application as a pilot program in May 2018, uses Pulselight to better detect and investigate suspicious pharmacies and prescribers of opioids and to better measure and understand opioid utilization, use disorder, and overdose in the Medicaid population.
- At the end of 2018, the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) joined the group of agencies using the Pulselight platform and tools, also known as the Connecticut Information Sharing Hub. DDS uses Pulselight to identify “critical incidents” in Medicaid claims—instances of injury, illness, or death—that will help improve care and combat abuse and neglect for citizens under their purview.

From 2016 to 2018, Pulselight supported over \$17 million in recoveries from program integrity reviews, over 120 investigations, and millions in damages from False Claims Act judgments and settlements.

### *What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?*

- “Connecticut Information Sharing Hub: The Power of Cross-Silo Data-Sharing to Drive Value and Save Money”, NASCIO Awards Finalist, 2019: <https://www.nascio.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CT-NASCIO-Award-Submission-2019-Analytics-.pdf>
- Detecting Unreported Critical Incidents in Medicaid Claims: <https://www.nasddd.org/uploads/files/Connecticut.pdf>

## Substance Abuse and Addiction

### *What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?*

- Enhance both the coordination of data analytics around substance abuse, addiction, and overdoses and facilitate timelier sharing of data among local, state, and federal government agencies.
- Align and coordinate data related work groups of various task forces and individual agency efforts that currently overlap.
- Identify and catalog key agency data assets necessary to support research and data analysis.
  - Identify legal and other barriers to data sharing that may exist.
- Identify agency staff with data analysis skills, especially geospatial analysis, which can support data integration and analysis efforts.
- Identify and catalog key federal or local data assets not currently collected that can support research and data analysis efforts.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DHMAS) have been using Connecticut’s overdose maps to track opioid overdoses by geographical regions. For DMHAS, this is done to track and trend patterns of overdosing and ensuring that there are treatment providers in those high overdose areas.

A DHMAS internal data system, DDaP, is also being used to track Connect to Care rates. With some federal support, we connect with clients in the emergency department who have overdosed and connect them to service. The system can track if those clients are in fact admitted to the programs to which they were referred.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- Evaluation, Quality Management & Improvement resources:  
<https://portal.ct.gov/DMHAS/Divisions/EQMI/EQMI---Home-Page>

## Resilience

***What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?***

- Leverage data to support strengthening the state’s resiliency to climate change and extreme weather events including hurricanes, flooding, extreme heat, and slow onset events such as sea-level rise.
- Identify and catalog key agency data assets necessary to support the state’s ability to plan for, prepare for, respond to, and recover from extreme weather-related events.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data and give priority in Open Data Access Plans.
- Coordinate activities with the State Agencies Fostering Resilience (SAFR) and the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security’s Emergency Management Support Function 5 (ESF 5) Data Integration Working Group.
- Identify and catalog key federal, local data, or other assets not currently collected that can support research and data analysis efforts.
- Establish a platform to allow data from the various entities to be accessed, analyzed, and visualized,

with an emphasis on geospatial capabilities.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

Several initiatives across Connecticut state agencies aim to strengthen the state's resiliency to climate change and extreme weather events.

**Executive Order 1**, issued by Governor Lamont on April 24, 2019, directs Executive Branch agencies to advance environmental leadership and cost savings for taxpayers by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other sustainability objectives in energy use in buildings and vehicles, water use, and waste disposal. As part of EO 1, data on utility use and cost, waste management, and greenhouse gas emissions in participating state agencies is being compiled and tracked to measure progress on the three primary goals of EO 1: 1) a 45% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below 2001 levels, 2) a 10% reduction in water consumption from a FY20 baseline, and 3) a 25% reduction in waste disposal from a FY20 baseline.

Executive Order 3, issued by Governor Lamont on September 3, 2019, re-establishes and expands the membership and responsibilities of the **Governor's Council on Climate Change (GC3)**, which was originally established by Governor Dannel Malloy in 2015. In addition to continuing to address mitigation strategies to reduce greenhouse gases, the newly expanded GC3 is also responsible for developing and implementing strategies to assess and prepare for the impacts of climate change. One of the working groups of the GC3, the Assessing Vulnerabilities in State Assets and Operations working group, will compile an inventory of vulnerable state assets and operations in coordination with an ongoing vulnerability assessment being conducted by the Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaption (CIRCA) at UConn.

In August 2020, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection launched the **CT DEEP GIS Open Data Website**, which provides public access to the spatial data maintained by the agency. DEEP uses geospatial data to advance its mission to protect and preserve the environment for present and future generations, and the DEEP GIS Open Data Website provides the public with the ability to access, analyze, and visualize their geospatial data, laying the groundwork for additional state agencies to make their geospatial data available through similar platforms.

In 2019, the Department of Energy and Environment Protection (DEEP) launched the DEEP Document Online Search Portal. The Document Online Search Portal was created to provide the general public direct access to the agency's electronic records. The primary goals were to provide transparency to the public and reduce the need for the public to submit Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests to the agency. Currently, there are a limited collection of documents that were either electronically produced or digitally scanned available. DEEP continues its efforts to digitize its paper records and add them to the list of currently available electronic documents.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- Executive Order 1 2020 Progress Report: <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/GreenerGovCT/Reports/2020-Progress-Report.pdf>
- Governor' Council on Climate Change: <https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Climate-Change/GC3/Governors-Council-on-Climate-Change>
- DEEP GIS Open Data Website: <https://ct-deep-gis-open-data-website-ctdeep.hub.arcgis.com/>

- DEEP Document Online Search Portal: <https://filings.deep.ct.gov/DEEPDocumentSearchPortal/>

## Traffic Safety

### *What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?*

- Support existing efforts based on the National Governors Association learning lab focused on state strategies to improve statewide data use and sharing to reduce traffic fatalities and injuries.
- Continue efforts to maintain and update a comprehensive traffic records data inventory and expand it to include data dictionaries and useful metadata.
- Identify legal and other barriers to data sharing that may exist, and establish data sharing agreements as necessary.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.
- Establish a mechanism to “link” and integrate data across systems and agencies.

### *In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?*

The Connecticut Crash Data Repository (CTCDR) is designed to provide access to select crash information collected by state and local police. The CTCDR enables users to query, analyze and print/export the data for research and informational purposes. The CTCDR is comprised of crash data from the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and Department of Transportation (DOT) and it links data on crashes, driver injuries, adjudication and health. Crash data from the repository are used to inform prevention and to target resources, based on factors like where crashes occur, when and for whom. The inclusion of a broad range of data allows the repository to facilitate behavioral, social and educational approaches to reducing traffic injuries and deaths.

The Connecticut Roadway Safety Management System (CRSMS) is a data-driven, enterprise-level web application developed for the Connecticut Department of Transportation to implement the latest Highway Safety Manual (HSM) methods. The six-step safety management process as recommended in the HSM includes network screening, diagnosis, countermeasure selection, economic appraisal, project prioritization, and safety effectiveness evaluation. The team is further advancing the safety analysis capabilities of the CRSMS, to improve the data-driven decision-making processes and to reduce transportation-related fatalities and severe injuries in the state towards zero. Particularly, the team is working to incorporate the systemic safety analysis and behavior analysis, update the functionalities based on the upcoming new edition of the HSM, complete the statewide intersection inventory and incorporate the CRSMS with project financial tracking systems to assess the effectiveness of safety projects.

The Highway Safety Office at the DOT uses a data-driven approach in funding the educational and enforcement campaigns to reduce transportation-related fatalities and severe injuries on Connecticut roadways. The program areas include Impaired Driving, Occupant Protection, Child Passenger Safety, Distracted Driving, Police Traffic Services, Speed and Aggressive Driving, Underage Drinking and Driving, Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Training and Support, Motorcycle Safety, Traffic Records, Driver Groups and Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety. Data from the CTCDR and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is mined to identify problem locations/areas; identify over-represented groups; develop countermeasure strategies; and make data-driven decisions for resource allocation.



Ongoing work with the National Governor's Association on impaired driving is supporting the following efforts to improve the ability to use crash data:

- Moving from paper to electronic records, and improved reporting on factors like race / ethnicity
- Moving to formalize legal agreements to facilitate data sharing from systems of record across agencies
- Increasing access to authorized entities to data regarding EMS and trauma and the social and economic impact of crashes
- Evaluate police officer trainings for identifying impaired drivers. Provide training opportunities for stakeholders in the criminal justice system with regard to legal proceedings on impaired driving matters.
- DOT is taking the approach to develop an enterprise data management system, including the development of a Transportation Enterprise Database (TED), servicing all DOT bureaus and their associated data. This is a long-term effort intended to support management decision-making. TED would integrate crash data with other DOT data assets such as the location of signals, guiderails, etc., managed by the DOT.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- [Connecticut Crash Data Repository](#)
- [Connecticut Strategic Highway Safety Plan](#)
- [Connecticut Traffic Records Strategic Plan](#)
- [Connecticut Statewide Impaired Driving Strategic Plan](#)

## Economic Development

***What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?***

- Undertake efforts to support economic development in the state by making additional data to support the state's business development efforts available to key stakeholders.
- Integrate data from various state agencies to support streamlined and efficient business processes.
- Identify and catalog key agency data assets necessary to support the state's ability to enhance economic development efforts.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.
- Identify and catalog key agency data assets which can be integrated in order to streamline agency business processes such as permitting, licensing, registration, and reporting.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

[business.ct.gov](http://business.ct.gov) is an online, one-stop-shop where entrepreneurs can easily find information to start, manage, and recover a business in Connecticut. The system simplifies the business start-up process by allowing the user to quickly create a checklist outlining requirements to name, license, insure, and register a business. The online service makes it easier to do business in the State, support small business owners as a partner in their success, and improve citizens' interactions with state government.

The website links resources from the Secretary of the State, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Economic and Community Development, Department of Consumer Protection,

Department of Revenue Services, Department of Labor, and Advance CT to facilitate business registration and online management. Data gathered from user interactions provide insight about current needs and potential optimizations, driving iterative improvement.

The Secretary of State has also worked to facilitate access to business registration data, through a partnership with the [CT Data Collaborative](#). The CT Data Collaborative have developed online tools to help search, analyze and map business registration data.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- Business One-Stop: <https://business.ct.gov/>
- CT Data Collaborative Business Registration data: <http://ctbusiness.ctdata.org/#/>

## Land Use

***What does the original State Data Plan say for this Focal Point?***

- Support the efforts of Connecticut’s planning community to plan for, and adapt to, the impacts of change, not only to related to Connecticut’s physical landscape but also economic development, transportation, social equity, and many other disciplines.
- Through stakeholder engagement, identify and prioritize high-impact, high-value public datasets for release as open data.
  - Establish a common geospatial data framework which could be used by state and local governments.
  - Establish strategies to develop, update, and maintain a statewide property (parcel) dataset.
  - Update the statewide parcel (cadastral) standard in consultation with the planning and geospatial communities.
  - Establish strategies to develop, update, and maintain a statewide address point dataset (anonymous physical location of addresses with geographic coordinates).
  - Establish strategies to develop, formalize, and maintain neighborhood shapefiles for each municipality.
- Establish a platform to allow data from the various entities to be accessed, analyzed, and visualized, with an emphasis on geospatial capabilities.
- Establish connections between the planning community and Connecticut’s civic technology community to enhance the availability and accessibility of data and tools.
- Establish strategies to ensure the continued acquisition of high-resolution aerial imagery on a regular basis, and ensure its availability.

***In the last two years, how has data been used in this area to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services?***

Digital parcel files are a building block for a common geospatial data framework and are necessary for understanding land use in Connecticut. CGS Sec. 7-100l(b) requires each Connecticut municipality that maintains a digital parcel file (e.g. property boundaries) to annually transmit the file to its regional COG, or for towns that are not COG members, to OPM.

The digital parcel files must include: 1) any information from the assessor database that identifies a property's unique identifier in the file; size; address; value of the land, buildings, and other

improvements; and year constructed and 2) any other information deemed necessary by the applicable COG.

The [GIS Network](#) is a voluntary association of individuals and organizations that use GIS-based technologies and data. State agency staff have been active participants in the GIS Network Steering Committees and the Standards Subcommittee in order to establish connections between state agencies and the civic technology community.

***What resources and reports demonstrate the progress made in this area?***

- Connecticut GIS Network: <https://ctgis.uconn.edu/>
- Sec. 7-100l of the Connecticut General Statutes: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap\\_096a.htm#sec\\_7-100l](https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_096a.htm#sec_7-100l)
- Municipal parcel files compiled by COGS from 2019: <ftp://ftp.state.ct.us/pub/opm/Clearinghousedata/Cadastral%20Information/>