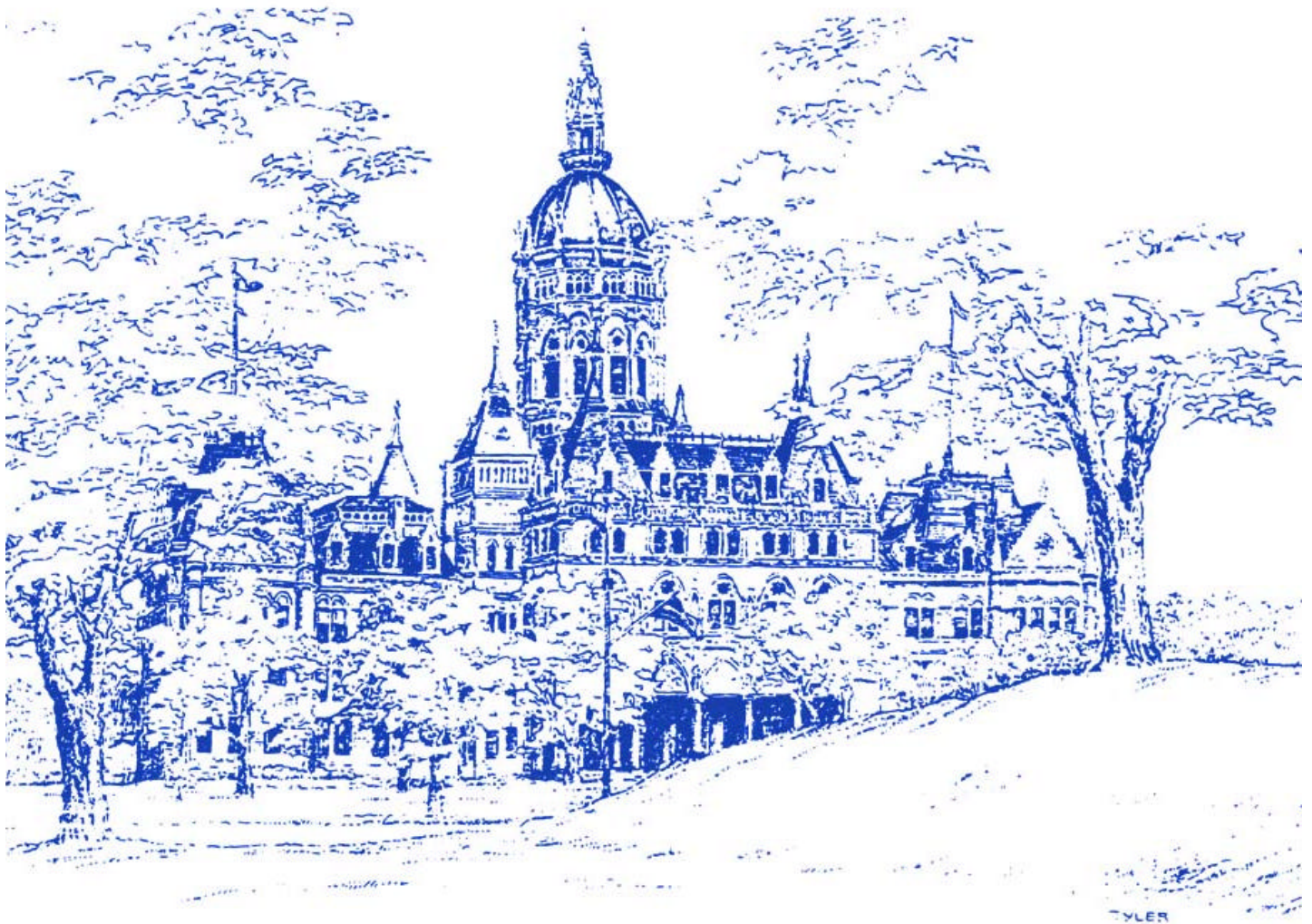


FY2001 - FY2003 BIENNIUM

# CONNECTICUT

## GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SUMMARY



John G. Rowland, Governor

February 2001

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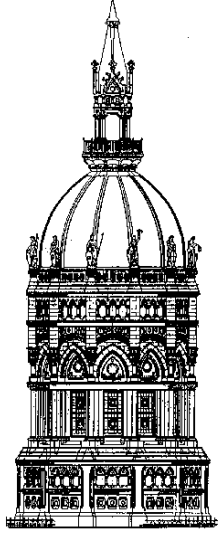
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SECTION A: FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Governor's Budget Plan .....	A-1
Recommended Revisions to Current Fiscal Year .....	A-2
Summary of Appropriation Growth and Expenditure Growth .....	A-3
Summary of Cap Growth and Estimated Expenditure Cap Growth .....	A-4
Statutory Spending Cap Calculation .....	A-5
Summary of Proposed Appropriations by Function of Government .....	A-6
Summary of 2001-2002 Recommendations - General Fund .....	A-7
General Fund Appropriations - 2001-2002 (Pie Charts) .....	A-8
Summary of 2002-2003 Recommendations - General Fund .....	A-9
General Fund Appropriations - 2002-2003 (Pie Charts) .....	A-10
General Fund Revenues - 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (Pie Charts) .....	A-11
Summary of Revenues - General Fund .....	A-12
Summary of 2001-2002 Recommendations - Special Transportation Fund .....	A-14
Summary of 2002-2003 Recommendations - Special Transportation Fund .....	A-15
Special Transportation Fund Appropriations - 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (Pie Charts) .....	A-16
Special Transportation Fund Revenues - 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (Pie Charts) .....	A-17
Summary of Revenues - Special Transportation Fund .....	A-18
Special Transportation Fund - Statement of Financial Condition .....	A-20
Full Time Position Summary - Appropriated Funds .....	A-21
Estimated Costs of Major Fringe Benefits by Agency .....	A-23
Summary of Expenditures and Recommendations .....	A-25
SECTION B: BUDGET SUMMARY	
OPERATING BUDGET	
Legislative .....	B-1
General Government .....	B-7
Regulation and Protection .....	B-43
Conservation and Development .....	B-71
Health and Hospitals .....	B-84
Transportation .....	B-99
Human Services .....	B-102
Education .....	B-107
Corrections .....	B-131
Judicial .....	B-141
Non Functional .....	B-146
SECTION C: PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS .....	C-1
SECTION D: CAPITAL PROGRAM	
Capital Program 1991-2003 .....	D-1
Bonds and Notes Outstanding by Years of Maturity .....	D-2
Summary of Recommended Capital Program .....	D-3
Tax Reform Act of 1986 .....	D-7
Statutory Debt Limit .....	D-7

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Financing Summary .....	D-8
Agency Detail .....	D-9
SECTION E: MUNICIPAL AID	
Payments To Or On Behalf Of Local Governments .....	E-1
Bonds Authorized for Payment To Or On Behalf Of Local Governments .....	E-4
Statutory Formula Grants	
Summary Descriptions .....	E-6
Town Listing .....	E-15
INDEX .....	F-1



# INTRODUCTION

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## **Living Within Our Means – A Time for Fiscal Restraint**

***“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”***

***– George Santayana (1863-1952)***

To say we have reached a watershed in the state's fiscal and economic history is, perhaps, an overstatement. But the adoption of the FY 2001-03 biennial budget is sure to have a significant and enduring impact on the state for years to come. The choices the legislature makes in the coming months will be fundamental. They will define Connecticut's economic growth and vitality – for good or bad – for many years into this new millennium.

And as the legislature sets out to deliberate these important points, it is saddled with the additional burden of making sense out of a budget climate that seemingly defies logic. With record surpluses in hand and another on the near horizon, the state wrestles with its spending cap. With the economy booming and the State of Connecticut just having registered its lowest unemployment rate on record, it is difficult for many in government or the citizenry to understand that spending reductions are necessary. At first blush, the incongruity is simply prodigious.

Perhaps the more exact word, though, might be portentous – for at the same time our current budgetary situation elicits great amazement and befuddlement, there is a curious sense of foreboding that accompanies it. A sense that we best not let the irony of these times get the better of us.

As Santayana proffered on admittedly much more weighty subjects, we too can make sense of our current situation by taking heed of our past. While the millennium has changed, just 10 short years ago, this month and time, then-Governor Lowell Weicker was presenting the General Assembly with a budget that massively increased taxes, introduced a state income tax and scaled back government services by a major magnitude. It was all in response to a billion dollar cumulative deficit expected to be registered at the end of FY 1990-91. The state had no Rainy Day Fund to rely on because it had long since been depleted by prior year deficits. Instead, it had to bond its cumulative operating deficit. The \$1 billion net tax increase that year was on top of over \$865 million enacted in the years just prior.

The crisis that the state was experiencing was directly related to the free-spending days immediately preceding the calamity. Spending growth averaged nearly 11 percent in the four years leading up to the crisis. At the time, personal income growth was clearly decelerating. As a compromise for the adoption of the income tax, lawmakers crafted a spending cap for fear that such a revenue-generating vehicle would only encourage a repeat of the excessive spending.

As then-Representative Carl Schiessl noted during the debate on the income tax that session: “The pot of gold is open and will probably never close....Ladies and Gentlemen, if the recession ends...watch that income tax fill our coffers and then watch what happens here in the General Assembly. There will be an assault on the spending cap we have created today. There will be collective amnesia on spending reform initiatives that have received a lot of lip service during 1991 and we will see the resurrection of dormant and deceased programs. Many new legislators who will be here in the General Assembly who did not experience these lean times will be motivated by their desire to serve and will be spending with abandon. And I am sure that some of us in this Chamber will also share and have short memories as well and will join them in their spending.”

In many ways, Schiessl was prophetic. For the past two years, state spending has grown well more than expected, fueled in part by new government programs created by plentiful revenues but also by a rise in health care inflation and medical caseload increases.

To date, the budgets have not been irresponsible. But as each session comes and goes and the surpluses pile up, the more the collective amnesia sets in. The more the memories fade. The more

the desire to spend with abandon takes hold. The more we stand at the precipice of the spending cap ready to leap over -- into what some hope will be a pleasant ride down.

If ten years ago is any indication, the ride is anything but. It is nothing less than a freefall -- a sudden and helpless descent to our improvident past.

This budget, while accomplishing the goal of moving Connecticut forward in many respects, is fundamentally a call for living within our means. It emphasizes the need to reflect on our past and recognize that this is the time for fiscal restraint. It provides the discipline for state government to weather leaner times.

### ***Why the spending cap is important***

Over the next several months, many will accuse Governor John G. Rowland of being fixated with the spending cap. They will argue that the cap was not meant to be inflexible and that treating it as such needlessly penalizes the public by denying services, programs, and spending increases.

In truth, the cap does allow for some flexibility: it exempts certain things, such as debt service, federal and state mandates and aid to distressed municipalities, for example.

There, too, is a provision that allows an override of the cap. That override, in fact, has been technically utilized over the past three fiscal years to wisely invest the surpluses that have accumulated throughout the fiscal year. (This will be discussed in greater detail later.)

But the constitutional amendment, too, states that the Governor -- in his sole executive authority -- must recommend that the cap be overridden in any given year. Only then can each house of the legislature vote by three-fifths to do so.

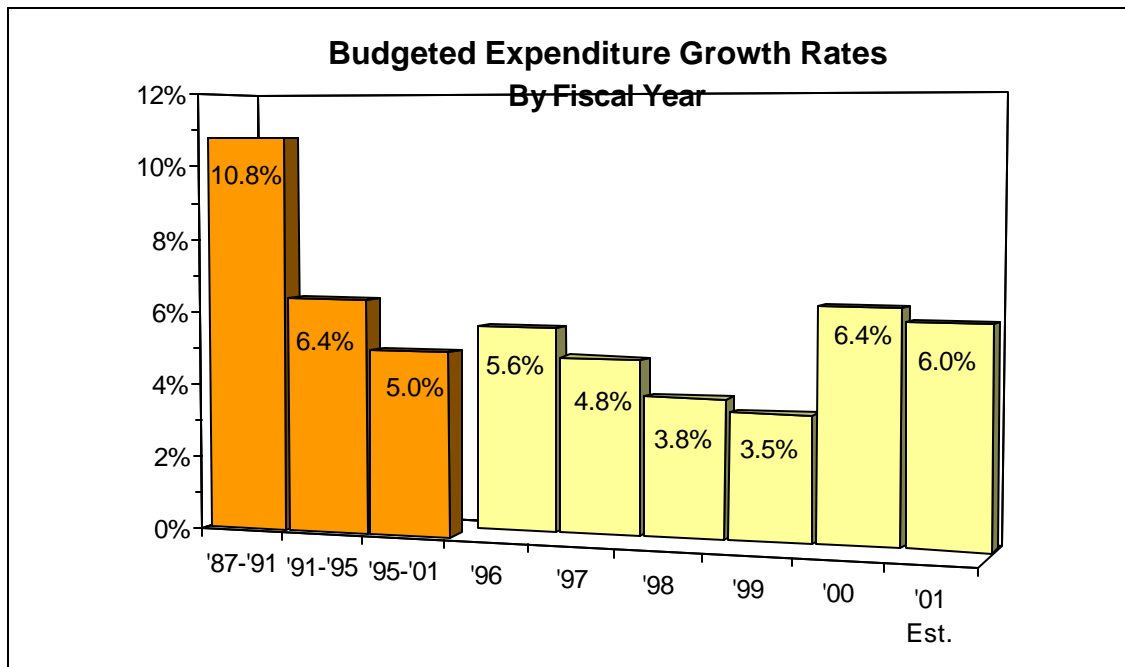
So why did the framers of the cap put the Governor in the driver's seat? Because the Governor -- not each individual lawmaker -- is in the best position to guard the fiscal integrity of the state over the long run. They understood that he alone has the position of responsibility to look long-term and to be a fiscal guardian.

Governor Rowland takes this responsibility seriously. He has determined that it is not in the best interests of the state or its economy to waive the cap or take advantage of its flexibility to increase ongoing spending beyond what is constitutionally allowed.

The cap is not a perfect mechanism. On one hand, by some sleight of hand, it can be delicately massaged to suit one's needs. On the other, it has its punitive features that no one seems to be able to work their way around. Still further, it has its vagaries -- in preparing the biennial budget, a well meaning cut in year one can create the necessity for overwhelming spending reductions in year two because the spending base on which the cap is calculated has suddenly been lowered. And as we have seen over the past several years, the spending cap becomes a devilish adversary when major inflation suddenly kicks in and the costs are unbudgeted.

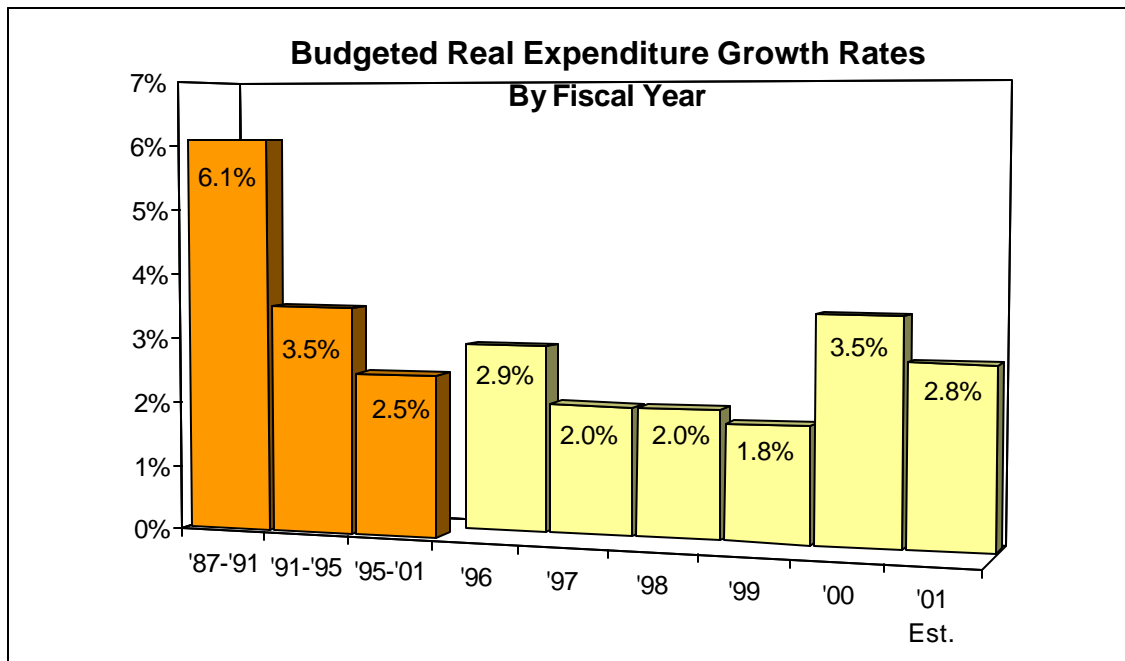
But all this aside, the cap, if not perfect, is doing its job. It admirably serves its function as a proxy to control year-to-year spending growth. It is controlling the desire to spend well beyond our means simply because revenue is plentiful right now.

As the graphics show, since FY 1995-96, spending growth was restrained by a bipartisan commitment to get our fiscal house in order and to offer some needed tax relief. The overall average growth rate since 1995 compares favorably with past periods because the days of the early 1990s were fresh in everyone's mind.



Beginning in FY 1999-00, however, growth began accelerating again – fueled in part by health care inflation, especially in the area of pharmacy costs, but also by efforts to create new programs and increase spending on existing ones. The memories of the past had begun to fade.

There's little doubt that over the past few years, if not for the spending cap, growth would have been well in excess of the 6.4 percent registered in FY 1999-00 and the expected 6.0 percent growth this fiscal year. It is certainly not out of the realm of possibility that growth could have approached the 10.8 percent annual spending that was registered leading up to the fiscal crisis in FY 1990-91. Even with spending growth over 6 percent for two successive years a strong argument can be made that the state is approaching dangerous territory.





Annual personal income growth is the best gauge of long-term revenue growth. It in large measure determines how well the state's two biggest revenue generators – the personal income tax and the sales tax – will do .

The state has benefited from overwhelming growth in revenues due to capital gains realizations. But at least 70 percent of income tax revenues are still generated by wages and salaries. Thus, approximately \$3.3 billion of income tax revenues is tied exclusively to personal income growth.

Personal income growth, too, very much drives consumer spending, which is reflected in sales tax receipts. The sales tax will generate about \$3.2 billion this fiscal year. Thus, approximately \$6.5 billion of the state's revenues is tied to personal income growth.

Taken a step further, stock market gains and interest and dividends earnings are very much influenced by personal income generation. Without the necessary income, investments are not made nor interest or dividends earned. This argues for including at least another \$700 million in personal income tax collections in the total, meaning \$7.2 billion, or about 60 percent of the revenue to support the state budget, is tied closely to personal income growth.

So how is personal income growth in Connecticut doing? Frankly, well right now -- but there are signs of much slower growth on the horizon. In the simplest terms, personal income growth is the total of wages and other earned income times the number of workers.

Wage increases have been steady but reasonable over the past several years. It is difficult to say what is in the offing in the future. On one hand, with shaky economic indicators out there, the private sector may want to begin limiting wage growth in the future. On the other hand, the tight labor market and the desire to bring on more and more skilled workers to remain competitive could very well mean wage inflation.

Nonetheless, the more important determinant of future personal income growth is probably the capacity to add more jobs. Connecticut's reasonably robust personal income growth over the last several years was the result of the addition of tens of thousands of jobs to the economy as Connecticut finally emerged from one of its deepest recessions. Indeed, Connecticut lagged almost every other state in regaining the jobs it lost in the recession, but the pace of job creation accelerated once the expansion was fully underway.

But as it stands today, even if businesses wanted to add many more jobs, they are going to have a much tougher time of it. Importation of workers is a tough proposition given the competition for skilled labor in all states. And with relatively meager population growth and record low unemployment, the number of jobs added to the economy is expected to dip dramatically over the next several years – and with it, the growth in personal income will slow.

Connecticut's personal income tax does have a graduated structure, with two rates as well as personal exemptions and tax credits that phase out at higher incomes. That, combined with substantially higher capital gains realizations than most states, means income tax revenues tend to generate growth higher than the growth in personal income. Recent history suggests that the income tax is elastic and usually grows about 1.6 to 1.8 percentage points higher on average than the growth in personal income.

But counting on that elasticity over the long term is dangerous. We have not seen a downturn since the state income tax was implemented. During a slowdown in the economy, the stock market tends to drop, capital gains realizations drop over time, and capital gains revenues decline. Other major sources of revenue contract, leaving the wages and salaries portion of the personal income tax and sales tax as the workhorses in gloomier times. Thus springs the necessity to limit spending growth to

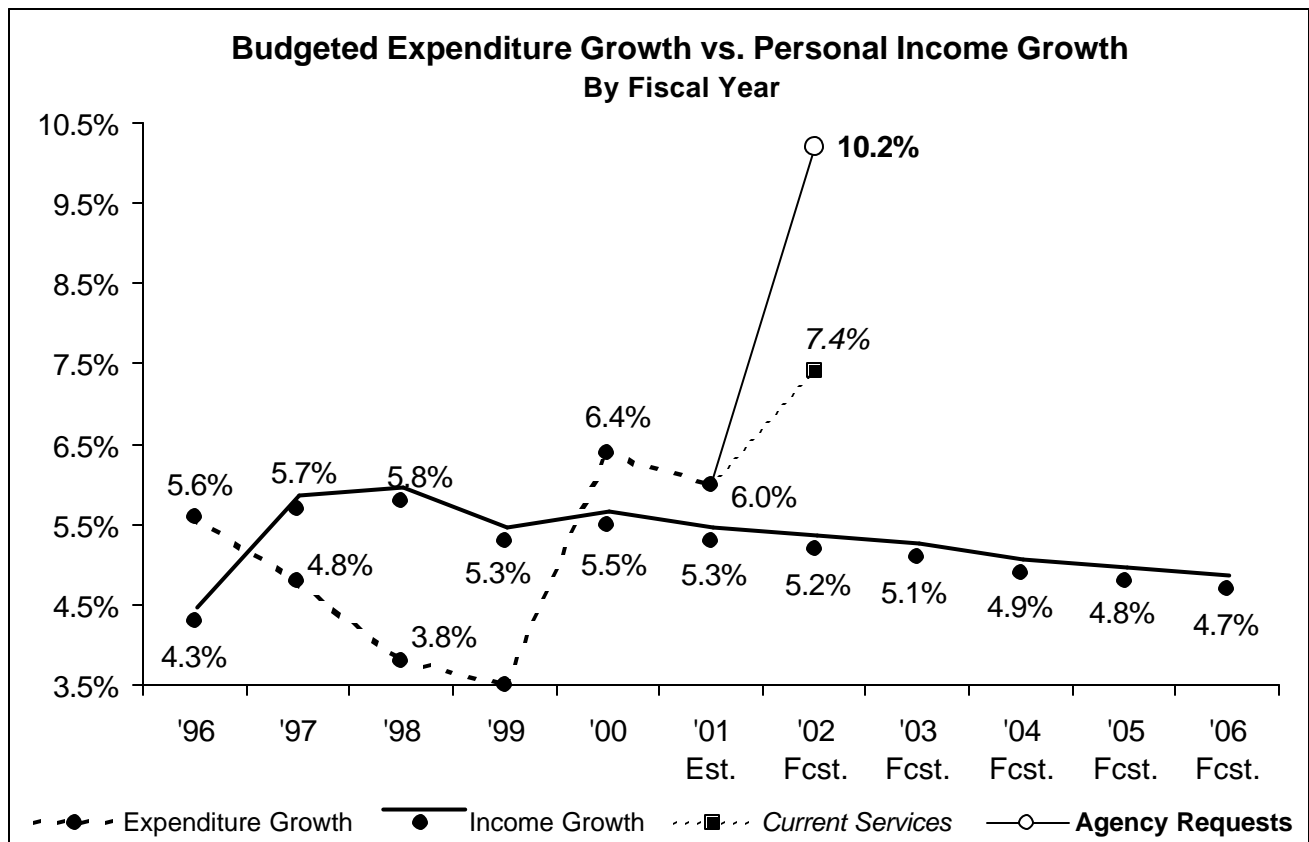
the growth in personal income in leaner times and, for long-term fiscal integrity, in good economic times as well.

The cap allows us to spend at a healthy rate of growth in robust times. And because of the five-year personal income calculation, it may even allow slightly higher levels of growth to carry over into leaner times. That's one of its many vagaries. But at least it limits spending growth, something not contemplated before the spending cap was adopted. It checks the ability of lawmakers to send the state budget into a growth spiral at the same time the revenue workhorses begin to contract.

Looking at the FY 1990-91 calamity is the best example. As stated earlier, the spending growth in the four years leading up to the \$1 billion deficit averaged 10.8 percent annually, as personal income growth was dropping. Not only was spending growing excessively, but it would appear that revenue estimates were overstated to cover the increases (another hidden benefit of the spending cap).

Today we see growth shooting up again. Admittedly, it is not 10.8 percent. But for all the reasons outlined above, is it really in the best interest of the state to lift the spending cap and accelerate growth beyond the 6.4 percent and 6 percent growth we see today just as we know personal income growth may slip below 5 percent in FY 2003-04 and to 4.7 percent in FY 2005-06?

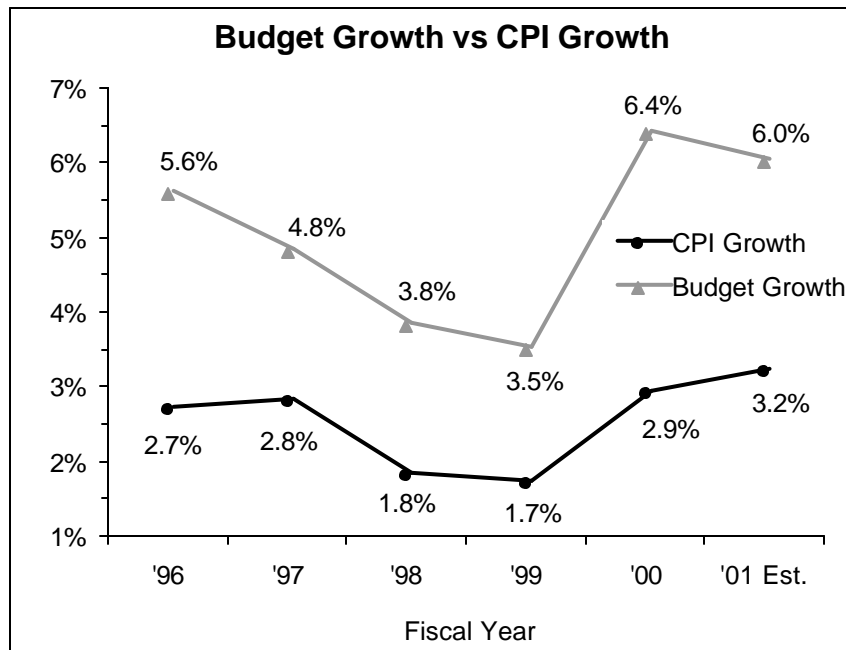
A case study in "what ifs" may indeed be the initial biennial budget submissions by all state agencies. If all agency requests were fulfilled (and not all expansion options were included at the time), spending growth would have been 10.2 percent before accounting for any exigencies that arise during the fiscal year. Even current services growth would have been 7.4 percent before any deficiencies that would undoubtedly have arisen during the fiscal year. That compares with a personal income growth forecast of 5.2 percent.



Assume we could patch together the revenue to cover such growth now. Is there any doubt where it would lead us in just a short time frame?

## INTRODUCTION

Certainly no one can accuse the legislature of being excessively stingy over the past several years, either. While government inflation tends to exceed general inflation, growth in state spending has been about double the growth in inflation.



Thus, when closely examined, the spending cap makes eminent sense. It forces us to be forward-looking and restrained. It forces us to make hard decisions now rather than even harder ones later.

***How can we have major surpluses and be at the spending cap? And aren't those surpluses here to stay?***

It is by no means inconsistent to have major general fund surpluses and be battling the spending cap. As the accompanying graphic shows, the constitutional spending cap limits growth across all appropriated funds. It is a global or umbrella cap. Each fund has a separate appropriation and revenue sources to pay for its expenditures. Thus, at any time, one or more funds could be in major surplus or deficit without impacting the spending cap.

At the present time, both the general fund and special transportation fund are amassing large surpluses. Because of bond covenant rules regarding long-term fund balances and debt service-to-revenue coverage ratios, transportation balances are carried forward from year to year.

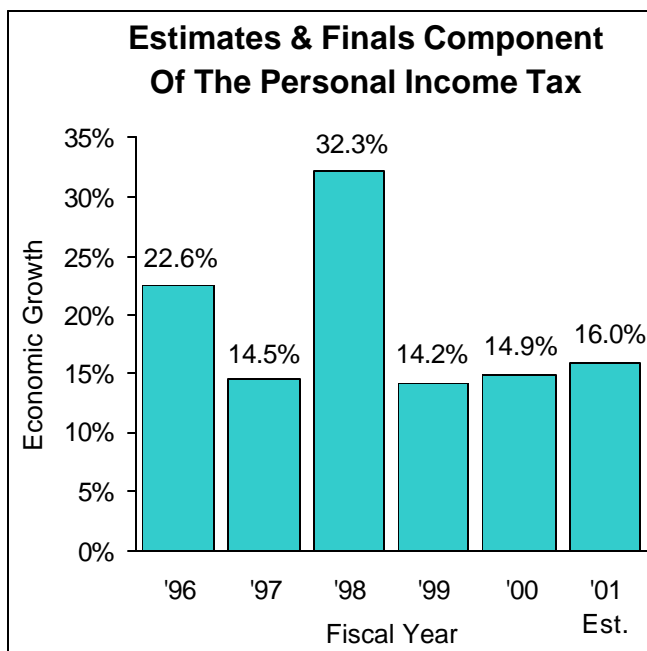
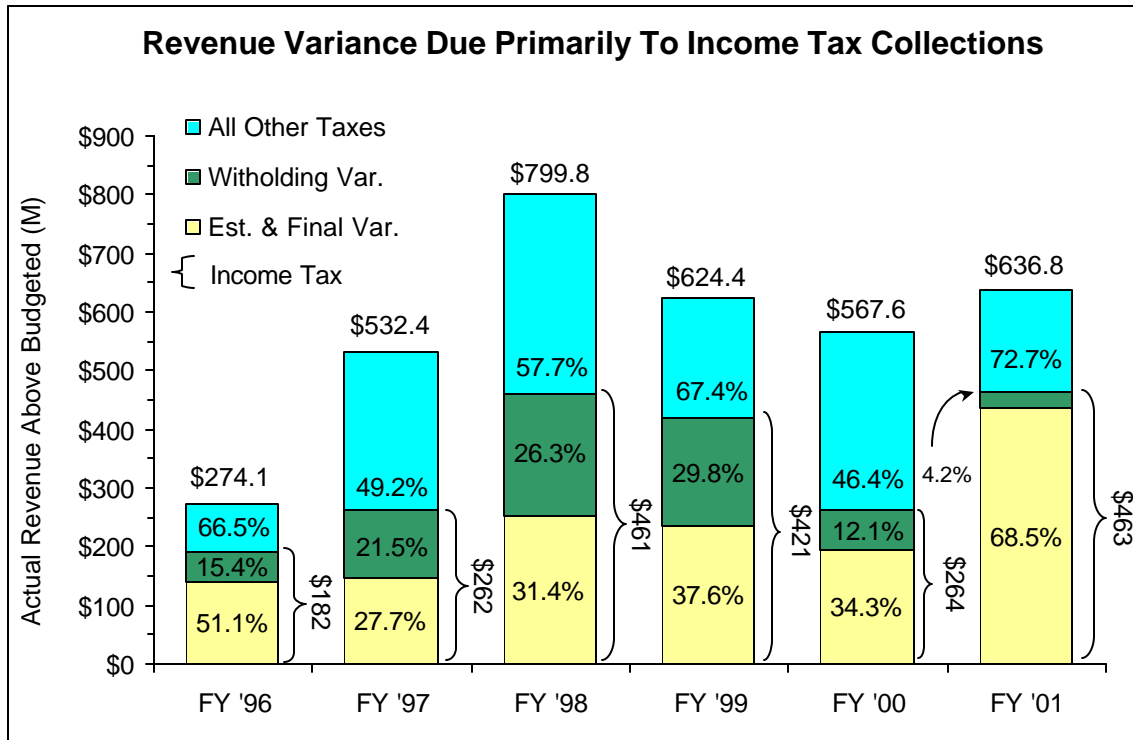
### Funds Included Under The Spending Cap

General Fund  
Special Transportation Fund  
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund  
Soldiers', Sailors' & Marines' Fund  
Regional Market Operating Fund  
Banking Fund  
Insurance Fund  
Public Utility Control Fund  
Workers Compensation Fund  
Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund

Spending Cap

In the case of the general fund, the constitution calls for the liquidation of the surplus in any one year, by filling the Budget Reserve Fund to 5 percent of appropriations and by retiring debt. The general fund is experiencing significant surpluses because of vigorous economic and revenue growth beyond anyone's expectations.

But as noted previously, much of the surplus has resulted from capital gains activity. As the accompanying charts show, on average 42 percent of the revenue variance from budgeted amounts has been in the area of income tax estimates and finals, which is dominated by capital gains taxes. This fiscal year the variance attributed to estimate and finals is a whopping 69 percent. From income year 1995 to 1998, state residents' capital gains realizations have gone up by an unprecedented 157 percent. Similarly, the state's estimates and finals income tax category will more than doubled from 1996 to the estimated amount this fiscal year. Notwithstanding the new and now wide use by the middle class of stock investments as retirement vehicles, such dynamic growth cannot realistically be expected to continue forever. Stock gains and its attendant revenue growth have to fade off at some point.



**Capital Gains Realizations  
Reported By CT Residents  
(In Billions)**

Income Year	Capital Gains	Percent Change
1994	\$2,547	-16%
1995	\$3,832	50%
1996	\$4,732	23%
1997	\$7,787	65%
1998	\$9,867	27%

Further, the vast majority of the remaining variance is due to wages and sales activity, which is controlled by personal income growth.

***Haven't we exceeded the cap in the past?***

As indicated earlier, the state has exceeded the spending cap in a technical sense each of the last three fiscal years – but only to use the substantial general fund surpluses wisely. For instance, given the fact that interest rates are so low, it makes little sense to use surpluses to retire debt, as the constitution calls for. In fact, retiring debt in most instances would mean paying penalties for calling bonds early or setting up expensive retirement structures so money is waiting as bonds come due. This would be done on already low-rate bonds, effectively costing us money.

It makes far more sense to appropriate money to avoid issuing new bonds. That was done this past fiscal year to the tune of \$300 million to avoid issuing debt on school construction projects. That will save taxpayers tens of millions in debt service over the next twenty years. But to appropriate this money means technically waiving the cap to make the money available to avoid issuing debt.

More important, the surplus money was spent almost exclusively on debt avoidance or other non-recurring items and did not inflate the base of the cap. In the Governor's declarations allowing the cap to be exceeded, he specifically forbade the use of the surplus monies to be calculated into the base in successive years, meaning no more money could be spent in successive fiscal years simply because we exceeded the cap to spend the surplus monies on one-time things. In essence, the integrity of the cap was kept in place.

This is a far cry from what many in the legislature are talking about doing. Some are talking about exceeding the cap and using the surplus to fund ongoing program expansions or new programs. But, clearly, the money – much of which is generated by the tremendous growth in the stock market right now – won't be around much longer and such programs will. A big gap between available revenue and spending would be created if these lawmakers have their way.

Even if they don't endorse using surplus monies for ongoing programs, others want to exceed the cap because they believe the state can support new programs or expansions because revenue growth will remain at robust levels. As outlined above, that may be true in the short-term, but certainly not over the long-term.

So there is a real difference between what has occurred in the past in terms of exceeding the cap and what some want to see occur in the future. In the past, we have acted responsibly – using our one-time surplus to improve the quality of life with one-time expenditures or to avoid taking on additional debt. Others today want to fundamentally break the cap on an ongoing basis, which encourages a repeat of the FY 1990-91 calamity.

***Aren't we spending more than the cap this fiscal year on an ongoing basis?***

There is no question that the state has seen its expenditure levels this fiscal year shoot well beyond what anyone predicted. That is the case because of major medical caseload increases and health care inflation. (A recent National Association of State Budget Officers survey found that Connecticut was not unique in having unanticipated caseload increases and major medical inflation. About one-half of states are having the same problems this fiscal year.) Complicating the budgetary picture is the fact that the budget was passed with precious little room – just \$50 million or so – under the spending cap.

Early on in the fiscal year, the Governor identified these trends and took the necessary actions to limit the size of the deficiencies. He tightened the hiring freeze and ordered \$50 million in spending cutbacks in program areas. Still, that was not enough to cover the increased spending.

## INTRODUCTION

At that point, the Governor had the two courses of action described in the accompanying chart: declare an emergency and go over the cap on an ongoing basis *or* use natural savings (or lapse targets) in the budget to cover the anticipated shortfalls. That was possible this fiscal year because there were revenues to cover the additional expenditures. Because the Governor did not want to set the precedent of exceeding the cap on an ongoing basis, he chose the second course and in so doing honored the spirit of the spending cap. How so? Even though expenditures may exceed the appropriation cap level, it will not impact the cap calculation in the future. No additional appropriations are being allowed. Nor is the cap being adjusted upward to account for the transfer of lapses. Thus, the Governor, to maintain the integrity of the cap and not inflate its base, cut the budget by roughly an additional \$94 million in FY 2001-02.

<b>Impact on the Fiscal 2001-02 Cap of Not Exceeding the Cap in Fiscal 2000-01</b>		
Through Allotment Recissions and Spendown of Lapses Totalling \$88.9 Million (In Millions)		
<u>Fiscal 2001-02</u>	Not Exceeding The Cap <u>In FY '01</u>	Exceeding The Cap <u>In FY '01</u>
Capped Expenditures	\$ 10,264.3	\$ 10,357.9
Non-Capped Expenditures	<u>2,717.1</u>	<u>2,717.1</u>
Total Expenditures Allowed Under Cap	\$ 12,981.4	\$ 13,075.0
Total All Appropriated Funds	<u>\$ 12,889.9</u>	<u>\$ 12,889.9</u>
Amount Above/(Below) the Cap	\$ (91.5)	\$ (185.1)
Foregone Additional Room Under the Cap		<u>\$ (93.6)</u>

In short, Governor Rowland made the best of a bad situation. He honored the cap and didn't build the new spending into the base because he knew it would mean spiraling costs in the coming biennium.

Again, any number of individuals will use the fact that this fiscal year's expenditures exceed the cap amount as a criticism of the Governor. In fact, it must be assumed that they put the argument forward only to argue in favor of exceeding the cap on a real basis moving forward. That is unless they supported even deeper mid-year spending reductions during the current fiscal year.

### ***What does this tell us about necessary room under the cap at the beginning of a fiscal year?***

In many ways, Connecticut was lucky this fiscal year: it had the revenue to cover the major deficiencies that materialized. That would have been the case whether a decision was made to exceed the cap or through use of the natural savings in the budget. But in the future that might not be the case. If revenues begin to dry up, revenue might not be available to cover the transfer of lapses or to cover increased appropriations, whether up to or over the cap. This argues for budgets that are substantially below the spending cap and ones with conservative revenue estimates.

Over the past several years, Governor Rowland has always submitted budgets that have been well under the spending cap in order to cover expected deficiency levels. Given the trends in health care, it would be realistic to assume deficiencies that will be sizeable in the future; thus, the necessity to adopt a budget that takes into account the five-year average level of deficiencies in the chart.

At any rate, the roughly \$50 million in room under the cap this fiscal year at the outset was clearly not enough. In submitting this biennial budget, Governor Rowland is sending a message that we need realistic room under the cap when the budget is passed, which will bring a dramatic reduction in the spending growth level as well. He will insist on this important fiscal comfort level as we move into less-certain times.

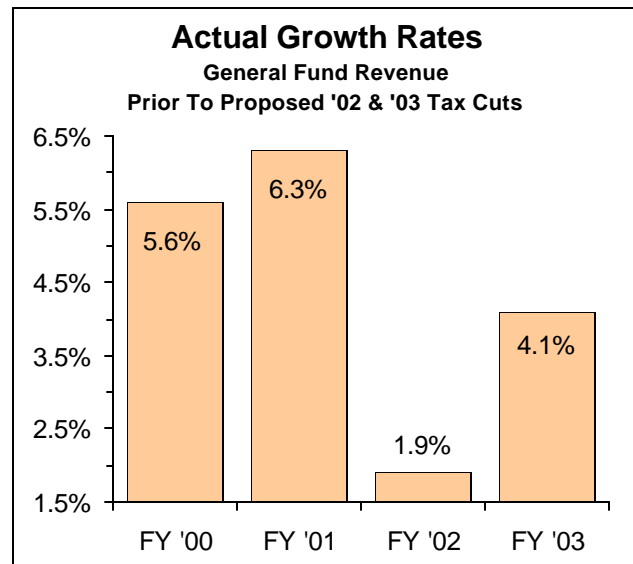
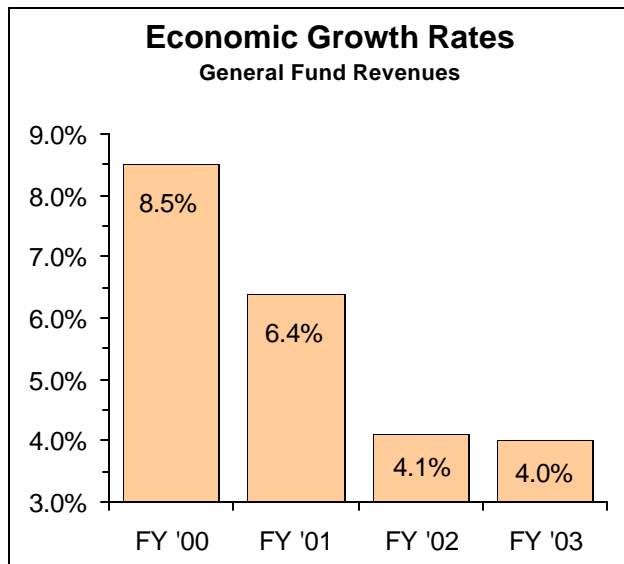
### State Deficiencies

FY	Amount
2001 *	\$144.5M
2000	\$68.2M
1999	\$27.7M
1998	\$108.8M
1997	\$137.1M
5 Yr. Avg.	\$97.3M
* Estimate	

### *Is this really a debate on the spending cap?*

In some ways the more important question to ask might be: regardless of whether we exceed the cap or not, would we have the revenue to cover whatever growth we want? The answer is no. Because of an economic slowdown and tax cuts that roll out in the biennium, revenue growth is coming down. On an economic growth basis, revenue growth is coming down from 6.4 percent this fiscal year to 4.1 percent in FY 2001-02, a 36 percent drop. When tax cuts already in law are included, the actual revenue growth expected this fiscal year is 6.3 percent and 1.9 percent for next fiscal year, a drop of 70 percent.

In reality, the focus must now include both the spending cap and available revenue.



### *What does this mean for tax cuts?*

The tax cuts that have been put in place over the past six sessions played an important role in revitalizing the state's economy. And they will continue to move Connecticut forward. Indeed, some of the cuts signed into law continue to be phased in over the next biennium and beyond and new ones will just be coming on line.

Given the uncertainty over the future, further tax cuts will necessarily have to be modest and targeted. Moving forward in these uncertain times, if substantial tax reductions are contemplated they should have the benefit of reducing ongoing spending as well.

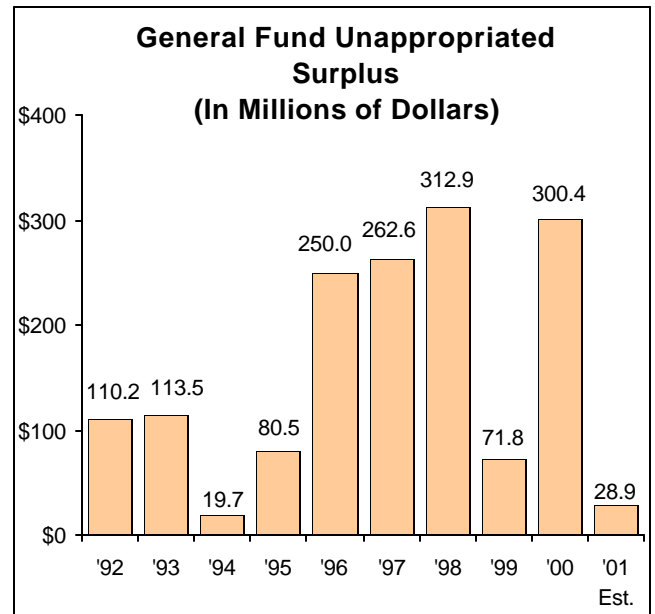
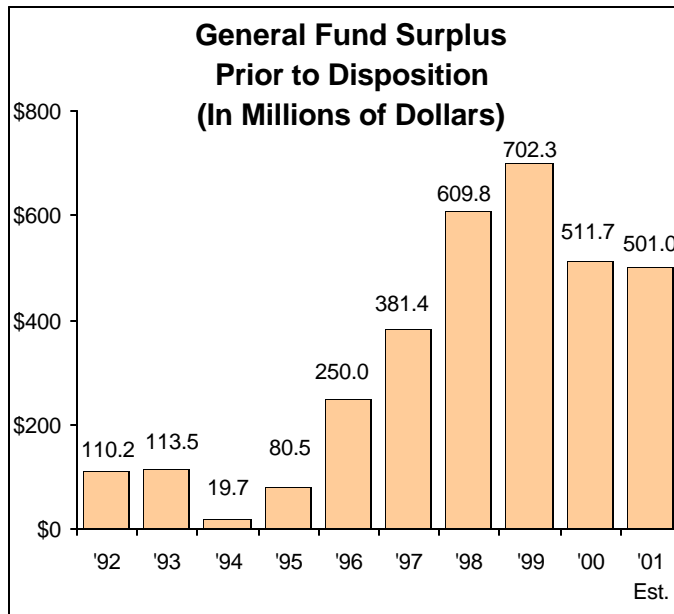
***The spending cap, too, makes for more rational policy-making***

Notwithstanding all the important economic and fiscal arguments in favor of the spending cap, fundamentally the cap makes for more rational policy-making. Building up government programs at times of major revenue increases simply means pulling the rug out from these same programs in leaner times because the revenue to pay for them has disappeared. Such a practice is unfair to the clients and providers who would come to rely on these resources. The cap encourages government to be more planful and budget only what it can reasonably sustain in the long run.



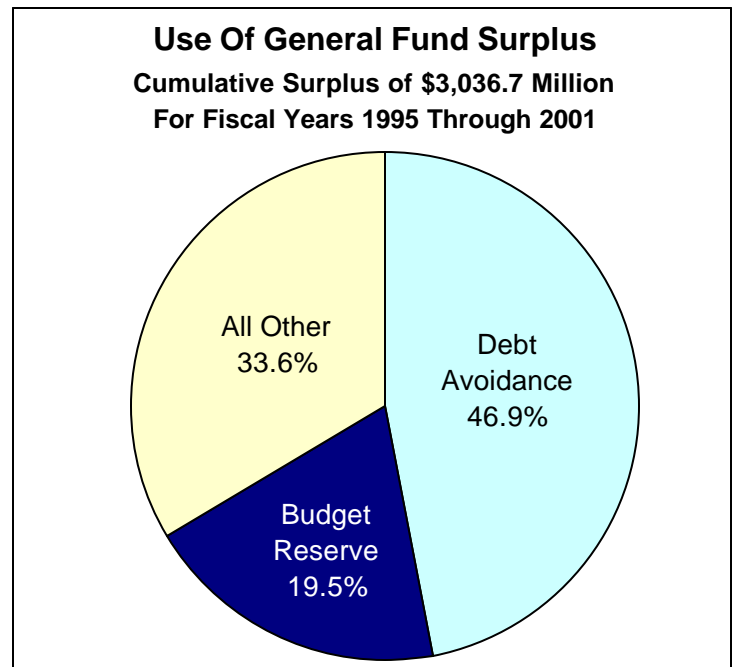
## Disposition of the State Surplus

The state is expected to end the current fiscal year with its tenth straight surplus. As of this date, the Governor is forecasting a surplus of \$501 million, marking the fourth-straight year of baseline surpluses (surpluses prior to disposition by the legislature) in excess of \$500 million.

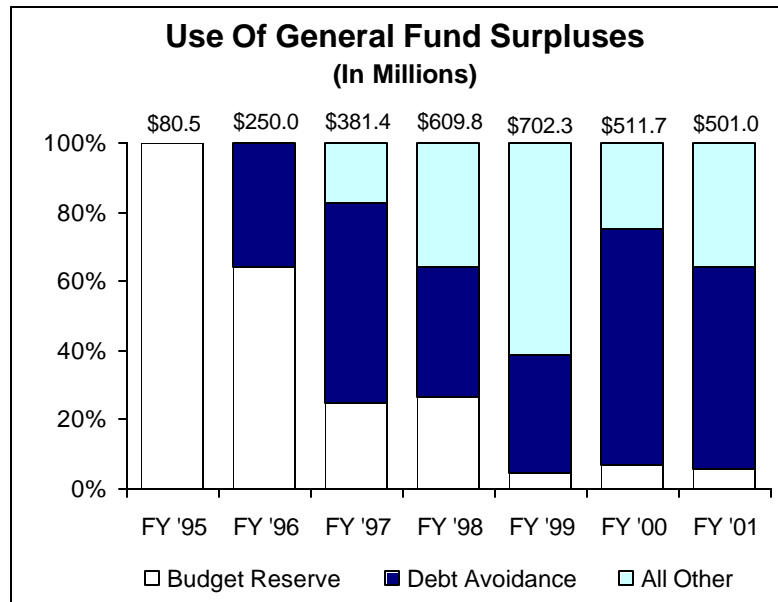


As was stated earlier, one of the hallmarks of Governor Rowland's administration has been the prudent use of surpluses. In the past, surpluses have been used to build a Rainy Day Fund to 5 percent of general fund expenditures, to avoid issuing debt and for other one-time expenditures. The proposal for this year is no different. Including this fiscal year's disposition plan, since Governor Rowland came to office, 19.5 percent of general fund surpluses has gone to building a budget reserve fund, 46.9 percent has gone for debt avoidance, and 33.6 percent has gone for other expenditures, largely of a one-time nature.

In the first several years of the Governor's administration, a great deal of the surplus monies went to establish and build a Rainy Day Fund to 5 percent of general fund expenditures. Since that time, each year the Governor has proposed monies to keep the fund at its mandated 5 percent threshold.



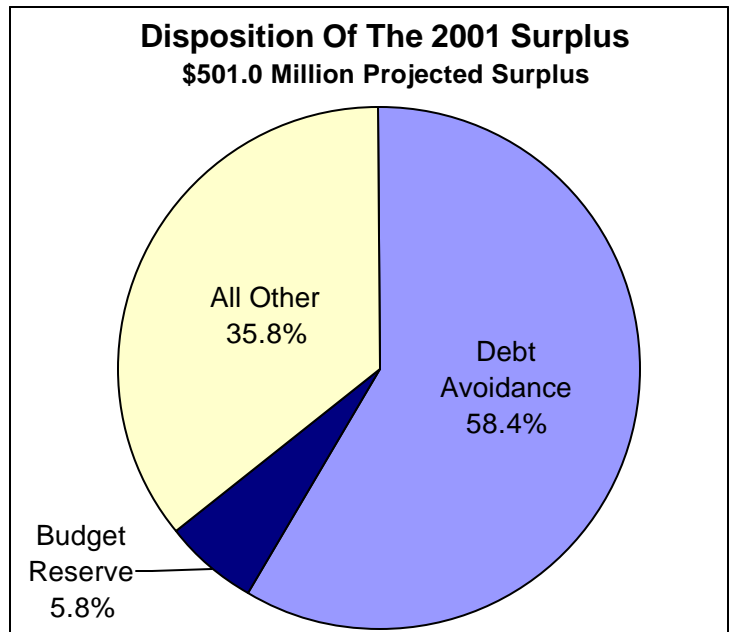
The amount dedicated to debt avoidance has been significant since FY 1995-96 as well, with between one-third and two-thirds of annual surpluses going to avoid issuing debt. Because of the FY 1999-00 surplus, in the current fiscal year about \$300 million in cash is being used to avoid issuing school construction bonds, which will save taxpayers tens of millions in debt service costs over the next 20 years.



### ***FY 2000-01 disposition***

Governor Rowland will again issue a declaration to exceed the spending so as to dispose of the current fiscal year surplus wisely. As in past years, he will issue the declaration only on the following conditions:

- The size of the surplus justifies exceeding the cap.
- The Rainy Day Fund is at 5 percent and will stay at that level with a small deposit into the fund.
- Retiring low-interest debt would not be cost-effective.
- The surplus disposition does not obligate the state to ongoing costs.
- A significant portion of the monies are being used to avoid issuing bonded debt and retiring other obligations.
- The surplus disposition over the spending cap is not being allowed to impact future spending by increasing the spending base. The declaration will specifically exclude all spending over the surplus from next year's cap calculation.

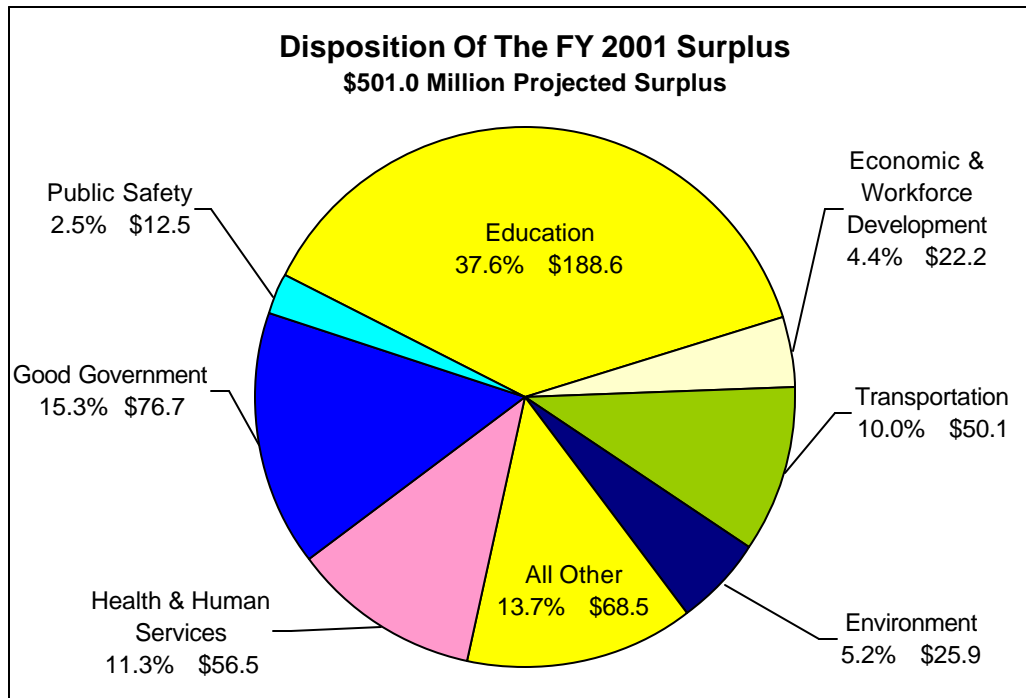


As can be seen from the chart, almost 60 percent, or \$292.5 million, of this fiscal year's surplus will be used to avoid issuing bonded debt or retiring other obligations. About 6 percent, or \$28.9 million, will go into the Budget Reserve Fund to keep it at 5 percent of general fund expenditures. The remainder will go toward one-time expenditures that seek to improve the economic well-being of the state and improve the quality of life of citizens.

The surplus is being used in a wide variety of areas. About 38 percent, or \$188.6 million, is going to improve education in the state. About 4 percent, or \$22.2 million, is going toward economic development projects. Fifty million dollars, or 10 percent, is being set aside for transportation improvements. Twenty-six million dollars, or about 5 percent, will help protect the environment; about \$57 million, or about 11 percent, to improve health and human services in the state; about

## INTRODUCTION

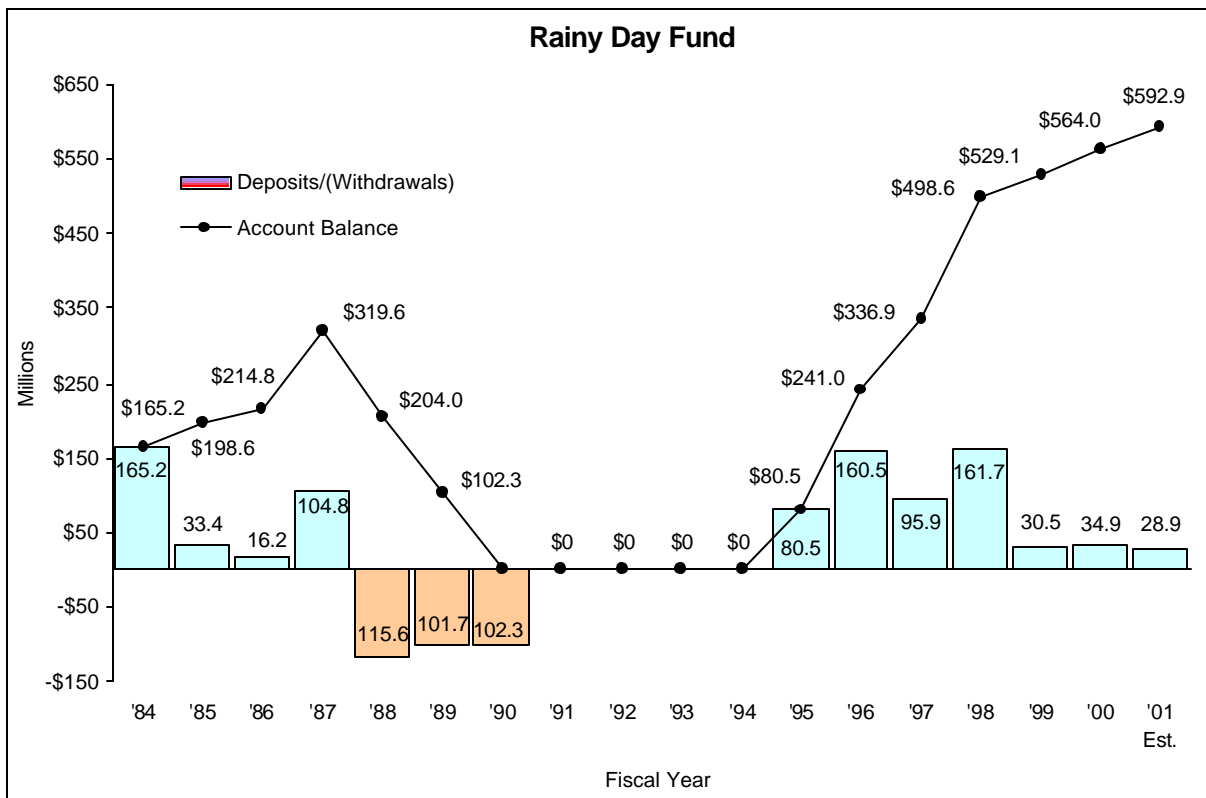
\$12.5 million, or 2.5 percent, to bolster public safety; and about \$77 million, or 15 percent, for government efficiencies.



The specific distribution of the FY 2000-01 surplus is as follows:

### **Budget reserve fund:**

- Depositing \$28.9 million into the Rainy Day Fund to keep it at 5 percent of general fund expenditures. This brings the balance in the fund to \$592.9 million.



***Debt avoidance or retirement:***

Governor Rowland is proposing to set aside \$292.5 million of the expected surplus for debt avoidance or to retire miscellaneous other debts.

- \$5.6 million will be used to retire the Department of Public Works Capital Projects Revolving Fund deficit. This will extinguish the deficit. In FY 1998-99, \$6 million was also earmarked to lower the deficit. Because of a general fund subsidy and higher payments coming into the fund in the future, the revolving fund should now be solvent over the long term.
- \$5.68 million will be used to retire a long-standing Department of Labor receivable that exists in the general fund for previous capital improvements at its central headquarters. Governor Rowland is proposing setting aside surplus money to pay off the receivable instead of having the department pay it over a period of years so that crucial state and federal resources are not drained from DOL's workforce development efforts.
- \$2.5 million will be earmarked to continue the project to overhaul the core financial systems of the state. In FY 1999-00, \$7.5 million of surplus dollars were used for the same purpose. It is anticipated that this \$10 million, along with a bond authorization of \$50 million, will move this critical project forward during the biennium.
- In return for the Hartford City Pension Fund vacating the Hartford Times building to make way for the Adriaen's Landing project, the state had previously agreed to reimburse the pension fund for its investment in the building through a complex premium lease arrangement over a minimum 15-year period. To avoid this long-term lease liability, the budget submission will allocate \$8 million to pay the City of Hartford Pension Fund for the Hartford Times building. In addition, to ensure the project continues on schedule and to aid the City of Hartford, another \$6.5 million is to be allocated for moving city offices from the Times building.
- \$3 million will be used to avoid issuing bonds on a new thermal imaging fire safety project, which is described in greater detail later in this document.
- \$20 million is dedicated to avoid issuing debt on various aspects of Lt. Governor M. Jodi Rell's Educational Technology Initiative. \$10 million is set aside to avoid issuing debt on the third year of wiring for local schools. An additional \$10 million is set aside for the second and third year phases of the Connecticut Education Network initiative. This program is described in greater detail later in this document.
- \$8 million is being allocated to begin planning for compliance and implementation of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. While it is expected to save dollars down the road through administrative and technological simplification, HIPAA's short-term costs, especially in the area of privacy and data warehousing, are expected to rival or exceed the \$100 plus million that was spent on the Year 2000 computer project. The state is in the unique situation of being both an employer and provider under the act.
- \$5 million is being set aside to avoid issuing debt on a new Workforce Investment Act Business System. The system, described in greater detail later, is mandated by the new federal act.
- \$4 million is being set aside for the two years of the biennium to avoid issuing debt on minor capital improvements throughout the state. The fund is administered by the Department of Public Works.

## INTRODUCTION

- \$250,000 is being used to set up and provide transition costs for a new statewide, 24-hour security hub for state buildings. The plan is part of Governor Rowland's Workplace Violence initiative.
- \$1.8 million is being used to upgrade portions of the Department of Motor Vehicles' computer system. The upgrade of the antiquated system is vital to improve customer service and to implement the new decentralized emissions system.
- \$600,000 is being set aside to renovate two army surplus helicopters for use by the Office of Emergency Management. These helicopters, along with one funded in the Department of Public Safety, will ensure that Connecticut can respond to a series of emergencies in a timely basis. Up to this point, Connecticut has had to request aid from neighboring states when rescue and search emergencies occurred.
- In lieu of issuing bonds, \$100,000 is being earmarked for the building of a Firefighters' Memorial.
- Similarly, \$250,000 is being used to make capital improvements at the Department of Agriculture's Regional Market.
- Governor Rowland is proposing \$17 million to restructure the Residential Underground Storage Tank Program. The existing reimbursement program, which is subject to numerous abuses, is proposed for immediate closure. A new program that would set a \$25,000 threshold for qualifying costs and then reimburse taxpayers for a portion of those costs based on a sliding income scale will replace it.
- \$1.5 million is being used for operating and other miscellaneous costs that the state may incur as it aids ailing housing authorities. These costs would otherwise be funded through the housing revolving fund, which is capitalized through bonding.
- \$50 million is being set aside for various congestion mitigation and transportation improvement projects over the next several years, which are detailed later in this document. It is anticipated that a newly created Transportation Strategy Board would control disposition of the funding.
- \$8 million is being set aside for various Department of Social Services information technology initiatives. \$2.5 million will be used to set up a state-of-the-art decision-making and fraud prevention data warehouse. It is anticipated that the system will help save DSS up to \$10 million in year two of the biennium. \$5.5 million will help the department begin the process of procuring a new master medical management information system and child care management information system.
- \$1 million is being set aside for information technology changes needed to help the state gather data and other information for federal welfare claiming in the Departments of Children and Families and Education.
- \$2.5 million will help the Department of Correction begin to develop a new Inmate Tracking System, which will augment HIPAA and other criminal justice IT projects.
- \$1.1 million will be used to put on line a new juvenile justice tracking system.
- \$20 million will be used, along with up to \$60 million in additional bond funds, to sell certain workers' compensation claim liabilities to a private insurer. The program will greatly reduce the state's outyear risk and immediately lower annual workers' compensation payouts by about \$13 million.

- \$120 million is being dedicated by Governor Rowland to avoid issuing debt on school construction projects. Because of the conversion of the financing structure of the program and vigorous development activities as towns seek to renew their capital plants, the state is looking at another record level in terms of school construction authorizations in each year of the biennium. This \$120 million in surplus monies will be crucial in limiting debt moving forward.

***Other surplus initiatives:***

- \$2.6 million will be set aside in anticipation of receiving \$2.6 million in revenue from the federal government in recognition of the state's exemplary record of placing welfare recipients in the work force. Consistent with federal rules, the one-time money must be used to enhance programs for the TANF population. This is the second year in a row that the state has received such an award. The details of the proposed one-time programs are discussed in greater detail later in this document.
- Because of the difficulty in determining an adequate appropriation for emergency spill responses, the budget proposes to fund such spills through an intercept of petroleum gross earnings tax revenues instead of an annual appropriation. Eight million dollars will be transferred to the account. This mechanism will ensure adequacy of resources and timely response. To mitigate cash flow problems, \$4 million is being deposited in the account from the surplus.
- The additional one-time cost of \$600,000 for redistricting will be funded out of the surplus.
- Faced with numerous complex litigation cases and the need for expert outside counsel, the budget sets \$5 million aside to litigate these cases and for potential settlement costs.
- Governor Rowland has decided to extend the Safe Neighborhoods program for one final year through FY 2001-02. Towns will be reimbursed for 20 percent of their costs, down from 30 percent in the current year. The program was originally supposed to end several years ago. \$1.53 million is being set aside for this purpose.
- The budget also sets aside \$2 million to ensure the ability to fully match federal justice assistance grants in the future. These funds will be earmarked largely for substance abuse, jail diversion, and other alternatives to incarceration programming.
- \$41 million is being set aside in the Office of Policy and Management to assist state agencies in meeting higher than anticipated energy costs over the biennium. The biennial budget recognizes historic energy costs and this one-time allocation of funding will help mitigate anticipated deficiencies as a result of continuing high energy costs.
- About \$200,000 is being set aside as the one-time cost of property taxes on the Adriaen's Landing project. Henceforth, the project will be covered under the state payment-in-lieu-of-taxes program.
- \$33.7 million will be used to establish a Technology and Infrastructure Fund for Private Providers and Home Care Agencies. This fund will help agencies reduce their ongoing costs or cover one-time expenditures through allocation of these resources during the biennium. The funds will not be allowed to cover ongoing program costs. The monies will also help to set up an innovative information technology pilot, which seeks to reduce agency IT costs and promote efficiency. These initiatives are described in greater detail later in this document.

## INTRODUCTION

- \$5 million will be used to continue the Hartford Jobs Funnel model of employment and training services, primarily in the construction trades, and expand it to New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury. It is anticipated that this money will promote the self-sufficiency of these projects through municipal, private-sector, or community development funds in the future.
- \$5 million is also earmarked to fill the void created by expiring federal School-to-Careers funding. The one-time money will be used to restructure the school-to-career program by establishing a public-private intermediary to be responsible for raising corporate contributions to match the state's investment, which ultimately should make the program self-supporting in the future.
- \$100,000 will help continue the Governor's Career Internship for Persons with Disabilities through the biennium. This initiative was previously funded through federal funds.
- \$9.5 million is provided to continue the Lt. Governor's five-year Educational Technology Initiative through the biennium. \$2.5 million in each year will be utilized by school districts to improve teacher IT literacy; \$800,000 in each year will be used by the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium to promote teacher literacy in IT as well; and \$1.2 million in each year will be spent on further enhancements to on-line courses. About \$500,000 is also included for administrative costs over the biennium.
- \$1.9 million will be used to digitize aerial photos, for use by the state and local governments for open space preservation and other land use and conservation programs.
- \$3 million over the biennium is provided to the Department of Environmental Protection and the Agricultural Experiment Station for detection, surveillance and implementation of control measures to contain the spread of West Nile virus.
- \$7.2 million of the surplus will help expand the economic cluster initiative by augmenting existing operating and bond funds. The one-time surplus money will specifically help market the state over the two-year period, support new cluster activation and create a bioscience office for the thriving bioscience technology cluster.
- \$2 million is being earmarked for the continuation of the successful Hospital Grant Program. The program has issued numerous assistance grants to hospitals to help solve their chronic financial problems and to enhance community collaboration, especially in the area of mental health. A portion of the grant will also assist the agency in beginning to collect outpatient and other health data.
- \$650,000 is being sent to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to assist the agency, in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, in setting up a state-run and managed Behavioral Health Specialty Health Care Plan as a successor to the unmanaged fee-for-service system. This implements one part of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health recommendations. This initiative is discussed later in the document.
- About \$5 million is being set aside to cover any contingency planning costs of state agencies and nursing homes in anticipation of a nursing home strike this Spring. The monies may also be used to cover costs of state agencies during any strike.
- \$200,000 is provided over the biennium for the State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program as a one-time grant to increase the food supplies at the state's food banks.
- \$2.4 million of the surplus would be used as startup funds for the new ConnPACE B program, which is described in greater detail later.

## INTRODUCTION

- \$10 million is set aside over a five-year period to implement 1972 legislation creating a Demonstration Scholarship Program for students in priority school districts who wish to go to other public or private schools. The program is meant to augment the many Sheff-related initiatives already underway. The program is described in greater detail later in this document.
- \$21 million is provided to the Department of Higher Education over the biennium as the state match of the constituent units' fund-raising efforts.
- \$4 million is being sent to DHE as the one-time match required for the \$11 million Gear Up program. The state match will provide scholarships for participants as they enter college.
- As part of the Lt. Governor's Educational Technology initiative, \$4 million over the biennium is being appropriated to the State Library to continue implementation of the Digital Library project.
- \$1 million is being set aside over the biennium for the startup costs for a community-based dental pilot.
- \$1.5 million will provide for the final transition costs for the opening of the new Connecticut Juvenile Training School for male offenders.
- Finally, \$5.5 million will fund any unbudgeted agency costs related to staff turnover (including accrual payments) over the biennium.

### ***What if the surplus increases beyond \$501 million?***

If the surplus were to increase beyond the \$501 million expected currently, Governor Rowland is endorsing the following disposition strategy.

The first \$30 million in additional surplus would be used to help acquire water company land in Fairfield County that is under threat of development. This is an important open space preservation initiative that seeks to safeguard the quality of life in the coastal corridor. A \$30 million bonding authorization is included in the capital budget for the project. The surplus dollars will augment the purchase of the land.

Any monies over \$531 million would be divided equally between the transportation initiative and further debt avoidance on school construction.



## **The Economic Outlook**

The State of Connecticut continues to outperform our wildest expectations. One of the major reasons for this has been the tremendous diversification the employment base and economy have undergone over the past decade. This diversification has built a strong economic foundation that better weathers industry specific shortcomings and will undoubtedly mean any future recession will be far less perilous for the economy and the state's residents.

As can be seen on the accompanying pages, Connecticut is no longer the economy it was just a decade ago. While Connecticut received some bad news in terms of losing a congressional seat because its population growth failed to keep pace with the rest of the nation over the last decade, at least the state is finally seeing its population increase again. After losing population for four years, the state is expected to register its fifth straight gain in 2000.

The state now has regained all of the 158,000 jobs it lost during the 1990s recession and has surpassed that mark by an additional 19,000. Today, Connecticut has both the highest nonagricultural employment level on record, as well as the lowest unemployment rate on record. Our unemployment rate sits about 2.1 percentage points below the national average. In FY 1999-00, Connecticut added 26,200 jobs, with an additional 19,900 jobs expected by the conclusion of this fiscal year. That's up from the original forecast of 23,800 for FY 1999-00 and 13,500 for FY 2000-01.

Through FY 1999-00, housing starts did extremely well, with three successive fiscal years registering starts in excess of 10,000 units.

Personal income growth has been a robust 5 percent or greater since FY 1995-96. Connecticut remains number one in the nation in terms of per capita personal income, about 38 percent above the national average. As has been noted in the past, all of our counties exhibit strong wealth. Even excluding Fairfield County, Connecticut would still rank third in the nation, or almost 20 percent higher than the national average. Even if our per capita personal income were only the level that our poorest county -- Windham -- is, Connecticut would still be ranked 28<sup>th</sup> in the nation.

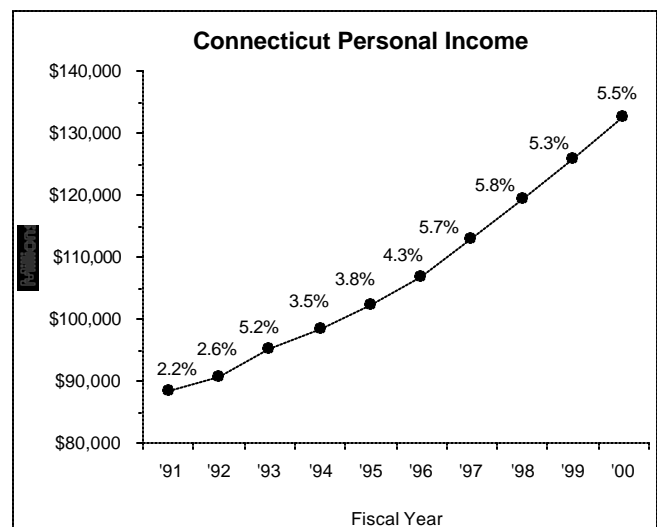
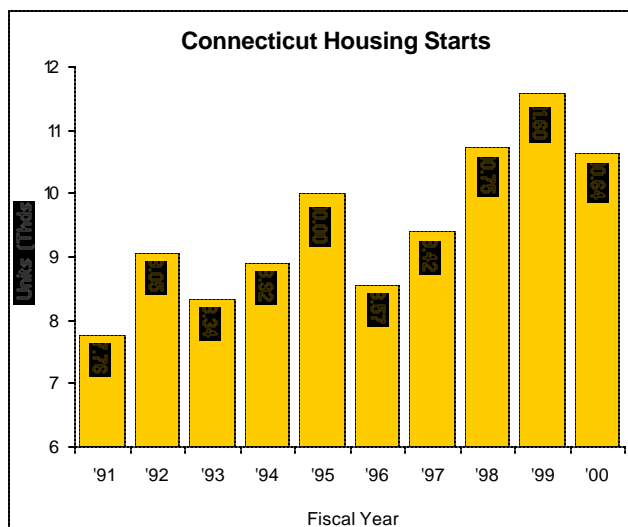
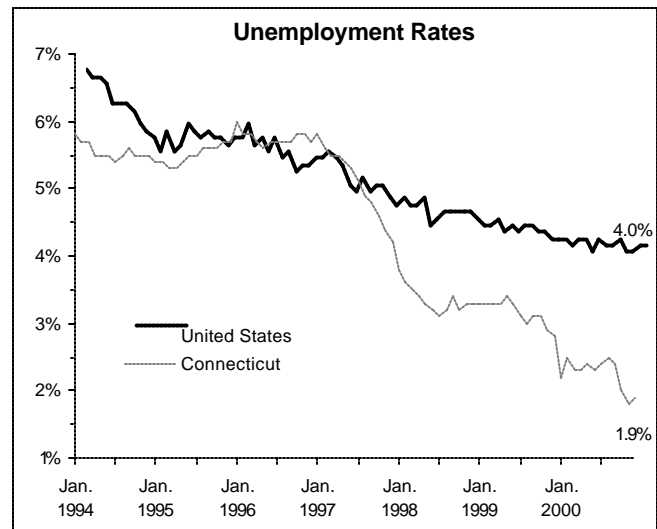
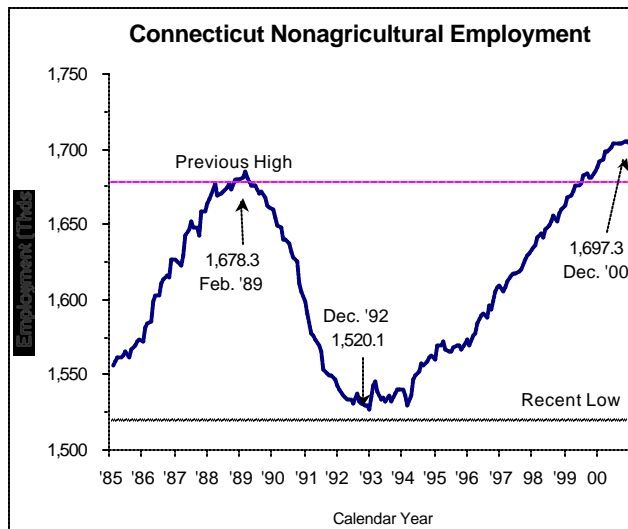
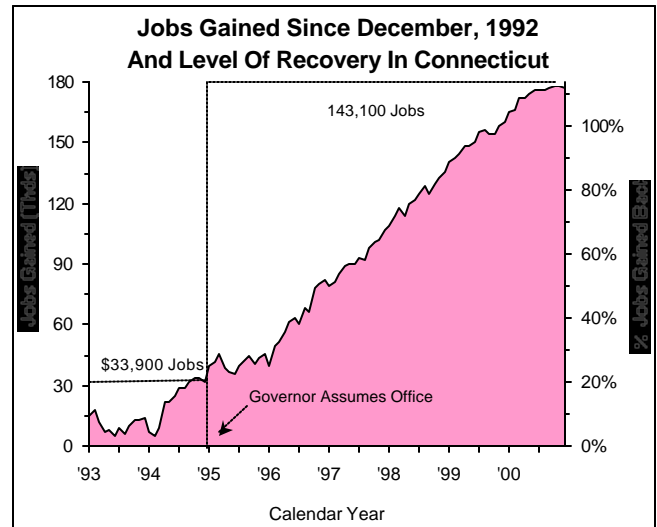
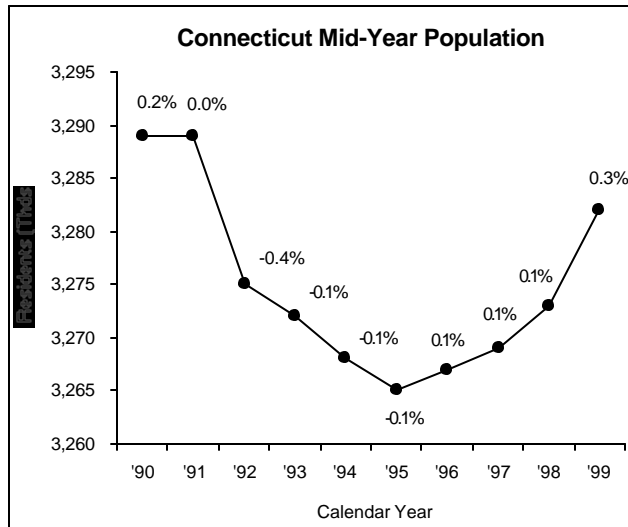
As noted just above, the state's performance is very much tied to its economic diversification. Its degree of defense dependence has shrunk from almost 6 percent of GSP to just 2 percent. Connecticut continues to be home to big business, with at least 15 Fortune 500 companies headquartered here.

But the secret to our economic boom lies elsewhere. The diversification of our economy has been fueled by major new business formations, many of which are small, entrepreneurial startups in the many clusters forming in the state. The biotech cluster is especially strong, as the state begins to leverage its many academic attributes in a more meaningful way. Defying a logic that says the state's employment is maxed out, gross business startups have been in excess of 20,000 for three years in a row. Net starts continued to climb to 18,500 per year in 2000.

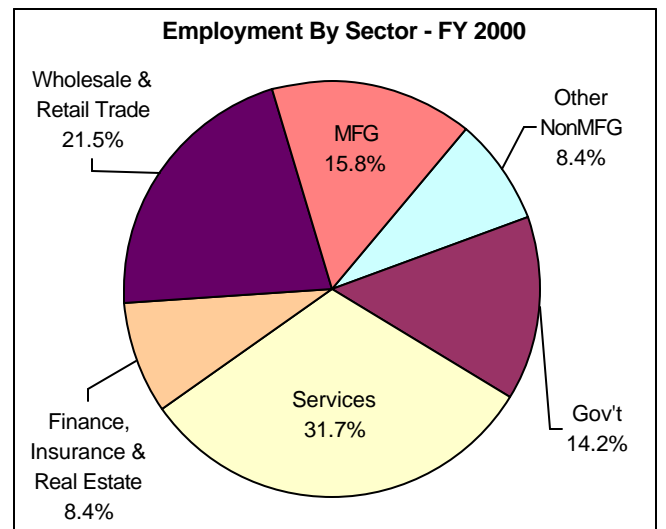
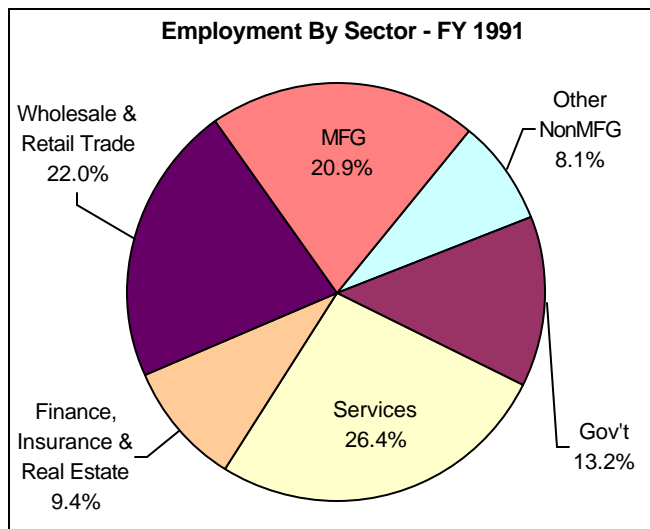
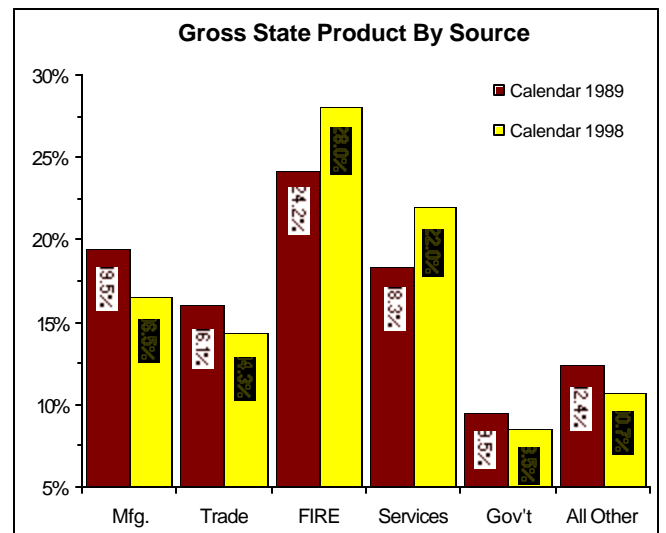
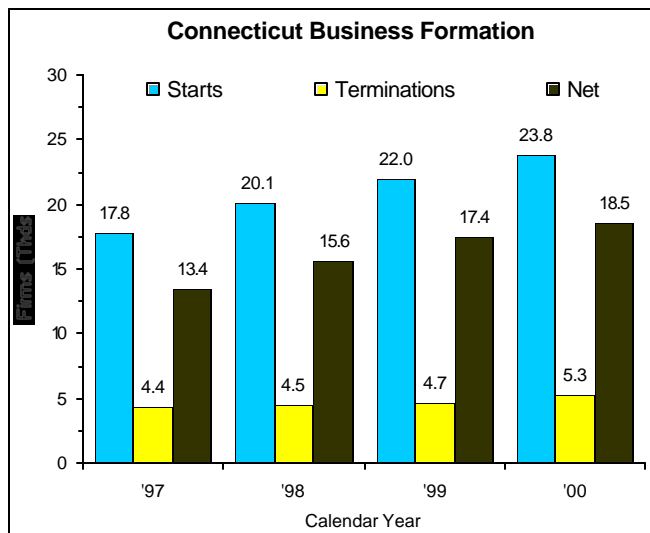
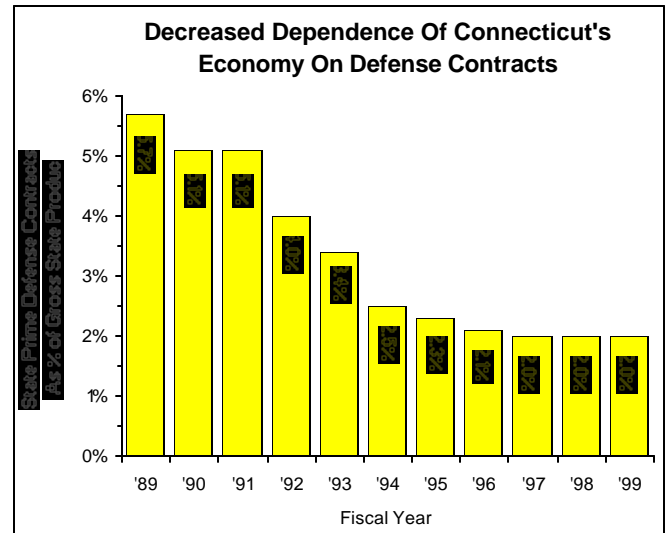
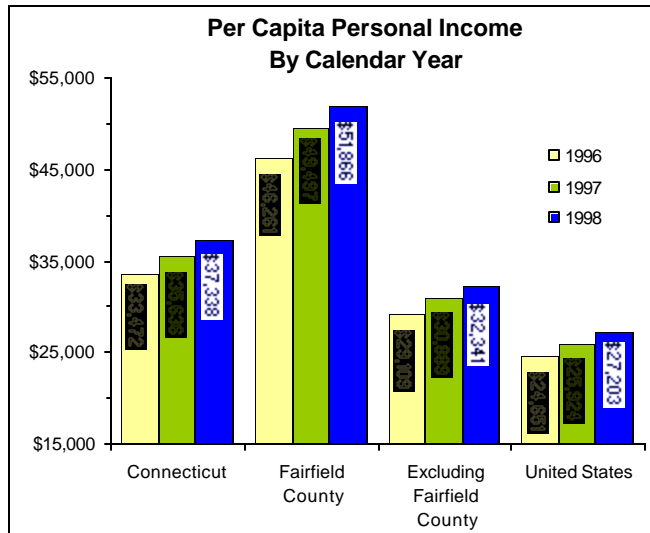
The difference between the economy of the late 1980s/early 1990s and today is startling. While manufacturing productivity is up, our reliance on that area for GSP and employment is significantly less, with manufacturing activity as a percentage of GSP and manufacturing's overall share of employment statewide near the national average today. Our service sector, which is more insulated to economic downturns, today comprises a higher share of total employment and GSP, while the Finance Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) sector as a percentage of GSP is up but employment reliance is down.

Finally on the economic front, trade agreements in general had been a boon for Connecticut businesses, as our yearly export index has doubled since 1988.

## Connecticut at a Glance



## Connecticut at a Glance



## Connecticut at a Glance

Per Capita Personal Income  
Fiscal 1999 Rankings

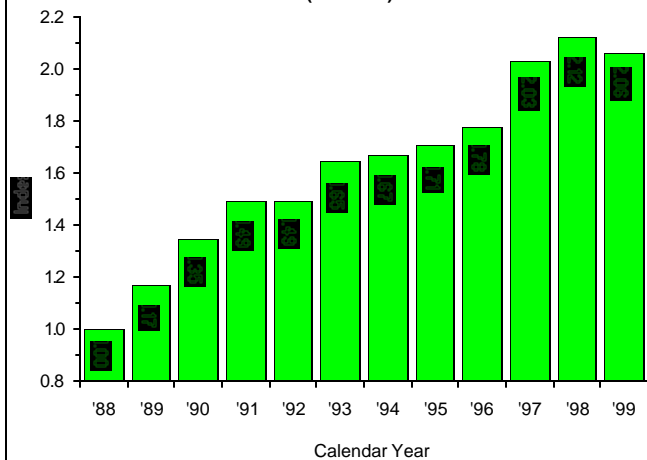
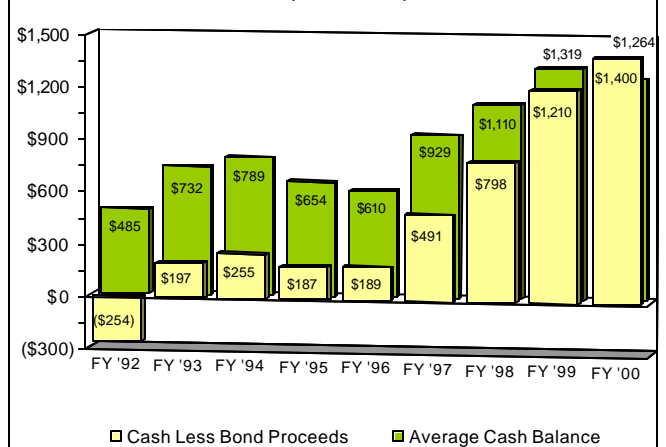
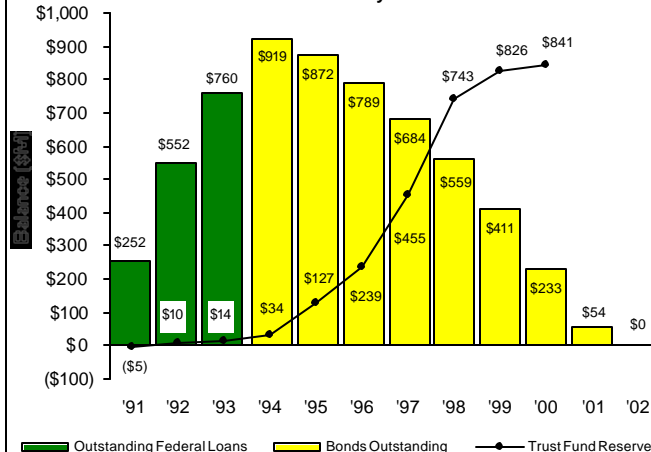
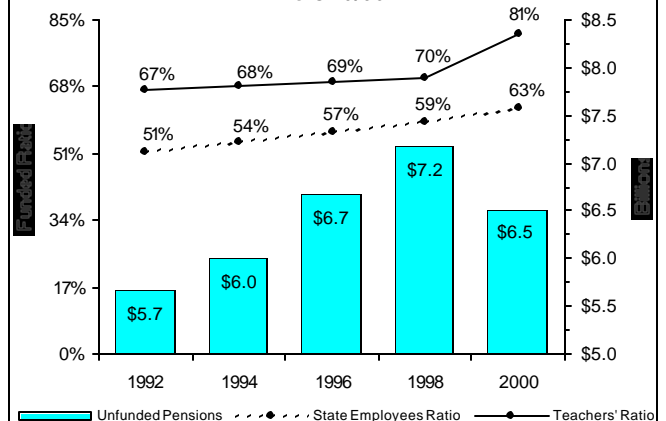
Rank	State	Per Capita Income	Rank	State	Per Capita Income
1.	Connecticut	\$38,287	46.	Arkansas	\$21,724
2.	New Jersey	\$34,845	47.	Montana	\$21,664
3.	Massachusetts	\$34,290	48.	New Mexico	\$21,429
4.	New York	\$33,053	49.	West Virginia	\$20,610
5.	Maryland	\$31,529	50.	Mississippi	\$20,140

U.S. Average = \$27,826 - making CT 1.38 times the U.S. Average.

Major Corporate Headquarters In Connecticut  
National Rankings By Revenues

Company	Rank	Company	Rank
1. General Electric	5	9. Champion Int'l	314
2. Aetna	49	10. Praxair	347
3. United Technologies	57	11. Pitney Bowes	354
4. Xerox	87	12. Northeast Utilities	360
5. Tosco	119	13. Oxford Health	378
6. Hartford Financial	130	14. Ames Dept. Stores	416
7. Nebco Evans	199	15. Phoenix Life	479
8. Union Carbide	292		

Source: FORTUNE Magazine, "500 Ranked Within States" (4/17/00) Calendar 1999

Connecticut Yearly Export Index  
(1988 = 1)State's Average Cash Balance  
(In Millions)Funding of the Unemployment Trust Fund  
As of July 1Unfunded Pensions  
State Empl. & Teachers' Retirement Systems  
As Of 6/30

The state government's financial picture is dramatically different since a decade ago as well. The dramatic turnaround in the Rainy Day Fund and staggering surpluses were discussed earlier, as was the fact that spending, though on the rise, is still much more reasonable than a decade ago. In terms of cash position, the state has gone from a negative average weekly cash balance situation of \$254 million (back then the state was bonding and actually temporarily "borrowing" funds to make payroll and other ongoing payments) to a positive average weekly cash balance of \$1.4 billion (today our cash balance helps float bond projects for many months, thereby saving interest costs in the short-term).

And our unemployment compensation trust fund has increased from a negative \$860 million cash position in December of 1993 to a positive one of \$841 million today. In the mid 1990s, the state bonded its cumulative federal loan obligation and has assessed businesses an extra charge to pay it off. As of this calendar year, that debt will be paid off and businesses are now free of that added burden.

Notwithstanding the turnaround in the fund – one that has exceeded targets because of the robust economy – the balance would only withstand a mild downturn before the solvency tax would kick in, which could double businesses' unemployment taxes. With a moderate downturn, the solvency tax would rise to the maximum level, but benefit payouts would still outstrip revenues coming in, resulting in declining balances and a relatively small balance at the end of the downturn.

In recent years, numerous lawmakers have called for raiding the unemployment fund to help pay workers who qualify for family and medical leave absences. Governor Rowland maintains that, while family and medical leave is important, paid leave through the unemployment fund would effectively be a raid on a critical resource that will be needed in tough economic times. Such a raid would only mean higher costs to businesses in the future. He opposes any such move to divert these resources to any unintended purpose.

Lastly, increased contributions from the general fund and robust earnings have meant that the state's two primary pension funds have increased in value substantially. Cumulative unfunded liability in the teachers' retirement and state employee's retirement funds dropped a combined \$700 million in the past two years. The percentage funding in the teachers' system has jumped from 67 percent to 81 percent in the last eight years, while the state employee system has jumped from 51 percent to 63 percent during that same timeframe.

### ***What does the future hold?***

By no means is the state or the nation for that matter looking at a recession on the near horizon, at least according to the usually reliable *Blue Chip Economic Indicators*, a consensus of economists nationwide. Still, a decline in growth is expected. Nationwide, real output is expected to drop to 4 percent in FY 2001, from 5.2 percent in FY 2000. That is still much higher than the long-term potential of 2.5 percent. Real gross domestic product growth will slow as well.

Inflation should remain under control, largely because of the continuation of a reasonably stringent (but looser than before) monetary policy and the fact that technological advancements have increased productivity and cut overall manufacturing costs. Nationally, however, the labor market is expected to remain tight, which, although it is not predicted currently, could spark some inflationary pressures.

Sales activity may moderate as well because of slower output and the recent downturn in stock activity. Still lower interest rates that may be on the horizon could mitigate the impact on items sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. But lower than expected sales activity will probably mean pared down production in many areas anyway. Thus, new vehicle sales are expected to further moderate, as will housing starts.

Connecticut will certainly parallel the national picture in many regards. Its unemployment rate and overall employment picture should look better than the national picture. Nonmanufacturing employment growth is expected to outpace the national average, 1.8 percent to 1.4 percent, although those gains will be somewhat offset by a further decline in manufacturing. Trade and construction jobs should do well as long as the massive development projects projected to continue in the Hartford and Southeast Connecticut areas go as planned.

While Connecticut's job gains outpaced original projections, the number of jobs added to the economy each year is coming down. Job gains fell 3,700 from FY 1998-99 to FY 1999-00. It appears the gains will fall another 6,300 from FY 1999-00 to the current fiscal year, with a further slight drop in the next fiscal year.

Connecticut's gross state product growth also is expected to decline because of the factors outlined above. Because of the "full employment" situation and minimal population growth here, Connecticut's personal income growth will drop somewhat and should about match the national scene.

The state's economic future is in many ways contingent on the following factors:

- Can the cluster firms that have boosted the Connecticut economy the past several years find the skilled workers necessary to push the economy forward? In many ways, the statistically insignificant level of unemployment right now and the meager population growth leads one to believe that the firms will have more and more trouble trying to attract quality workers. And if they can, will it promote wage inflation that could heat up inflation?
- What will the stock market do? With so much of the economic activity and investment in Connecticut linked to the market, a further downturn from 2000 levels could hurt consumer confidence here and nationally.
- Will energy prices decline from these recent highs? If they don't, it could spark inflation and mean even further uncertainty.

Overall, solid bets could be placed on a continued growth in the Connecticut economy, but at a definitively slower pace. With job gains coming harder and at a slower pace, with personal income growth settling down some, and with uncertainty about the stock market because of its 2000 performance, especially in the area of IT stocks, slower revenue growth is clearly on the horizon.

Interestingly, despite the *Blue Chip* prognosis, some alarmists see serious troubles. The U.S. consumer confidence index has taken a pretty severe drop over the last eight months. Just this past month, the index dropped for the fourth straight month, down some 14 points to its lowest level since December 1996. With consumer spending accounting for about two-thirds of the nation's economic activity, the recent decline is cause for worry.

The purchasing managers index, regarded as a bellwether for business confidence, dropped to 41.2 in January, its lowest level since 1991. For six months, the index has been below 50 – and indication of a shrinking manufacturing sector.

The U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators has taken a decided path downward over the past year. While the Connecticut coincident index is still surging, the leading index remains stalled. And reversing the positive trend in housing starts through FY 1999-00, year to date permits through November 2000 were down 14.1 percent compared with a year earlier.

None of this is noted to be alarmist. Indeed, a decade ago we would have given anything for even the indicators that we today call "weak." But the conflicting data indicate a need to be prudent on the fiscal front. While some may accuse the administration of crying recessionary wolf far too often, it should be noted similar trends were evident leading up to the FY 1990-91 fiscal crisis and state policy-makers chose to ignore the signs.

## INTRODUCTION

### What does the future hold?

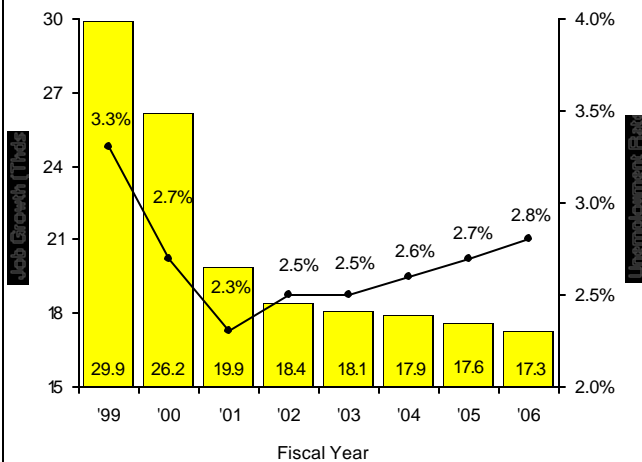
#### Connecticut Economic Indicators

	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05	FY '06
Personal Income	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%
Employment	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Unemployment	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%

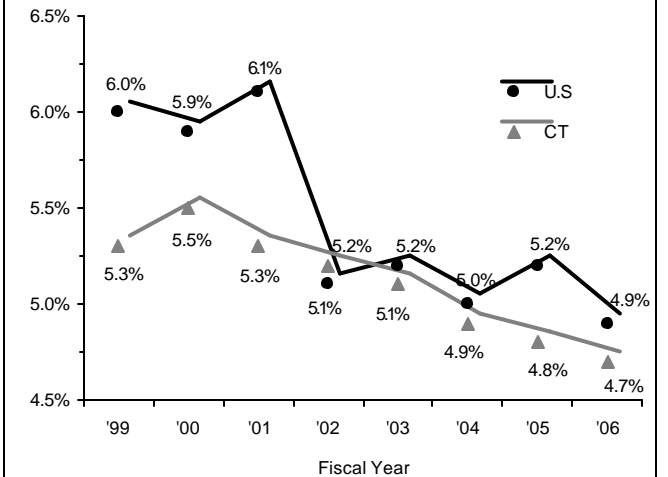
#### U.S Economic Indicators

	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05	FY '06
G.D.P.	6.4%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%
Real G.D.P.	4.0%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%
Personal Income	6.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%
CPI	3.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%

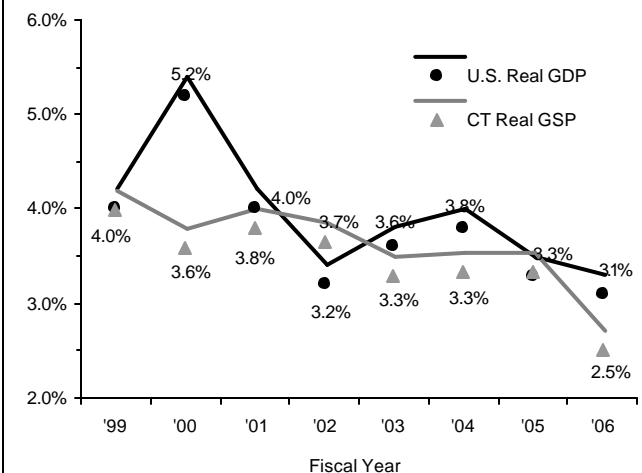
#### Job Gains Continue At A Slower Pace



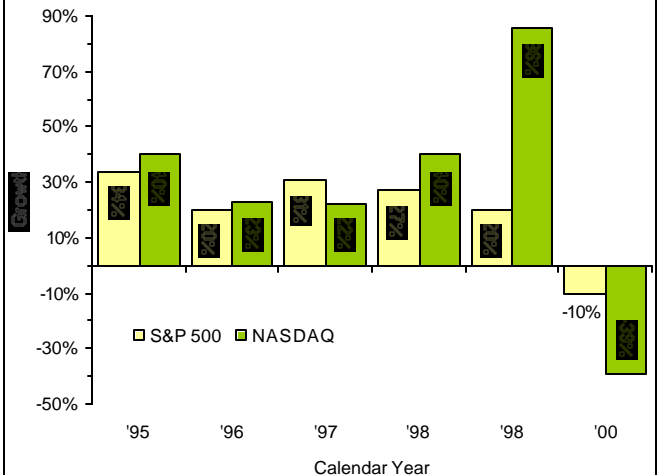
#### Personal Income Growth Rates



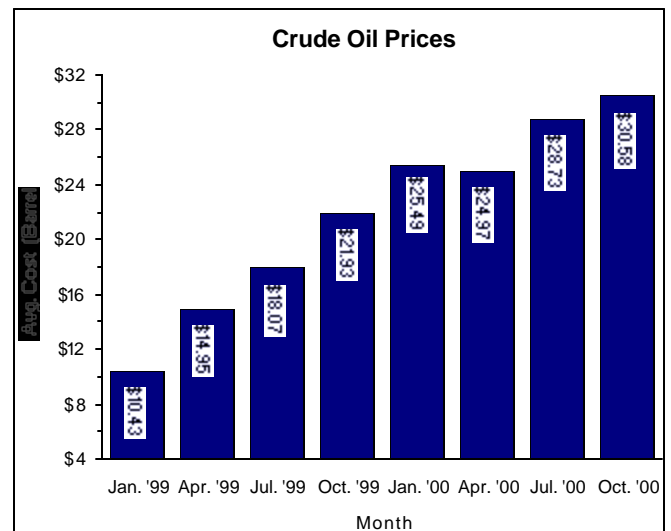
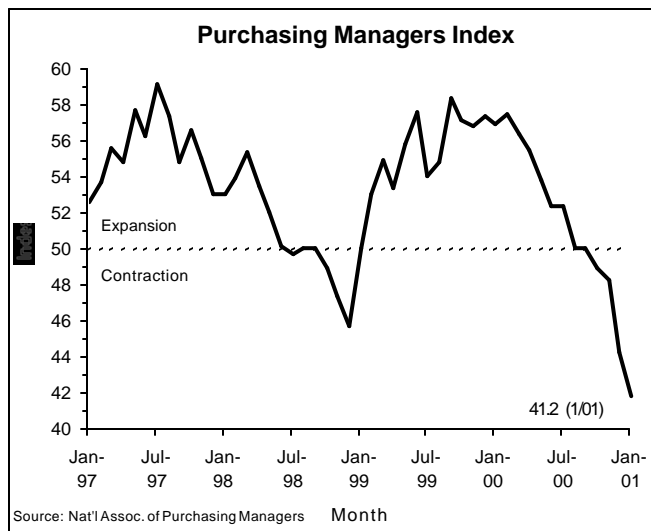
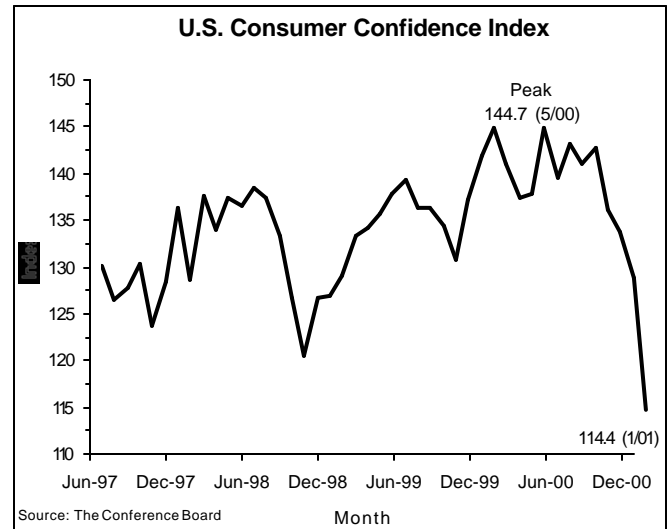
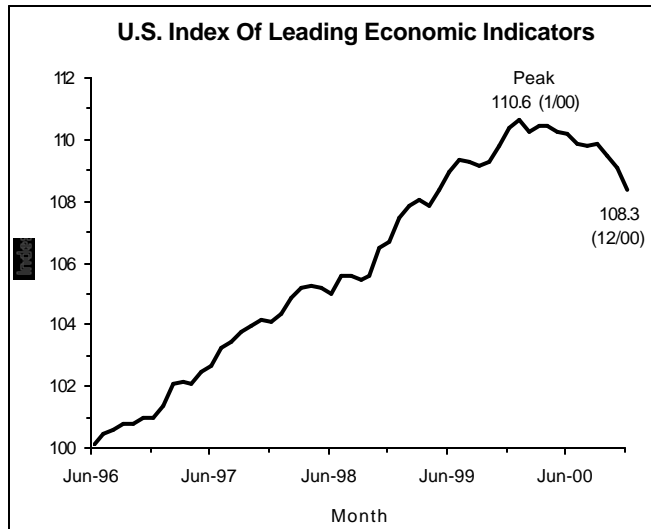
#### Economic Growth Rates



#### U.S. Stock Market Performance



# What does the future hold?





## **The FY 2001-03 Biennial Budget Plan**

### ***Revenue forecasts***

Because of the mixed signals being sent by the economy, Governor Rowland believes it is prudent to propose a budget with conservative revenue estimates. This is especially important given the uncertainty of the stock market. Reasonable reductions in the economic growth rates in the state's largest non-governmental revenue sources are incorporated in this budget document.

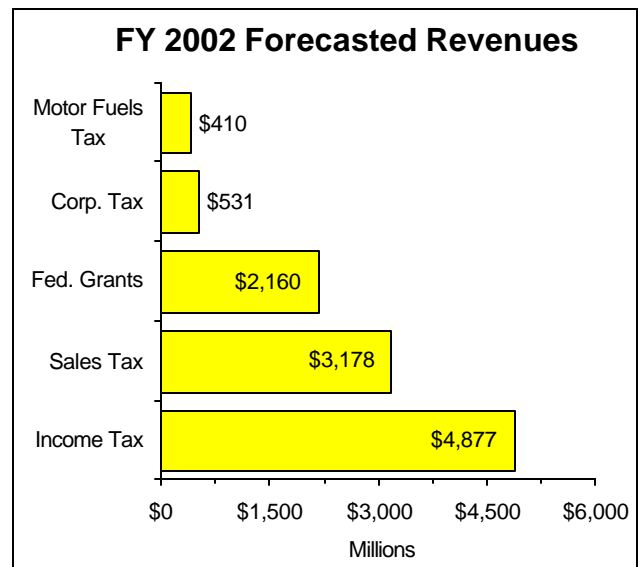
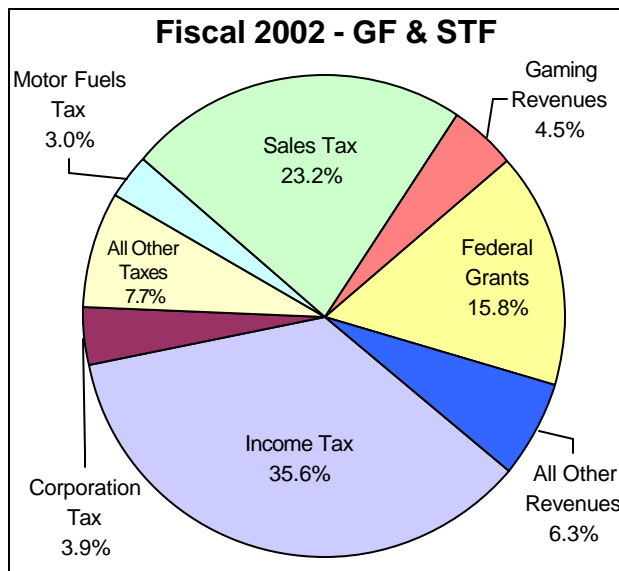
From its largest revenue generator, the budget is anticipating \$4.877 billion in personal income tax collections next fiscal year and \$5.110 billion in FY 2002-03.

From its next largest revenue source, the budget is anticipating \$3.178 billion next fiscal year and \$3.304 billion in FY 2002-03 from the sales and use tax.

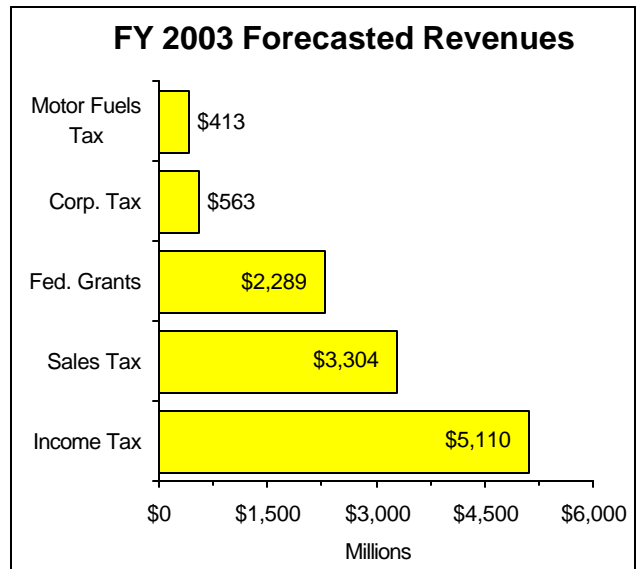
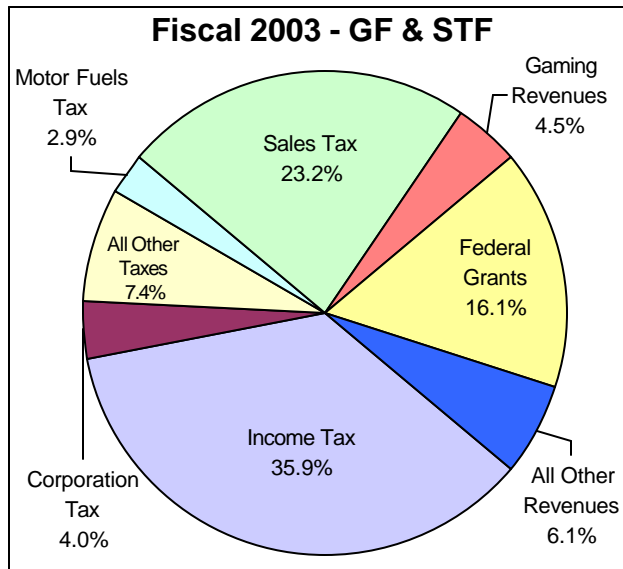
Because of tax reductions in the corporation business tax coming on line, that revenue source is expected to drop to \$531 million in year one of the biennium and grow to \$563 million in year two.

Federal grants are expected to drop to \$2.16 billion in year one because of spending reductions impacting federal aid and in anticipation of a major supplemental payment in the current fiscal year. Federal grants are expected to grow to \$2.289 billion in the second year of the biennium.

Motor fuels is expected to grow minimally from its current base of about \$407 million.

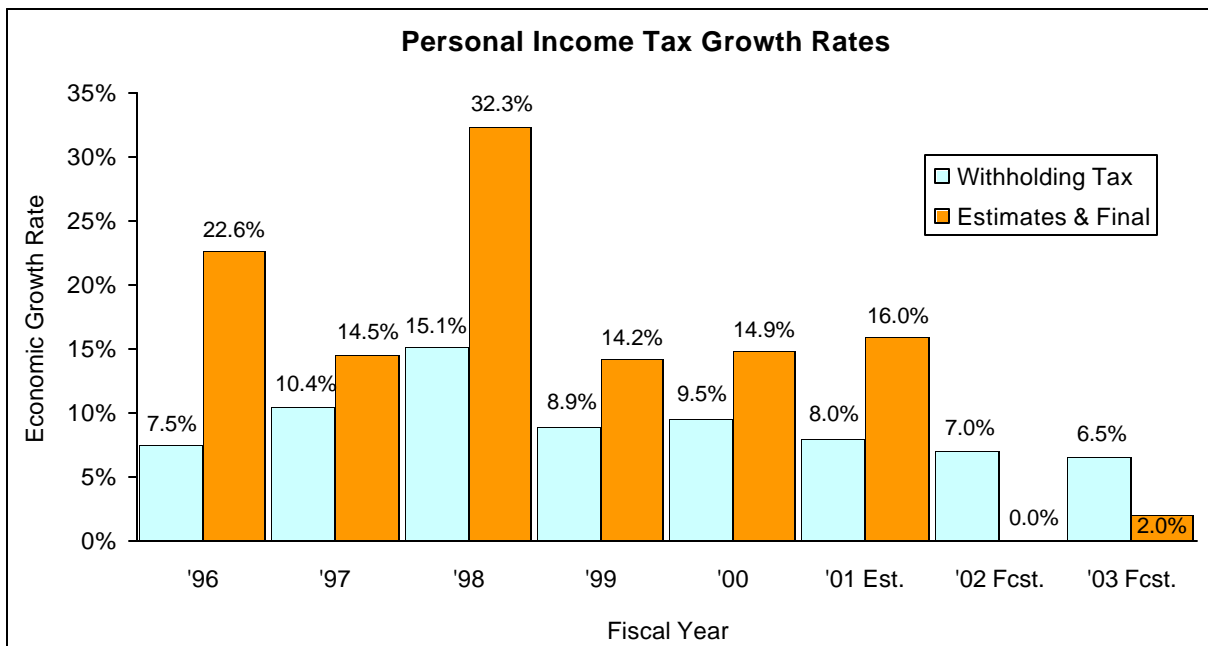


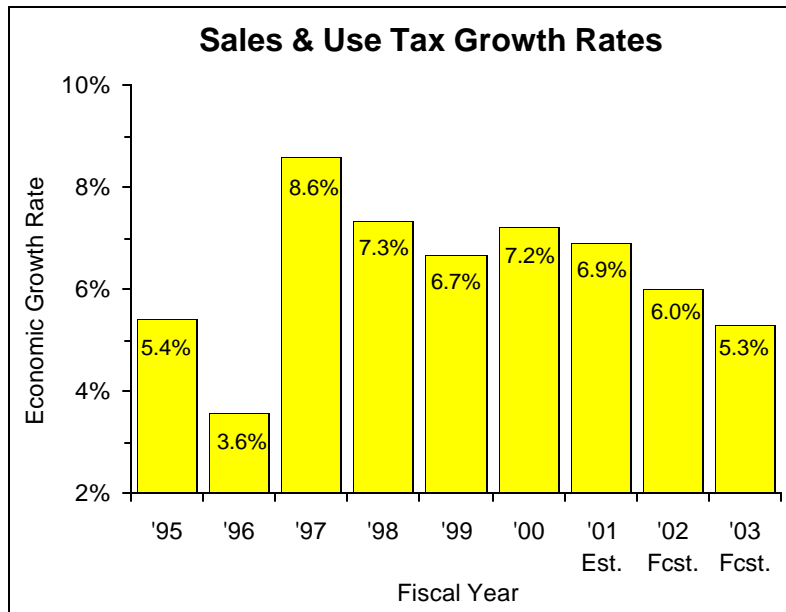
As was indicated above, conservative economic growth rates were used in forecasting revenue in each year of the biennium. In the case of the personal income tax, the withholding portion of that source – which accounts for about two-thirds of the total -- grew by 9.5 percent net of tax reductions coming online last fiscal year. It is expected to grow by 8 percent this fiscal year. The budget assumes that that growth rate will slow to 7 percent in the first year and 6.5 percent in the second year.



In the case of the estimates and finals portion of the income tax, it grew by 14.9 percent in FY 1999-00 and is expected to grow by 16 percent in the current fiscal year. The unprecedented gains in this category, driven by capital gains realizations, are not expected to continue. As is the case in past years, the Governor is projecting a zero growth rate in the first year of the biennium and a modest 2 percent growth in year two. This is not a prediction of a permanent stock market downturn, but a prudent approach to ensure the state does not find itself short of revenue over the biennium.

In the case of the sales tax, it grew net of tax reductions by 7.2 percent in FY 1990-00. It is expected to grow by 6.9 percent in the current fiscal year. The budget forecasts the growth in the sales tax to slow to 6.0 percent in the first year of the biennium and 5.3 percent in the second.





### ***The spending plan***

As noted earlier, the state has faced major deficiencies this fiscal year because of unanticipated medical caseload increases and extraordinary medical inflation, especially in the area of drug costs, that has kicked in over the last 18 months.

While the state may expend more than the appropriated spending cap level, Governor Rowland has made the decision not to appropriate over the spending cap and instead transfer lapses and cover it with available revenue. As

such, the integrity of the spending cap is kept moving forward. The additional deficiencies over the spending cap this fiscal year will not mean the cap's spending base increases any more than it naturally would have next fiscal year. In essence, the Governor's decision means that the state will have to reduce spending by an additional \$94 million next fiscal year. Governor Rowland made this decision to ensure that spending does not get out of control in these uncertain times.

In short, for the current fiscal year, \$144.5 million in gross deficiencies are currently anticipated. The deficiencies will be covered as follows: additional appropriations to the spending cap of \$55.6 million and use of lapses and rescissions of \$88.9 million. That roughly \$89 million inflates to a loss of spending room next fiscal year of about \$94 million.

It is anticipated that expenditures will total \$12.440 billion, a growth of 6.0 percent over FY 1999-00. The proposed all funds bottom line for FY 2001-02 is \$12.890 billion, a growth rate of just 3.6 percent. The proposed all funds bottom line for FY 2002-03 is \$13.446 billion, a growth rate of just 4.3 percent.

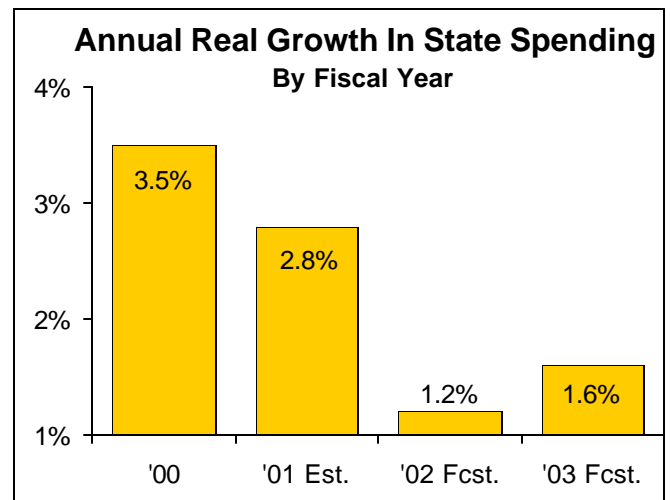
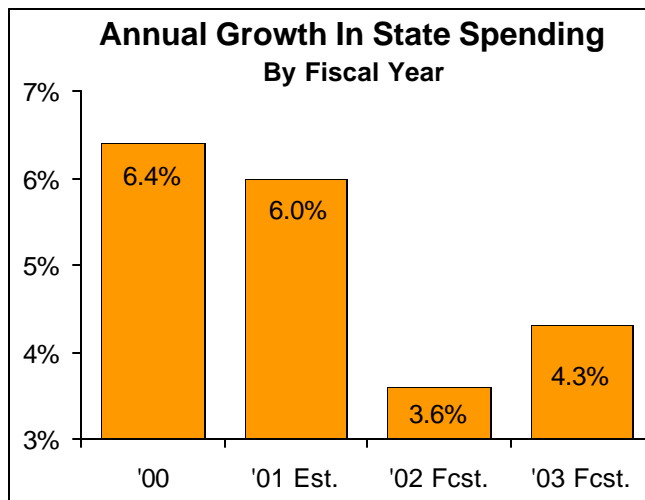
<b>Strategy To Remain Under The Cap</b> <b>In Fiscal Year 2000-01</b> (In Millions)		
FY 2000-01 Agency Deficiencies	\$	144.5
FY 2000-01 Plan To Mitigate The Deficiency		
-Rescissions/Lapses		(88.9)
-Additional Appropriations		<u>(55.6)</u>
FY 2000-01 Total Adjustments	\$	<u>(144.5)</u>
Balance	\$	0

### Appropriated Funds Of The State

	<u>FY '02</u>	<u>FY '03</u>
General Fund	\$11,857.9	\$12,400.1
Special Transportation Fund	840.8	877.3
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund	110.0	85.0
Soldiers', Sailors' & Marines' Fund	3.4	3.5
Regional Market Operating Fund	0.9	0.9
Banking Fund	15.0	15.8
Insurance Fund	21.5	21.7
Public Utility Control Fund	20.4	21.2
Workers Compensation Fund	18.5	19.5
Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	1.5	1.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$12,889.9</b>	<b>\$13,446.5</b>

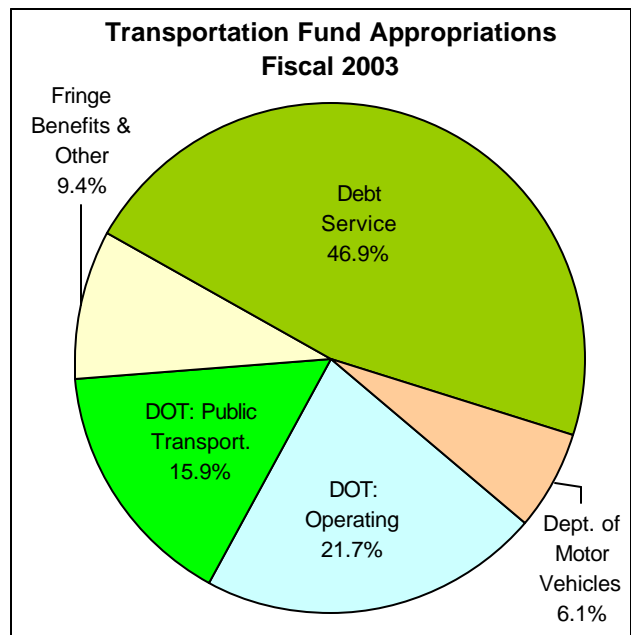
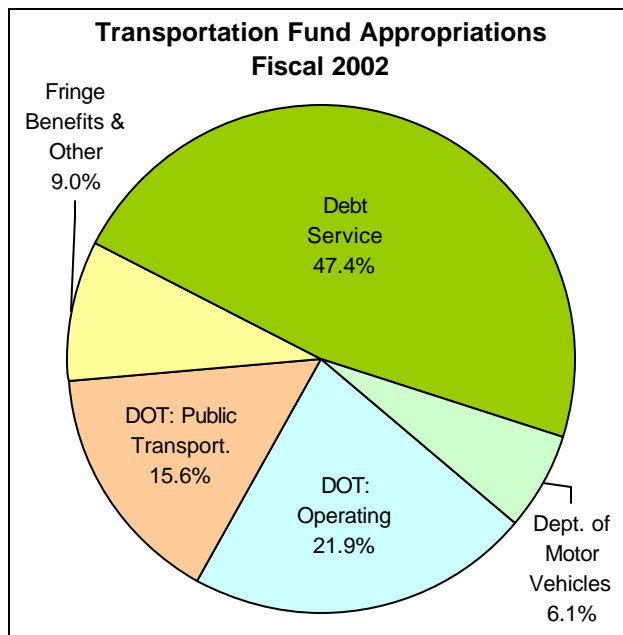
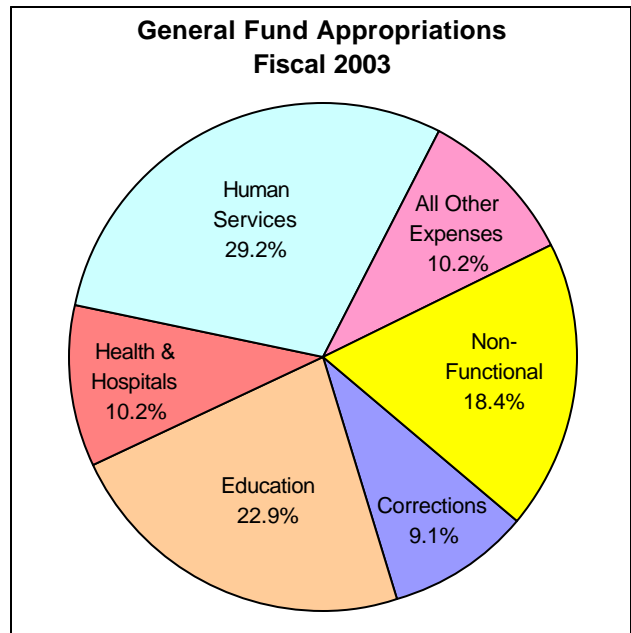
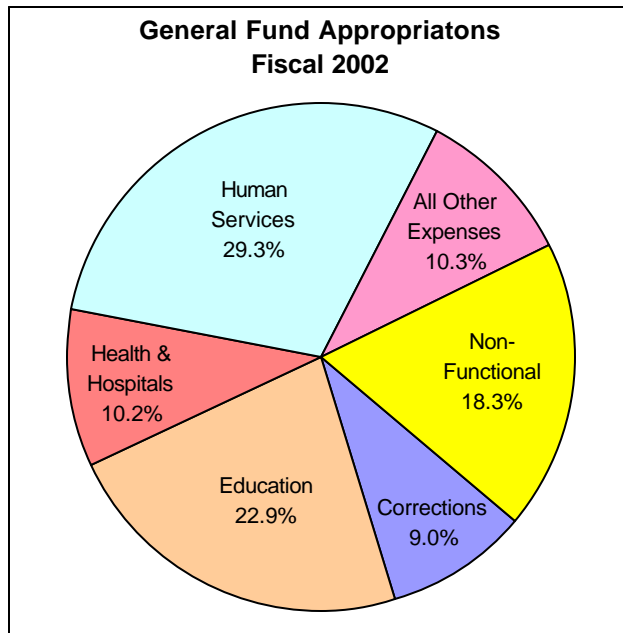
Because of the rising deficiencies this fiscal year, Governor Rowland is committed to ensuring sufficient room under the cap in case major exigencies arise again. As such, the Governor has proposed a budget that is \$91.5 million under the spending cap in the first year and \$80.7 million in the second.

In FY 2001-02, spending will increase by \$450 million over estimated expenditures this fiscal year. In the second year spending will increase another \$556 million.



Agency requests for the biennium, before numerous expansions, were \$13.706 billion in year one and \$14.339 billion. Thus, the proposed biennial budget cuts \$816 million in year one and \$893 million in year two from agency requests.

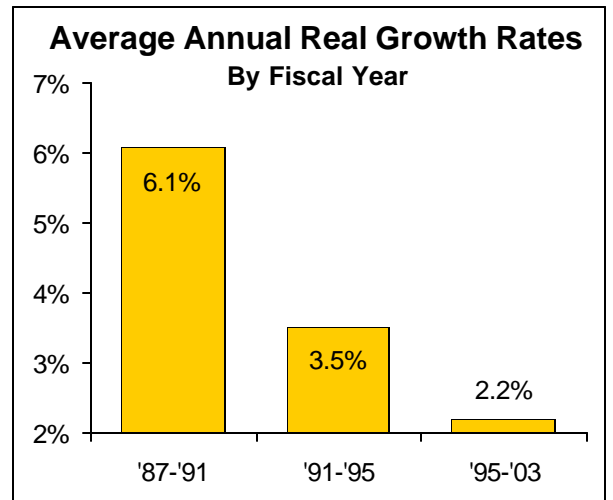
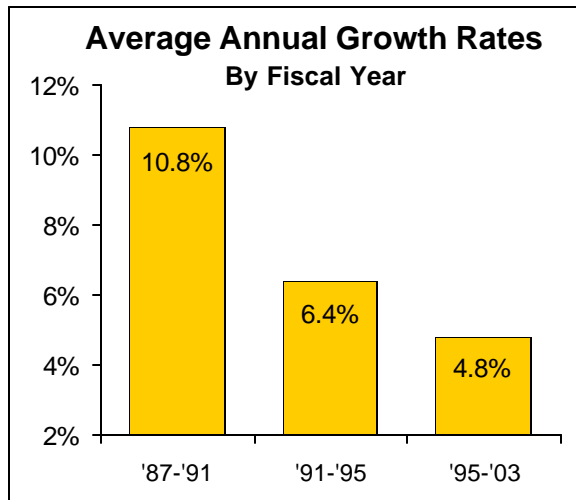
Current services was calculated at \$13.359 in year one and \$14.05 billion in year two. Thus, the proposed biennial budget reduces current services by \$469 million in year one and \$604 million in year two.



The Governor took agency requests and current services in each year that were hundreds of millions over the spending cap and lacked available revenues to support them and crafted a responsible budget submission that honors the spending cap and relies on reasonable revenue estimates.

Based on the budget proposals, average annual spending growth under Governor Rowland's eight-year tenure would be 4.75 percent, which compares quite favorably with prior administrations. It is less than one-half the average annual growth rate in the four years leading up to the FY 1990-91 fiscal crisis.

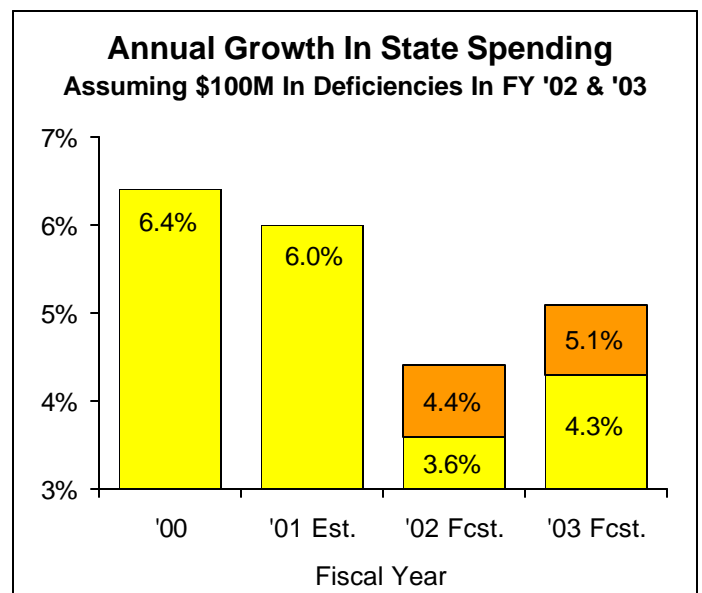
In terms of real spending growth over the eight-year period, Governor Rowland's average annual spending growth amounts to 2.2 percent.



Governor Rowland believes strongly that the 3.6 percent and 4.3 percent growth rates for this biennial budget are right for the times. For the sake of argument, assume that \$100 million in deficiencies could accumulate in the first year of the biennium. That would bring the overall growth rate in the first year to 4.4 percent.

If that deficiency amount is annualized in the second year of the biennium and another \$100 million in deficiencies result that year, the growth rate in FY 2002-03 would end up just over 5 percent.

In each case, these growth rates are substantially below those we have seen in FY 1999-00 and in the current fiscal year and prepare the State of Connecticut for the anticipated slowdown in the economy.



## **Continuing Targeted Tax Reductions**

Because of the uncertainty surrounding an economic slowdown in the future, Governor Rowland's biennial budget proposes only modest new tax reductions. This is in recognition of the \$2 billion in tax cuts already passed since he came to office and the fact that some of these have yet to be fully phased in. The largest of his proposed tax cuts is one that is offered in conjunction with reductions on the spending side.

Approximately \$146 million of previously enacted tax cuts will come on line during the course of the biennium. Governor Rowland's biennial budget submission safeguards those previously enacted tax breaks.

The largest of the tax cuts to come on line are a series of corporate income and sales tax reductions:

- While the state continues to lose manufacturing jobs, it remains a linchpin of the Connecticut economy. In an effort to boost the competitiveness of the state's manufacturing industries, Governor Rowland's bill allowing manufacturers to apportion their income based solely on the location of their sales passed. Currently, three-factors are used, including payroll and property, which penalizes in-state firms that have large-scale out-of-state sales but heavy investments in Connecticut in physical plant and personnel. The tax cut came on line for calendar year 2001 filings, meaning the state will see tax revenues drop annually by \$21 million. The state loses more revenue in year one of the biennium because the implementing legislation precluded businesses from taking the reduction on estimated payments until after July 1, 2001, meaning the state is recognizing portions of two income years in FY 2001-02 only.
- In addition, last session Governor Rowland also backed and won passage of a bill that allowed broadcasters in the state to use the same apportionment factor. In the case of ESPN and other such firms, they will save \$19 million annually when the tax change is fully implemented. The tax change is effective for income years beginning on or after October 1, 2001. The full impact of this reduction will be felt by the state in the second year of the biennium. It is hoped that this tax break will serve as an incentive for high-tech broadcasters to choose Connecticut as a home. Already, ESPN has announced a major expansion in the state because of the tax break passed last year.
- Also, on the urging of Governor Rowland, the legislature passed in 1999 a provision that allows small entrepreneurial startup firms with \$70 million or less in revenue to exchange their not-yet-utilized research and development tax credits with the state for 65 cents on the dollar. This is a novel approach to helping cutting edge firms that have not yet seen profits but are in need of venture capital. This provision comes on line in FY 2001-02 and will cost the state \$14 million annually in revenues.
- Sales tax reductions or eliminations were passed on computer and data processing and high-speed data transmission equipment. The additional savings to be realized in this biennium are \$27 million.
- During the biennium, S-corporations will now be totally exempt from the corporate tax and only pay the individual income tax. The remaining \$6.3 million of the approximate \$17 million cut comes on line by the second year.

Another major tax reduction to continue to come on line during the biennium is the inheritance tax phaseout. The tax will be fully phased out by calendar year 2005. The additional tax cut during the biennium amounts to \$38 million by the second year.

## INTRODUCTION

The increase of the standard deduction for single filers continues during the biennium, saving single-filers an additional \$8.5 million in income taxes by year two of the biennium.

Finally, the partial elimination of the gift tax begins its six-year phasedown during the biennium, at a cost of \$3.7 million in year two. Governor Rowland continues to support the tax's total elimination. He sponsored a bill to do so last session, but only won approval of the elimination of gifts under \$1 million. The Governor believes that the tax should be totally eliminated because its presence at any level serves as a disincentive to long-term residency here and inhibits investment and turnover of assets. In addition, the gift tax makes little sense once the inheritance tax is eliminated.

### **Major Tax Cuts**

#### **Income Tax**

Added lower 3% tax rate

Added a property tax credit now at \$500

Phase in of higher standard deduction for single filers from \$12K to \$15K

#### **Sales and Use Tax**

Increased clothing exemption from \$50 to \$75

Instituted a tax free week for clothing in August

Exempted college text books

Phase out of property repair services such as painting, roofing, paving, etc. (by 7/01)

Reduced tax on hospital services to 5.75%

Exempted manufacturing repair and replacement parts

Phase out of tax on computer and data processing services (by 7/02)

#### **Corporation Tax**

Reduced tax rate from 11.5% to 7.5%

Instituted single factor apportionment for manufacturers, broadcasters, and financial services

Phased out S-corporation tax

Extended the carry forward for NOL's from 5 years to 20 years

Expanded credit & permitted exchange of unused R&D credits for smaller firms

Instituted an Urban Reinvestment credit worth \$500 million over 10 years

#### **Inheritance Tax**

Phase out of the Succession tax for all classes (by 1/05)

#### **Motor Fuels Tax**

Reduced tax 14 cents or approximately 36%

#### **Hospital Gross Receipts Tax**

Eliminated tax

In this biennial budget submission, Governor Rowland is proposing additional new tax cuts totaling \$156.5 million over the biennium. All of the cuts being introduced are fully phased in during the two-year period and are completely covered by current revenue streams. Combined with the reductions already passed and coming on line during the biennium, total additional tax relief amounts to \$302.2 million by the end of the biennium.

### ***Eliminating all hospital taxes***

Governor Rowland has made tax reduction on hospitals a major tenet of his tax relief packages over the past several years. To complete his program, Governor Rowland is proposing the total

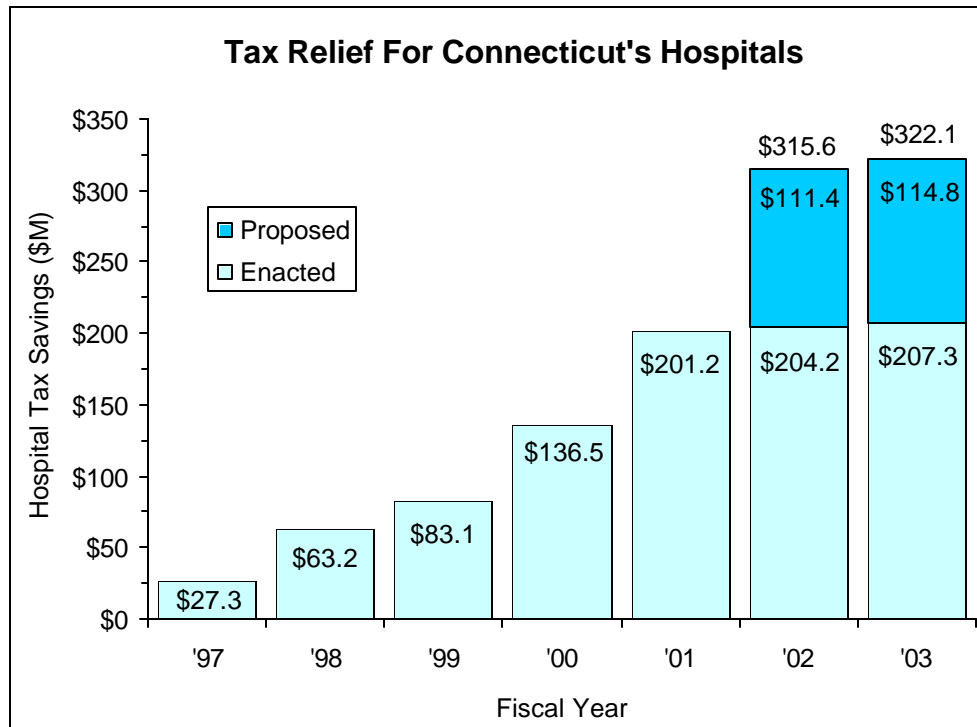


## INTRODUCTION

elimination of the 5.75 percent sales tax on hospital services as of July 1, 2001, for a savings of \$111.4 million in year one and \$114.8 million in year two. This reduction comes on top of the elimination of the 4.5 percent hospital gross receipts tax as of April 1, 2000, which saved hospitals \$75 million annually.

When Governor Rowland first came to office, the two onerous “sick” taxes collected well over \$300 million. The gross receipts tax stood at 11 percent and the sales tax on hospital services at 6 percent. If his proposal is adopted, the days of taxing the sick and the state’s charitable hospitals will be gone. Total savings to hospitals, insurers, employers and residents because of the elimination of both of these taxes will amount to \$322 million.

In tandem with this recommendation, the Governor is proposing to eliminate the uncompensated care appropriation and provide major increases in Medicaid and General Assistance hospital rates. This is discussed further in the human services section of this document.



### ***Increasing the clothing exemption***

During the last session, the sales tax exemption on clothing was increased from \$50 to \$75 effective July 1, 2000. In an effort to further reduce taxes on the working class and to make retailers more competitive with neighboring states, Governor Rowland is proposing to increase the exemption to \$125 per item effective July 1, 2001. This higher exemption will save families about \$35 million annually.

This increase in the exemption puts Connecticut ahead of New York, which only exempts items up to \$110. It makes Connecticut more competitive with Massachusetts, which has a threshold of \$175 per item.

### **Sales Tax Clothing Exemption**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Exemption Amount</u>
1999-00	\$50.00
2000-01	\$75.00
2001-02	\$125.00

***Another tax free week***

The tax-free week that House and Senate Republicans fought for and won passage of during the last session was met with such accolades that Governor Rowland is proposing to institutionalize another tax-free week. The first week last year saved families almost \$3 million.

Currently, state law calls for a tax-free week just before children return to school. Clothing and footwear costing less than \$300 is exempt from sales taxes for that week. Governor Rowland is calling for an additional tax-free week immediately following the one currently in statute. This will help save citizens another \$2.7 million annually.

**Connecticut's Sales Tax Free Weeks**

Existing Law	
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
August 19, 2001	August 25, 2001
Proposed Law	
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
August 19, 2001	August 25, 2001
August 26, 2001	September 1, 2001

These two tax-free weeks just before kids go back to school will save citizens about \$5.5 million each year.

***Helping CT-N thrive***

Governor Rowland recognizes the benefit of the Connecticut Public Affairs Network coverage of the General Assembly, but does not believe it should be funded by the state budget. As such, Governor Rowland is proposing that the state's cable providers be assessed for the cost of running CT-N each year. In return, he is proposing to provide a dollar-for-dollar credit on the public services companies' tax of \$1.5 million for companies paying the assessment.

***Exempting parking from the sales tax***

The Governor is proposing legislation that will exempt public parking on Bradley Field property from the sales tax. Currently, private parking in the area is exempt. This puts public parking on a level playing field and will save taxpayers about \$1 million annually.

Further, the Governor is proposing legislation this session that clarifies that parking in a state-run parking garage at rail facilities in ozone non-attainment areas is also exempt from sales taxes.

***Strengthening the urban tax credit***

Last session, Governor Rowland and lawmakers crafted an Urban Reinvestment Act that offers tax credits to companies that remediate brownfields and invest in urban areas. The Governor's budget seeks a minor adjustment to the act. Under the revision, taxpayers need only invest directly at least \$10 million to qualify for the program, as opposed to the current \$20 million threshold. It is hoped that this change will encourage smaller scale projects as well as larger ones.

***Working families tax credits***

The Governor's budget proposes to expand two existing tax credits, the Hiring Incentive Tax Credit and the Housing Tax Contribution Program, each by \$1 million annually. These changes are outlined in greater detail later in this document. It is hoped that these strategic expansions will help welfare families successfully transition to self-sufficiency.

### ***Deduct a ride for state employees***

In an effort to encourage commuters to travel to work by methods other than driving alone, the federal government has changed the Internal Revenue Code to encourage commuters to pool rides to work. The program is an employee-paid pre-tax benefit, much like the existing dependent care program currently available to state employees, but it is to be used for transportation expenses to and from work, in an approved group van pool, or approved parking expenses while at work.

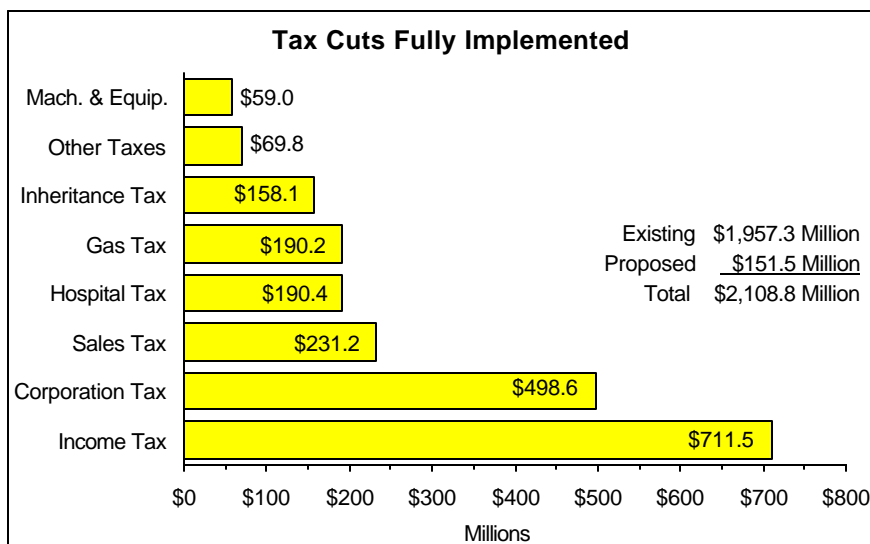
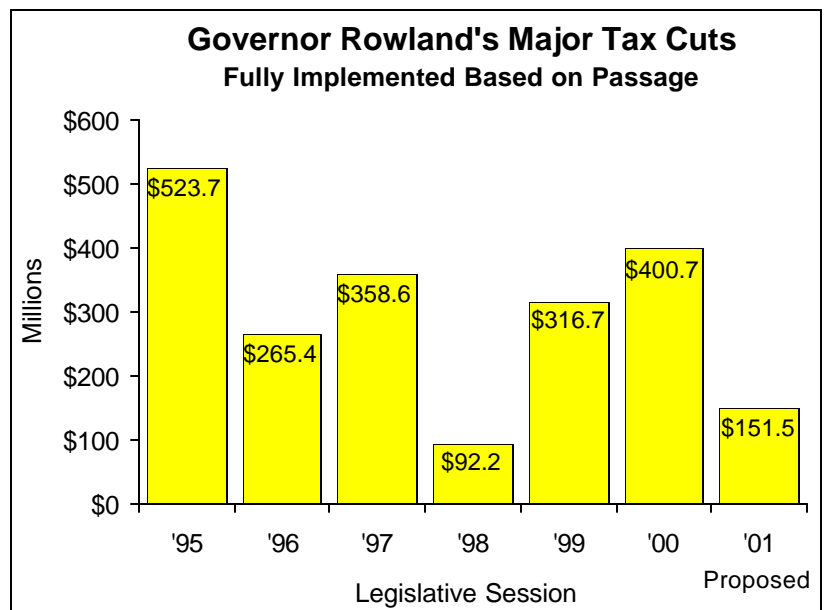
The Governor proposes to allow state employees to take advantage of this recent IRS change. A specific amount would be deducted, on a pre-tax basis, from each participating employee's payroll check, each pay period. The employees, then, would be paying for their commuting expenses with pre-tax dollars. The maximum expenses allowed were \$65 per month for transportation and \$175 per month for parking in 1999, but they are now indexed to inflation.

This change will cost approximately \$100,000 in lost income tax revenue.

### ***Over \$2.1 billion in tax reductions***

With the new tax reductions proposed, the total tax cuts enacted under Governor John G. Rowland will exceed \$2.1 billion when fully annualized. This is a tax-cutting record that is unparalleled in Connecticut. Ironically, these cuts wipe out the almost \$1.9 billion in tax increases enacted leading up to and during the FY 1990-91 fiscal crisis.

The tax reductions that will have been enacted cover almost every revenue source in the state budget. More than 350,000 residents no longer pay any income tax because of rate reductions and the property tax credit. Almost two-thirds of all tax filers have received at least a 33 percent reduction in their income taxes.



The corporation tax is now competitive with other states because of the one-third reduction in the rate and numerous apportionment changes and tax credits enacted for businesses.

Connecticut's gas tax has been cut by 14 cents since the Governor came to office.

The "sick" taxes have been eliminated.

The inheritance tax is being phased out.

# INTRODUCTION

To help working families, the sales tax has been eliminated on most clothing, college textbooks, and the so-called "seven deadly sins" of contracting.

## Previously Enacted Major Tax Reductions Impacting Fiscal 2002 and Fiscal 2003

Relative to the Fiscal 2001 Base

	(Millions)	
	Fiscal 2001-02	Fiscal 2002-03
<b><u>Income Tax</u></b>		
Increase in Standard Deduction for Single Filers	\$ 1.7	\$ 8.5
<b><u>Sales Tax</u></b>		
Computer and Data Processing	9.6	19.3
Equipment used in High Speed Data Transmission	8.0	8.0
Phase-Out Tax on Home Improvements & Misc.	3.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Exemptions enacted in 2000	1.6	0.6
<b><u>Corporation Tax</u></b>		
Eliminate 'S' Corporation Tax	2.1	2.8
Eliminate Capital Base Tax on 'S' Corporations	3.5	3.5
Cluster Initiatives for Research Expenditures	2.6	3.7
Permit Exchange of Unused R&D Tax Credits	14.0	14.0
Single Factor Apportionment for Manufacturers	35.7	21.0
Single Factor Apportionment for Broadcasters	15.2	19.0
<b><u>Inheritance Tax</u></b>		
Rate Reduction	37.2	37.8
<b><u>Gift Tax</u></b>		
Phase-Out Tax for Gifts Less Than \$1 million	1.1	3.7
<b>Total - Previously Enacted Tax Reductions</b>	<b>\$ 135.6</b>	<b>\$ 145.7</b>

## Proposed Revenue Reductions Impacting Fiscal 2002 and Fiscal 2003

	(Millions)	
	Fiscal 2001-02	Fiscal 2002-03
<b><u>Sales Tax</u></b>		
Eliminate the 5.75% tax on Hospital Services	\$ 111.4	\$ 114.8
Increase Clothing Exemption from \$75 to \$125	32.9	34.5
Expand the Tax Free Week by an Additional Week	2.7	2.7
Exempt Parking at Bradley Field	1.0	1.0
<b><u>Corporation Tax</u></b>		
Expand the Hiring Incentive Tax Credit	1.0	1.0
Expand the Housing Tax Credit Contribution Program	1.0	1.0
<b><u>Public Service Companies</u></b>		
Institute Credit for Industry Assessment for CTN	1.5	1.5
<b>Total - Proposed Revenue Reductions</b>	<b>\$ 151.5</b>	<b>\$ 156.5</b>
<b>Total - Enacted &amp; Proposed Revenue Reductions</b>	<b>\$ 287.1</b>	<b>\$ 302.2</b>

***Tobacco settlement revenues***

Consistent with state law, the budget calls for all settlement funds coming from the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement to be deposited in the Tobacco Settlement Fund. In FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, \$20 million and \$19.2 million, respectively, was deposited in the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund. In addition, \$5 million of settlement monies was provided to the Office of Policy and Management to begin tobacco education and reduction efforts. The balance in the fund will be controlled by a board, which will be allowed to earmark one-half of interest earned on the principal balance to programs each year.

In FY 1999-00, \$78 million in settlement monies was transferred to the general fund, with \$47.6 million being carried forward to support general fund health and education programs in the following year. As such, in FY 2000-01, \$138.8 million will be transferred to the general fund, leaving no balance at the end of the fiscal year.

<b>Estimated Master Tobacco Settlement Funding</b> Most Current Estimates As Of February 2001 (In Millions)			
	Fiscal Year		
	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
Carry Forward From Prior Year	\$ 47.6	\$ -	\$ -
Tobacco Settlement Fund Proceeds & Interest Income	<u>110.9</u>	<u>137.8</u>	<u>139.1</u>
Total Funds Available	158.5	137.8	139.1
Transfers:			
To Tobacco & Health Trust Fund	(19.2)	(12.0)	(12.0)
To General Fund	(138.8)	(121.8)	(123.1)
To Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	(0.5)	-	-
To Biomedical Research Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>(4.0)</u>	<u>(4.0)</u>
Total Outlay	(158.5)	(137.8)	(139.1)
Carry Forward to Next Year	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Partly due to volume reductions stipulated in the agreement, the amount of settlement monies coming to the state will diminish over the next several years before increasing again. Under a new public act, \$12 million in settlement monies annually will go to the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund, while \$4 million annually will go to the Biomedical Research Trust Fund.

In FY 2001-02, it is expected that available monies to be transferred to the general fund to support ongoing health and education programs will drop to \$121.8 million, meaning general fund dollars are supporting some of the expansions previously supported by tobacco monies. In FY 2002-03, the monies available to be transferred from the settlement account will go up slightly to \$123.1 million.

## **Expenditure Changes: Continued Investments in Our Future**

Governor Rowland believes the rate of budget growth must be reduced in order to live within the spending cap on an ongoing basis but also to plan for the eventuality of an economic downturn. But by no means does that mean the biennial budget he has submitted to the legislature stops making the critical investments that have moved the state forward over the past several years.

To the critics of this budget, we would suggest that they reflect on two things:

- Connecticut's investments in most areas far exceed those of most other states. Here in New England, but most especially in Connecticut, we are proud of the strong social safety net and human services infrastructure we have. That does not change with this budget. Citizens of Connecticut will continue to be offered far more than many of their counterparts in other states.
- The monies invested in education and human services over the past several years were unprecedented and those programs continue to do great things. While program expansions are limited, the vast majority of new and innovative programs begun continue to be funded at their current levels. The Early Reading Success and Early Childhood programs will continue to make a difference in the lives of our urban poor each day. More elderly today are remaining in the comfort of their homes because of major expansions in home care. Soon, we will have our first assisted living units on line so that as many as 700 elderly will not be forced to go into nursing homes.

Increasing expenditures and developing new programs simply cannot continue at the rate they did a few short years ago, but we can be proud of what we have achieved.

This does not mean we should rest on our laurels, either. There are new programs and funding in this budget to overhaul the mental health system and for jail diversion, for example. And wherever possible, surplus dollars are used to benefit the quality of life of state residents without obligating the state to ongoing costs.

# INTRODUCTION

## What are the changes from Fiscal Year 2000-01 to Fiscal Year 2001-02?

(In Millions of Dollars)

Agency Title	Fiscal Year	Curr Serv Growth	Fiscal Year 2001-02			Change from Fiscal Year 2000-01	
	2000-01 Estimated		Current Services	Policy Adjustments	Recommended	\$	%
<b><u>General Fund</u></b>							
Legislative Management	48.7	4.7	53.4	0.0	53.4	4.7	9.7%
Comptroller	17.3	1.9	19.2	-0.4	18.8	1.5	8.7%
Revenue Services	57.7	19.3	77.0	-15.4	61.6	3.9	6.8%
Special Revenue	9.2	1.6	10.8	-1.4	9.4	0.2	2.2%
Policy & Management	167.8	7.0	174.8	-12.5	162.3	-5.5	-3.3%
Veterans' Affairs	28.2	1.1	29.3	-1.1	28.2	0.0	0.0%
Administrative Services	27.0	2.8	29.8	-1.3	28.5	1.5	5.6%
Public Works	43.7	0.1	43.8	-3.3	40.5	-3.2	-7.3%
Attorney General	25.3	2.3	27.6	-0.8	26.8	1.5	5.9%
Div - Criminal Justice	37.7	4.0	41.7	-0.7	41.0	3.3	8.8%
Public Safety	121.8	22.3	144.1	-6.9	137.2	15.4	12.6%
Labor	54.8	5.2	60.0	-5.1	54.9	0.1	0.2%
Environmental Protection	43.2	4.9	48.1	-9.7	38.4	-4.8	-11.1%
Econ & Comm Developmt	23.8	1.0	24.8	-5.3	19.5	-4.3	-18.1%
Public Health	74.9	6.8	81.7	-5.9	75.8	0.9	1.2%
Mental Retardation	656.8	46.2	703.0	-7.7	695.3	38.5	5.9%
Mental Hlth & Addict Serv	363.3	41.6	404.9	31.9	436.8	73.5	20.2%
Medicaid	2,317.2	207.9	2,525.1	40.5	2,565.6	248.4	10.7%
Social Services - Other	1,188.3	47.8	1,236.1	-297.2	938.9	-249.4	-21.0%
Ed Equalization Grants	1,388.0	40.0	1,428.0	25.0	1,453.0	65.0	4.7%
Education - Other	457.9	26.6	484.5	-16.8	467.7	9.8	2.1%
Teachers' Retirement Board	227.5	-2.5	225.0	-6.2	218.8	-8.7	-3.8%
Higher Education	51.0	17.8	68.8	-18.4	50.4	-0.6	-1.2%
University of Connecticut	178.9	15.6	194.5	-7.9	186.6	7.7	4.3%
UConn Health Center	72.4	1.9	74.3	-1.6	72.7	0.3	0.4%
Community-Tech Colleges	116.2	10.4	126.6	-6.4	120.2	4.0	3.4%
CT State University	130.0	10.9	140.9	-5.7	135.2	5.2	4.0%
Correction	493.5	43.6	537.1	-14.2	522.9	29.4	6.0%
Children & Families	486.1	61.5	547.6	-5.4	542.2	56.1	11.5%
Judicial Department	308.2	56.4	364.6	-12.9	351.7	43.5	14.1%
Public Defender	31.1	3.2	34.3	-0.7	33.6	2.5	8.0%
Debt Service	979.5	83.1	1,062.6	-20.6	1,042.0	62.5	6.4%
Reserve-Salary Adjustment	0.0	30.8	30.8	0.0	30.8	30.8	
St Employee Fringe Benefits	848.0	96.2	944.2	0.9	945.1	97.1	11.5%
All Other - Net	330.7	-64.1	266.6	-25.8	240.8	-89.9	-27.2%
<b>Total General Fund-Net</b>	11,405.7	859.9	12,265.6	-419.0	11,846.6	440.9	3.9%
<b><u>Special Transportation Fd</u></b>							
Motor Vehicles	50.3	5.0	55.3	-2.9	52.4	2.1	4.2%
Transportation	311.7	18.5	330.2	-9.9	320.3	8.6	2.8%
Debt Service	398.7	7.4	406.1	0.0	406.1	7.4	1.9%
St Employee Fringe Benefits	61.3	8.9	70.2	-0.2	70.0	8.7	14.2%
All Other - Net	2.5	-6.9	-4.4	-3.6	-8.0	-10.5	-420.0%
<b>Total Transportation Fd-Net</b>	824.5	32.9	857.4	-16.6	840.8	16.3	2.0%
<b>Other Appropriated Fds-Net</b>	211.7	12.8	224.5	-33.4	191.1	-20.6	-9.7%
<b>Total Appropriated Fds-Net</b>	12,441.9	905.6	13,347.5	-469.0	12,878.5	436.6	3.5%

## INTRODUCTION

## What are the changes from Fiscal Year 2001-02 to Fiscal Year 2002-03?

(In Millions of Dollars)

Agency Title	Fiscal Year 2002-03					Change from	
	Fiscal Year	Current	2001-02 Rec	Policy	Recommended	Fiscal Year	
	2001-02	Services	Plus Curr			2001-02	
	Recommended	Growth	Serv Growth	Adjustments		\$	%
<b><u>General Fund</u></b>							
Legislative Management	53.4	1.7	55.1	0.0	55.1	1.7	3.2%
Comptroller	18.8	1.0	19.8	-0.2	19.6	0.8	4.3%
Revenue Services	61.6	2.3	63.9	-0.4	63.5	1.9	3.1%
Policy & Management	162.3	8.7	171.0	-8.1	162.9	0.6	0.4%
Veterans' Affairs	28.2	1.1	29.3	-0.1	29.2	1.0	3.5%
Administrative Services	28.5	1.2	29.7	-0.3	29.4	0.9	3.2%
Public Works	40.5	1.0	41.5	-0.4	41.1	0.6	1.5%
Div - Criminal Justice	41.0	1.4	42.4	-0.4	42.0	1.0	2.4%
Public Safety	137.2	6.6	143.8	-1.3	142.5	5.3	3.9%
Labor	54.9	1.1	56.0	-0.6	55.4	0.5	0.9%
Environmental Protection	38.4	2.0	40.4	-0.6	39.8	1.4	3.6%
Econ & Comm Developmt	19.5	2.9	22.4	-0.2	22.2	2.7	13.8%
Public Health	75.8	3.3	79.1	-1.8	77.3	1.5	0.0%
Mental Retardation	695.3	30.7	726.0	-5.5	720.5	25.2	3.6%
Mental Hlth & Addict Serv	436.8	28.0	464.8	1.8	466.6	29.8	6.8%
Medicaid	2,565.6	175.8	2,741.4	-48.3	2,693.1	127.5	5.0%
Social Services - Other	938.9	33.4	972.3	-17.5	954.8	15.9	1.7%
Ed Equalization Grants	1,453.0	33.5	1,486.5	25.0	1,511.5	58.5	4.0%
Education - Other	467.7	33.0	500.7	-3.6	497.1	29.4	6.3%
Teachers' Retirement Bd	218.8	12.3	231.1	-0.3	230.8	12.0	5.5%
Higher Education	50.4	4.3	54.7	-4.2	50.5	0.1	0.2%
University of Connecticut	186.6	12.9	199.5	-0.6	198.9	12.3	6.6%
UConn Health Center	72.7	3.8	76.5	-3.8	72.7	0.0	0.0%
Community-Tech Colleges	120.2	7.2	127.4	0.4	127.8	7.6	6.3%
CT State University	135.2	8.3	143.5	-1.4	142.1	6.9	5.1%
Correction	522.9	32.0	554.9	-3.8	551.1	28.2	5.4%
Children & Families	542.2	33.5	575.7	-3.8	571.9	29.7	5.5%
Judicial Department	351.7	18.1	369.8	-3.9	365.9	14.2	4.0%
Public Defender	33.6	1.6	35.2	-0.5	34.7	1.1	3.3%
Debt Service	1,042.0	55.3	1,097.3	-17.1	1,080.2	38.2	3.7%
Reserve-Salary Adjustment	30.8	3.2	34.0	0.0	34.0	3.2	10.4%
St Employee Fringe Benefits	945.1	79.7	1,024.8	-2.6	1,022.2	77.1	8.2%
All Other	277.0	7.5	284.5	-2.2	282.3	5.3	1.9%
<b>Total General Fund-Net</b>	<b>11,846.6</b>	<b>648.4</b>	<b>12,495.0</b>	<b>-106.3</b>	<b>12,388.7</b>	<b>542.1</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b><u>Special Transportation Fd</u></b>							
Motor Vehicles	52.4	2.9	55.3	-0.5	54.8	2.4	4.6%
Transportation	320.3	17.4	337.7	-1.9	335.8	15.5	4.8%
Debt Service	406.1	12.1	418.2	0.0	418.2	12.1	3.0%
St Employee Fringe Benefits	70.0	6.3	76.3	-0.1	76.2	6.2	8.9%
All Other - Net	-8.0	0.3	-7.7	0.0	-7.7	0.3	3.8%
<b>Total Transportation Fd-Net</b>	<b>840.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>879.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>877.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Other Appropriated Fds-Net</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>-11.5%</b>
<b>Total Appropriated Fds-Net</b>	<b>12,878.5</b>	<b>690.8</b>	<b>13,569.3</b>	<b>-134.2</b>	<b>13,435.1</b>	<b>556.6</b>	<b>4.3%</b>



## **Investing in Mental Health and Alternatives to Incarceration**

Last year, Governor Rowland created his Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health in hopes of addressing the chronic problems associated with the children's and adult mental health systems in the state. This budget builds on the progress that has been made over the past year by funding numerous initiatives proposed in the Blue Ribbon Commission report.

The budget initiatives surrounding mental health are dedicated to the proposition that those with mental health problems should not be discriminated against – whether it is in the amount or type of health care they receive or where they live and work.

For too long, issues of mental illness have been ignored by the public and private sectors. Those with mental illness should be treated no differently than those with any other illness. We make a priority of the physical health of individuals. We invest millions of dollars each year in those who suffer from cancer, heart disease, hypertension, asthma and diabetes. Since the advent of psychotropic and other such medications, individuals with mental illness can lead extremely productive lives and make important contributions to society. There is no reason why we should not make the health of those with mental illness a priority as well. Indeed, we have an obligation to do so.

Because treatment of mental illness has more often than not taken a back seat to other health care, it has meant individuals afflicted with such illness are often treated when they are in acute episodes in the most expensive forms of care. This biennial budget invests resources in important lower levels of care in hopes of shifting the focus from acute mental health beds to community supports and treatment. The programs funded in the biennium seek to destigmatize mental illness by investing in education and prevention.

The children's mental health system is especially in flux, with children languishing in emergency rooms for lack of acute care beds and later waiting in acute care beds after treatment because of inadequate residential and community resources. As troubling is the fact that the number of children placed outside of Connecticut over the past several years has increased dramatically. This budget seeks to address many of these issues quickly. We owe it to children with mental illness to reform the system. Like everyone else, they deserve a chance at a good life.

As important, Governor Rowland is proposing a series of initiatives and new funding to strengthen our alternatives to incarceration programs. It is hoped that these programs will identify non-violent accused individuals suffering from mental illness and divert them from the criminal justice system in favor of treatment services. Further, it is hoped that by treating individuals suffering from substance abuse, the rate of recidivism will decrease significantly and these individuals will begin to enjoy productive lives.

### ***Investments in children's mental health***

An important initiative in the budget is the Children's Behavioral Health Initiative, which includes significant community program enhancements and additional specialized residential beds. Governor Rowland's biennial budget funds \$22.2 million in the first year of the biennium for new mental health initiatives in the Department of Children and Families. That amount grows to \$32.1 million in FY 2002-03. The net additional funding to DCF, after reallocation of existing unprogrammed dollars in the KidCare account and savings assumed for lower residential and out-of-state utilization, is \$15 million in FY 2001-02 and \$23.6 million in FY 2002-03.

With the addition of the specialized residential beds, which are being put online beginning this fiscal year, it is hoped that up to 50 children will return from out of state and that future placements are minimal. Further, these additional beds will also help to ensure that children who have had acute stays in hospitals but are still too sick to return to the community have appropriate residential

placements. These specialized residential beds will be geared toward returning children as quickly as possible to the community.

A total of 121 new specialized residential beds are proposed over the biennium. A total of 61 current residential beds will be augmented to care for more seriously ill youth.

The community enhancement portion of the Children's Behavioral Health Initiative funds a series of enhancements that aim to identify behavioral health issues in children early on and treat them in intensive community support settings. The proposed enhancements include:

- Creating Emergency Mobile Crisis Units, which will be available 24-hours a day and evaluate children and provide parents/caregivers with options. Right now, children in crisis end up in emergency rooms because there is nowhere else for them to go. The EMCUs will help ensure placement of children in the most appropriate setting and seek to utilize a series of wrap-around services to keep kids in the community as much as possible.
- Creating crisis stabilization beds throughout the state for children who need additional evaluation but who do not need hospitalization. Similar to a Safe Home for abused and neglected children, these crisis beds will aim to diagnose a child and place him or her in appropriate services quickly.
- Hiring care coordinators who will reach into communities and help provide a network of care around a child with behavioral health needs.
- Increasing various community treatment and family respite services to encourage the maintenance of the child in his home and community. In particular, the program aims to enhance extended day treatment and in-home services to help families cope with these challenging children.
- Enhancing psychiatric care and medication management for children who are being discharged from hospitals and residential facilities. These enhancements could take place at a variety of locations, including the Child Guidance Clinics around the state.

In addition to the funding outlined for DCF, the biennial budget proposes an additional \$300,000 in funding for the Department of Education's Primary Mental Health Grant Program (PMHP) in each year of the biennium. The PMHP is a prevention program aimed at early detection and prevention of behavioral health problems in school children.

The program's major focus is on young-primary grade children who have been identified with problems which could interfere with, or are already interfering with, effective learning. The program staff work with parents of these children to enhance their understanding of child development, improve their parenting skills and facilitate collaboration between the parents and the school.

During the 1999-2000 school year, 1,400 children in grades K-3, in 29 school districts and 54 schools were served by the program. This additional funding will double the appropriation.

In conjunction with the PMHP, the Governor is also recommending that additional funding be provided to the Children's Trust Fund to expand the ChildServ program. ChildServ is a collaborative program to enhance early detection of children with developmental, behavioral and psychosocial programs and ensure that such children and their families receive appropriate intervention. By FY 2002-03, \$450,000 is provided to expand this program statewide.

### ***Enhancing adult mental health***

In response to the Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health, DMHAS performed a service capacity review to develop a detailed understanding of needs, service gaps and barriers to discharge.

## INTRODUCTION

The assessment identified persons with mental illness who have complex service needs who, with specialized residential care and appropriate community treatment and supports, could be discharged from their current inpatient or residential care setting to less restrictive levels of care.

In order to address some of the problems identified by DMHAS and to implement recommendations of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission, the Governor is recommending \$10 million in FY02 and \$20 million in FY03 to enhance community services in DMHAS. The funding will be used to develop services that will alleviate gridlock and provide a full continuum of care. Areas of enhancement include:

- For those with complex service needs who have not been able to step down from inpatient settings, funds will be provided to develop intensive residential programs and enhance clinical services for new residential settings. Twenty-four hour on-site and/or on-call clinical staffing will be provided. These initiatives will free up approximately 50 hospital beds in FY2001-02.
- DMHAS plans to fund additional ACT Teams to increase the level of supervision and support for persons being discharged from hospitals and reduce the risk of return to the hospital.
- \$1.5 million in FY 2001-02 and \$3 million in FY 2002-03 of the funding will address one of the most critical issues for persons with serious behavioral health disorders – housing supports. DMHAS will proceed with the second phase of the PILOT initiative and create an additional 300 units of housing over the biennium for their clients. Operating funds will provide the individual support services necessary to maintain successful tenancy and independence in the community. (In the current fiscal year budget, \$2 million was provided to create 200 units of housing, which continues in the biennium. These monies are in addition.)
- Funding will go toward enhancing current community programs so that they can accommodate the more severe clients. The department plans to fund additional outpatient slots in order to expand programs for mentally ill and dually diagnosed clients and eliminate waiting lists. The funding will also pay for recovery support services that promote community integration and recovery. (This funding is on top of \$2 million in community dollars provided in FY 2000-01, which will continue.)
- Funds will also expand the services provided to women and families in the child welfare system. Substance abusing women referred to Project SAFE often have a history of trauma. In order for substance abuse treatment to succeed, these traumas must be addressed. Funds will support mental health services like gender specific trauma groups and engagement specialists.

In addition to the community enhancement initiatives, the Governor is proposing additional funding in a variety of areas in DMHAS:

- As part of the hospital restructuring initiative described in greater detail later, the Governor is proposing to increase inpatient and outpatient hospital rates in the DMHAS programs to maintain consistency across agencies, but also to ensure higher reimbursements for behavioral health care.
- As well, while most private provider agencies are receiving 2.3 percent increases in FY 2001-02, the budget calls for giving behavioral health providers under contract with DMHAS a medical inflation COLA of 5.3 percent. The vast majority of private providers associated with DMHAS will receive that enhanced rate. This higher rate of inflation in year one is meant to ensure providers of behavioral health services are adequately reimbursed, but also to maintain consistency with hospital providers. In total, \$9.7 million is allocated in the first year for the COLAs. Increases in the second year of the biennium will be 1.5 percent for all private providers, adding another \$3.5 million in rate increases.

## INTRODUCTION

- The administration also took steps recently to enhance salaries of psychiatrists at state hospital so as to ensure recruitment and retention of quality doctors. The biennial budget adds \$2.8 million in each fiscal year to annualize the costs, which began in the current fiscal year. Annually, DMHAS will be spending \$6.1 million to enhance psychiatrists' salaries.
- From surplus dollars, Governor Rowland is providing \$650,000 to begin the process of planning a Specialty Behavioral Health Plan for fee-for-service Medicaid clients similar to the GA behavioral health plan running today. It is hoped that Medicaid clients who have significant behavioral health issues would benefit from a state-run managed care system.

### ***Investments in jail diversion and other alternatives***

Governor Rowland's alternatives to incarceration initiatives include:

- In the next fiscal year, DMHAS will expand its Jail Diversion Program to all Geographic Area courts in the state and provide additional enhancements. The program seeks to identify evidence of mental illness in the non-violent accused population and divert them to mental health treatment services. The expansion will mean DMHAS will spend about \$3.3 million more for the program in FY 2001-02.
- The DOC will spend \$425,000 in new monies in the current fiscal year on community residential services for non-violent offenders in need of substance abuse treatment. The budget proposes to increase that funding to \$1 million in each year of the biennium.
- The Judicial Branch is spending \$800,000 in new dollars this fiscal year to contract for Community Based Drug Treatment beds. Recognizing the needs for substance abuse treatment for non-violent offenders, the 100 beds will be annualized at a cost of \$2.5 million.
- In addition, the Judicial Branch will receive \$500,000 in new monies in each year of the biennium for the Community Service Labor Program to contract for drug education programs formerly provided through the Pre-Trial Drug Education Program.

In addition, Governor Rowland's budget includes the pickup of the Drug Session Expansion program that is currently funded by an expiring federal grant. This program is spread across the Judicial Department, the Division of Criminal Justice and the Public Defender Services Commission and encompasses the Waterbury adult drug court and the Hartford juvenile drug court.

The budget includes \$775,000 in the Judicial Department to fund court support staff and contractual services on the state level and contractual substance abuse treatment services on the local level. In the Division of Criminal Justice, two prosecutors and funding of \$138,856 is included in the budget through the reclassifications of existing vacancies. Two defense attorneys and two social workers will be picked up in the Public Defender Services Commission with total funding of \$247,575. New funding in the amount of \$113,139 is added to the Public Defenders' budget, while the remaining costs will be met through reclassifications of existing vacancies.

These drug courts also provide an alternative to incarceration by offering substance abuse treatment under intensive court supervision to those adult and juvenile offenders whose criminality stems from substance abuse. As an alternative to incarceration, the Drug Courts provide relief to prison and jail overcrowding and reduce recidivism by diverting the appropriate offenders to treatment. The Drug Courts also help to improve case-flow within the Division of Criminal Justice and Public Defender Services Commission as the prosecutors and defense attorneys on the regular court docket can refer substance abuse offenders to these specialized Drug Courts.

Finally, the Governor is proposing that \$5.0 million in the second year of the biennium be used to pay for partial year operating costs of a 500-bed residential Community Justice Center (CJC) for both

## INTRODUCTION

male and female offenders. The focus of the program will be a collaborative effort among various divisions of the criminal justice system to provide meaningful treatment alternatives in lieu of incarceration. The CJC will:

- Manage non-violent offenders, in need of treatment, as a pretrial diversion option
- Serve as a pre-release treatment center for the reintegration of sentenced offenders near community placement
- Function as a centralized revocation center for those offenders under community supervision (inclusive of parole, probation and the Department of Correction) in lieu of re-incarceration due to technical violations. These agencies, utilizing incremental sanctions, would first provide the offender with treatment options using re-incarceration as a final option.
- Coordinate non-residential treatment services and community placements throughout the state.
- Provide judges an alternative to incarceration and mandate treatment as a viable sentencing option
- Provide residential beds for use by parolees who require special services such as mental health or sex offender treatment

While Governor Rowland believes that the CJC will help alleviate a portion of the prison population explosion, he also feels that providing more effective treatment alternatives and the option to avert a prison term will help reduce recidivism and encourage prisoners to deal with their substance abuse problems.

Both public and private options will be investigated for this new program.

As part of the initiative, Governor Rowland is proposing legislation that will give judges the discretion to depart from current mandatory minimum sentences for certain non-violent offenses. This new legislation will help individuals obtain treatment in the proposed secure drug treatment facility.

Governor Rowland has also directed the Criminal Justice Planning Unit of the Office of Policy and Management to give priority in its federal grant funding to substance abuse and mental health programs for the incarcerated. At least \$1.2 million of federal dollars will be allocated for this purpose. Further, the state surplus allocates \$2 million to the Office of Policy and Management to ensure the state can fully maximize federal grants in the future. These monies will be used in large measure for drug treatment and other alternatives to incarceration.

Total new ongoing state funding for mental health and incarceration alternatives amounts to \$55.3 million in FY 2001-02 and \$83.8 million in FY 2002-03.

**Investing in Mental Health  
(In Millions)**

	<b><u>FY 2001-02</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2002-03</u></b>
<b><u>Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services</u></b>		
Community Service Enhancements	\$10.0	\$20.0
COLAs for Private Providers	9.7	13.2
In and Outpatient Hospital Rate Increases	2.7	2.7
Annualization of Physician Increases	2.8	2.8
Jail Diversion	3.3	3.3
Total - DMHAS	<u>\$28.5</u>	<u>\$42.0</u>
<b><u>Department of Education</u></b>		
Primary Mental Health Program	\$0.3	\$0.3
<b><u>Department of Children and Families</u></b>		
KidCare	\$22.3	\$32.1
<b><u>Children's Trust Fund</u></b>		
ChildServ	\$0.2	\$0.5
<b><u>Department of Correction</u></b>		
Community Residential Services	\$0.6	\$0.6
Community Justice Center		5.0
Total - DOC	<u>\$0.6</u>	<u>\$5.6</u>
<b><u>Judicial</u></b>		
Community Based Drug Treatment Beds	\$1.7	\$1.7
Community Service Labor Program	0.5	0.5
Total - Judicial	<u>\$2.2</u>	<u>\$2.2</u>
<b><u>Various</u></b>		
Federal Fund Pick-ups - Drug Session	\$1.2	\$1.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b><u>\$55.3</u></b>	<b><u>\$83.8</u></b>

## **Enhancing Educational Opportunities**

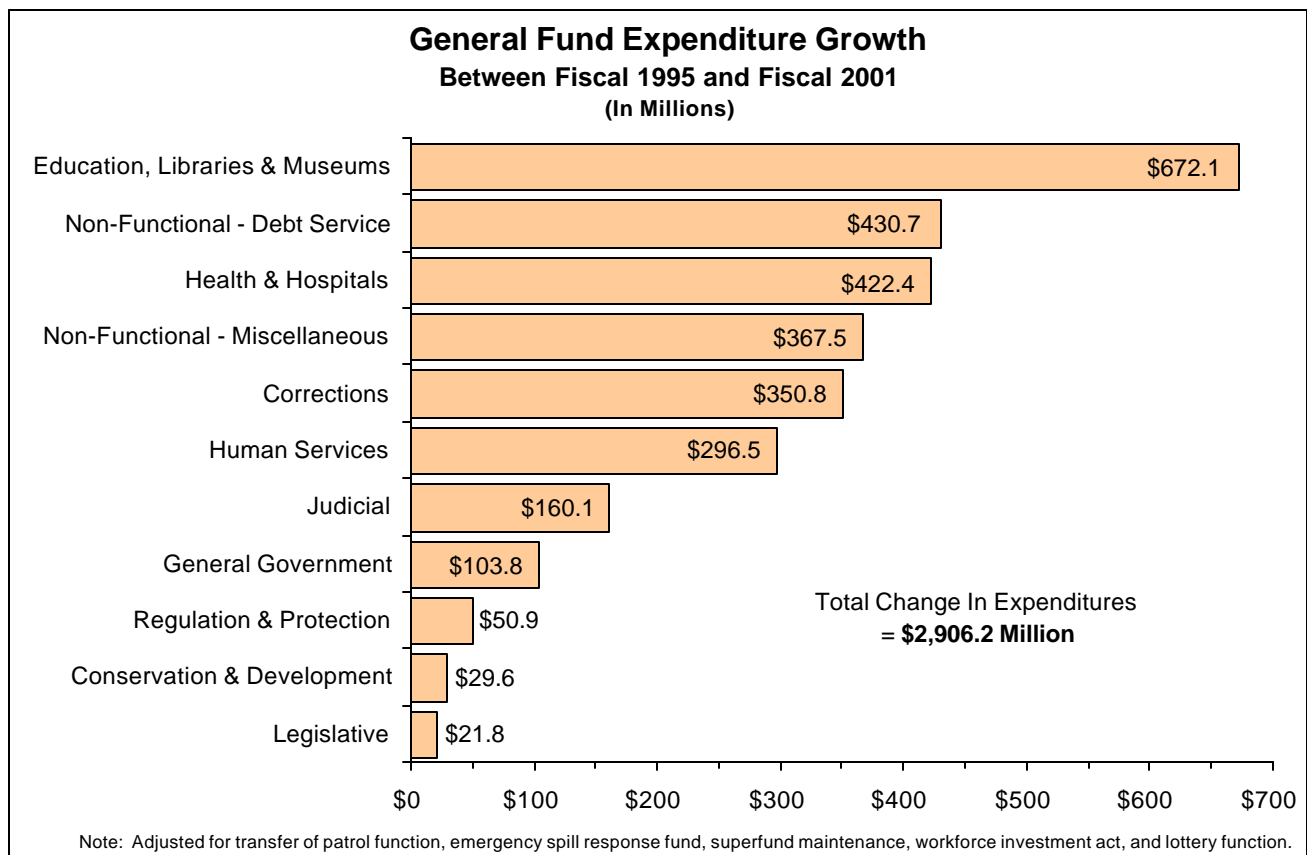
***“Each child is an adventure into a better life -- an opportunity to change the old pattern and make it new.” – Hubert H. Humphrey***

The key to Connecticut’s future prosperity is in providing children with a vibrant, exciting, relevant education. Every child’s education should be a joyful adventure, punctuated with opportunities to learn in new and creative environments.

Governor Rowland’s biennial budget provides more learning opportunities for: children who live in cities; children who feel racially isolated; children who have special educational needs; and, children who yearn to become technologically literate. The budget also expands several important programs that will provide more equitable educational opportunities for all students, strengthen vocational schools, and ensure safe and strong learning environments.

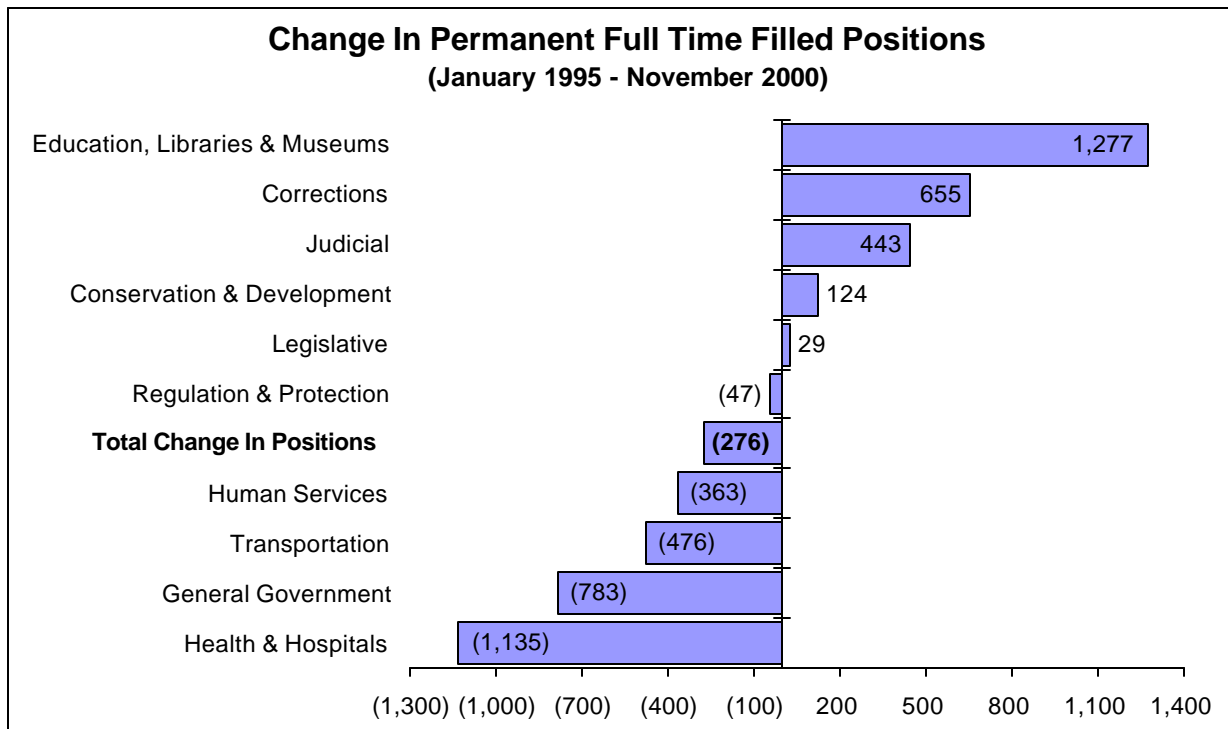
These commitments, however, are only the beginning of the education initiatives in the budget.

The commitments made by Governor Rowland in the education arena are borne out by the budget numbers as well. The education area of the overall state operating budget increased the most in aggregate dollars from FY 1994-95, before the Governor came to office, to the estimated amounts this fiscal year. Education areas increased by a total of \$659.2 million. That growth was fueled by an increase in education cost sharing, new Sheff programs, and increases in the higher education block grants.



The second highest increase was in the area of debt service at \$466.3 million. The majority of the increased debt service was for education-related projects, as you will see later.

The education area had the distinction of seeing the greatest increase in full-time filled positions as well, at 1,277 over that same timeframe. The second highest area was corrections (including DCF) at 655. The major increases in staffing in education occurred largely at the constituent units of higher education.



### ***Phasing out the ECS cap***

About \$40 million in FY 2001-02 and \$33.5 million in FY 2002-03 is added in the biennial budget submission for anticipated enrollment increases in each year. In addition, Governor Rowland's budget proposal adds additional dollars to meet the statutory requirement to eliminate the educational cost-sharing cap.

For years, the cap on expenditure growth in the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant has artificially constrained the growth of the grant. With the cap, communities have lost funding that the ECS formula would have given them.

To improve the equitable distribution of educational resources, Governor Rowland's budget includes a gradual elimination of the cap. Each year of the biennium, approximately one-third of the remaining cap will be eliminated. The final elimination of the cap will occur in FY 2003-04, as currently required by law. To accomplish this, \$25 million more is added to the budget in year one and a total of \$50 million more in year two. This is accomplished by utilizing a portion of the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan grant monies that go to towns each year. Towns will continue to receive \$135 million annually, but \$25 million in FY 2000-01 and \$50 million in FY 2002-03 and thereafter will be distributed through ECS.

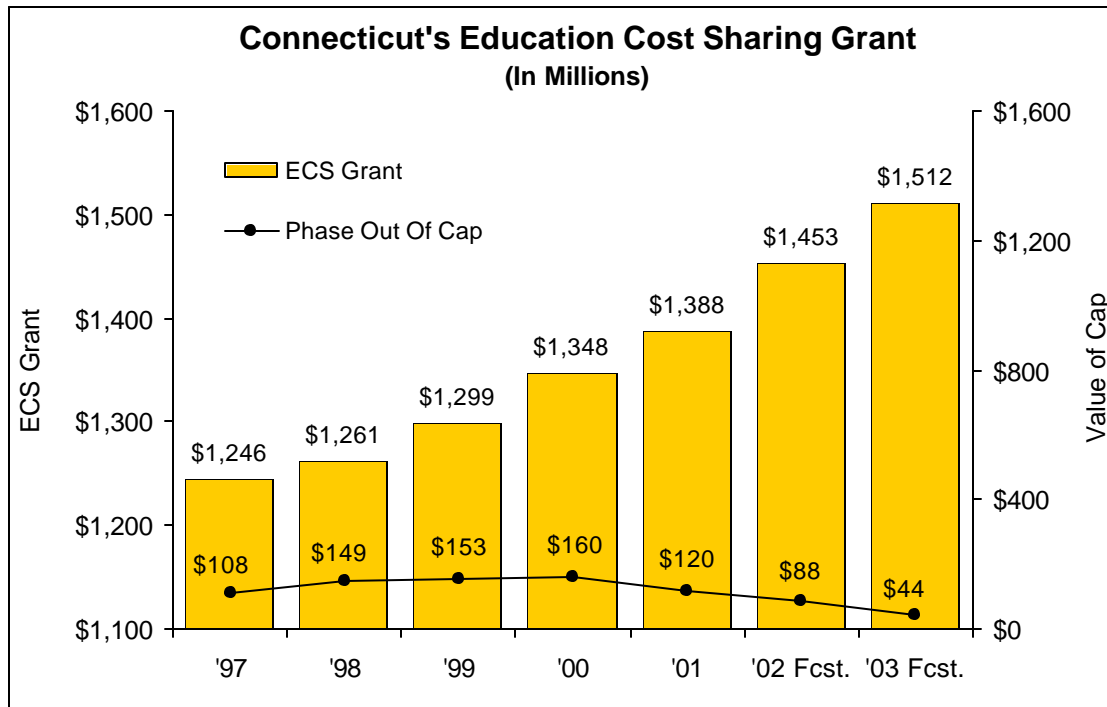
Overall, with the additions for attendance in each year and the phasedown of the ECS cap, ECS expenditures are budgeted to increase by \$65 million in FY 2001-02 and an additional \$58.5 million in FY 2002-03. That is \$123.5 million in new ECS aid over the biennium.

In conjunction with the increases in the ECS grant, two grants will be eliminated. Both the Transitional School District grant, which goes to many capped communities, and the Scholastic Achievement Grant, which is distributed like prize money for increased Mastery Test scores, will be



eliminated. These grants were eliminated because the increase in ECS provides greater flexibility at the local level.

All other formula grants are increased according to their statutory formula.



### ***Responding to Sheff***

Governor Rowland's budget has significant increases for both magnet and charter school grants, key components in the effort to improve urban education and reduce racial isolation. In FY 1999-00, approximately 5,200 children were enrolled in magnet schools, at a cost of approximately \$19.1 million. By FY 2002-03, the number of children in magnet schools is expected to more than double, to over 11,500 students. The state's grant will then be \$45.2 million.

This fiscal year, charter schools had 2,000 students. Enrollment by the end of FY 2002-03 is expected to grow 18 percent to over 2,300 students, an increase of \$2.6 million over this fiscal year's estimated expenditure level of \$14 million.

The Open Choice Program will increase from an estimated expenditure of \$6.6 million this fiscal year to \$7.1 million in the following. It will serve an additional 100 students next fiscal year. In FY 2002-03, the grant will increase to over \$8.7 million, with a growth of another 350 children in the program.

Equally important, the grants for Early Childhood, School Accountability, Extended Day, and Early Reading Success will be maintained roughly at current levels. However, overall Early Childhood monies will increase from an estimated expenditure of \$38.6 million this fiscal year to \$40.1 million in each year of the biennium, an increase of \$1.5 million in each fiscal year. An additional 200 children will be served over the biennium.

In particular, the portions of these four grants serving Priority School Districts are being transferred to the Priority School District Grant, but will be maintained as separate components within the grant. The PSD grant covers all of these program areas in current law and the transfer is being done to place the aid to distressed municipalities portion of the original grants outside of the spending cap. Non-distressed towns will continue to be funded through the existing line items.

# INTRODUCTION

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2002 Recommended	FY 2003 Recommended
<b>IMPROVE URBAN EDUCATION</b>			
<b>FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS</b>	\$6.0	\$6.1	\$6.1
Holistic family services in 60 schools			
<b>EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM*</b>	\$36.1	\$2.8	\$2.8
Preschool programs for children from poor and underachieving communities and schools.			
<b>HEAD START ENHANCEMENT</b>	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0
To make more of the 24 Head Start programs full year and all day to accommodate working parents.			
<b>PRIORITY SCHOOLS</b>	\$20.6	\$83.1	\$83.1
For the 14 academically and economically neediest communities; used for dropout prevention, after school programs, extended kindergarten and early reading intervention; supplemental grant for after-school programs. Recommended for FY2002 and 2003 now includes funding for Priority School Districts from Early Childhood, Extended School Hours, School Accountability, and Early Reading Success.			
<b>EARLY READING PROGRAM</b>	\$20.4	\$2.2	\$2.2
Grant to improve K-3 reading; funds for full-day kindergarten, reduce K-3 class size and/or early intervention reading; 90% to Priority School Districts.			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$85.1</b>	<b>\$96.2</b>	<b>\$96.2</b>
<b>REDUCE RACIAL ISOLATION</b>			
<b>INTERDISTRICT MAGNET SCHOOLS</b>	\$19.2	\$33.3	\$45.2
State provides subsidies for students attending Magnet Schools. In addition, state bond funds pay for 100% of construction.			
<b>CHARTER SCHOOLS</b>	\$11.3	\$15.1	\$16.6
Per pupil subsidy provided to state charter schools funding for 1,000 students in 1998 and 1,500 students in 1999. During the 2000 legislative session, the per pupil subsidy was increased to \$7,000 providing funds for 2,000 students in 2000.			
<b>INTERDISTRICT COOPERATION GRANTS</b>	\$14.4	\$11.9	\$11.9
Programs are designed to promote a greater understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity for students in preschool through 12th grade. <i>Includes funding for a separate Interdistrict Summer School Grant beginning in FY2000.</i>			
<b>COORDINATE INTERDISTRICT ACTIVITIES</b>	\$3.1	\$3.3	\$3.3
Funding for the Regional Educational Service Centers (RESCs) to plan and administer an interdistrict school choice program and to provide minority educator recruitment services to school districts; lease funds also provided.			
<b>OPEN CHOICE PROGRAM</b>	\$5.5	\$7.1	\$8.7
Conversion of Project Concern into a new interdistrict school choice program to be administered by the RESCs beginning in 1998.			
<b>LIGHTHOUSE SCHOOLS</b>	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$0.3
Grant to provide specialized curriculum in an existing school; funding for Hartford in 1998 and Hartford, Bridgeport, and New Haven beginning in 1999.			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$54.1</b>	<b>\$71.0</b>	<b>\$86.0</b>
<b>GRANT TOTAL</b>	<b>\$139.2</b>	<b>\$167.2</b>	<b>\$182.2</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>		<i>20%</i>	<i>9%</i>

### ***Demonstration Scholarship Program***

Governor Rowland takes seriously the charge of the Supreme Court in its Sheff decision to reduce racial isolation and improve urban educational opportunities. The investments he and the legislature have made over the past several years in the public setting are improving the education system by fostering accountability and choice. For example, in Hartford, where the state was forced to take over day-to-day control of the school system, the high school dropout rate is down from 50 percent a few years ago to just 11 percent today.

At the same time, although great successes have been achieved, the Governor believes that children are still being left behind and that parents, frustrated with their school system, want additional choices and new, innovative ideas. Simply putting more money into the existing Sheff programs would not satisfy many of these parents.

As such, Governor Rowland is proposing to set aside \$10 million of the surplus to implement a 1972 statute that created a Demonstration Scholarship Program. The Governor proposes to slightly amend the statute to allow all Priority School Districts the ability participate, as opposed to just six districts in the 1972 law.

These districts would be given a specified period of time to notify the state Department of Education whether they want to participate upfront in the five-year pilot program to offer demonstration scholarships to students. Based on the number of districts opting to participate, \$2 million each year over five years will be sent to the districts pro rata for scholarships. Students would be allowed to attend other public, private and parochial schools of their family's choice. Within their yearly appropriation, each participating district will have flexibility in determining annual scholarship amounts and other requirements (cost-sharing, etc.) as long as each student participating has the ability to participate for the full five-year period.

Assuming an average scholarship each year of about \$2,000 by the district directly to the family, the demonstration program could serve about 1,000 economically deprived and racially isolated students.

Currently, there are three publicly subsidized school scholarship programs in the country: in Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Florida. While Cleveland and Florida are defending the legality of their programs in court, the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the Milwaukee program. The United States Supreme Court decided not to hear the Milwaukee case, allowing the final state ruling to stand.

All of the scholarship programs share the following key elements:

- The majority of students are from minority groups. Over 60 percent of the students in the Cleveland and Milwaukee programs are African-American.
- The average family income is low: \$16,000 in Milwaukee and \$19,000 in Cleveland.
- Research indicates that the programs are positive in their effects.

Connecticut's program will mirror existing programs as it will concentrate on poor children who live in the state's urban and academically challenged communities. These communities, according to previous research, do have private schools with openings.

The most important aspect of this program is that it will allow urban parents one more educational choice, possibly one in their own neighborhood. In endorsing this pilot program, Governor Rowland's goal is to expand upon the plethora of choice programs that have been crafted in the aftermath of the Sheff case. The demonstration program will take its place with OPEN Choice, Charter Schools, Magnet Schools, and Interdistrict Cooperation programs as another effort to reduce racial isolation

and improve urban education. It may also foster the important competition that is needed for Connecticut to have a world-class education system.

The program is also an effort to respond to some of the continuing frustration among many urban parents. Excellence is a subjective construct and many urban parents increasingly see non-public education as the best alternative for their children. Middle class and wealthy families have that choice and Governor Rowland believes poor families should have that choice as well. It is an effort to level the playing field for these families, much as the federal Pell grants do for them for higher education. (And federal Pell grants can be used at private and sectarian institutions.)

As John Witte, the official evaluator of the Milwaukee School Choice Program indicated: "Choice can be a useful tool to aid families and educators in inner city and poor communities where education has been a struggle for several generations..." Governor Rowland wants to give urban poor families the financial ability to make that choice.

### ***Enhancing educational technology***

The budget continues to implement Lt. Governor Jodi Rell's Education Technology Plan. Lt. Gov. Rell's task force on education technology found that while Connecticut performs well in most areas, it lags in the area of technological literacy and student-access to technology in the classroom. As such, a comprehensive plan was passed last session that seeks to close the gap and ready students for the technological future. Already, significant progress is being made in improving technological literacy among teachers, students, wiring schools, and setting up the digital library and the Connecticut Educational Network, a reliable high-speed intranet for higher and lower education that will promote diversity, asynchronous job training, mentoring, and distance learning.

#### **Schools Reporting Adequate Wiring For Technology**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>School Buildings</u>	<u>% of Total Buildings</u>
1998	386	37%
1999	469	45%
2000	656	63%

Approximately \$33.6 million from the surplus will be used to connect more classrooms to the internet, build the Connecticut Education Network, provide resources to the Digital Library, and increase distance learning opportunities, including those for teachers learning how to integrate technology in the classroom.

#### **Distance Learning Courses and Students**

	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>% Change Courses</u>	<u>% Change Students</u>
1997-98	10	126	N.A.	N.A.
1998-99	101	1,505	910%	1094%
1999-00	301	4,494	198%	199%
2000-01*	481	4,550	60%	1.25%
*Estimated				

The Distance Learning Initiative has been remarkably successful. Since just last year, the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium has increased its course offerings from 301 to 481, a 60 percent increase. Although enrollment for this year is not finalized, one could fully expect a significant increase in enrollment (based on number of courses) from the almost 4,500 in FY 1999-00. Distance

## INTRODUCTION

**Overview - Education Technology Plan**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Funding in FY 01</b>	<b>Recommended Funds for FY 01-03 Biennium</b>	<b>Comments on Future Funding</b>
Fully wire all K-12 classrooms and connect to the Internet and to a local area network by January 1, 2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	The funding for the biennium will finish the state's commitment to school wiring.
CT Education Network (CEN) - connect all colleges and universities, libraries and elementary and secondary schools to a statewide high speed, flexible network	\$ 4,760,000	\$ 10,000,000	Anticipated total costs are in the \$20 million-\$25 million range. Future requirements will be in the \$5 million-\$10 million range.
Establish Commission for Educational Technology under DOIT	\$ 240,000	\$ 500,000	The biennium finances two years of costs for the Commission.
Establish the CT Digital Library	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	The Education Technology Plan anticipated a 3 year commitment for the purchase of databases, on-line texts, and journals. The biennial budget recommendation completes the state's obligation.
Establish Parent Academy under auspices of CT Voices for Children-Ongoing	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000	This is an ongoing cost that is funded in the budget.
CT Distance Learning Consortium - for on-line learning opportunities	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2,400,000	The Education Technology Plan anticipated a 3 year commitment for expanding distance learning. The biennial budget includes the next two years of funding, completing the state's obligation.
Develop online learning opportunities for teachers	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,600,000	The Education Technology Plan anticipated a 3 year commitment to expand on-line learning opportunities for teachers. The biennial budget includes the next two years of funding, completing the state's obligation.
SDE - Competitive grant program to fund innovative programs on the integration of technology in the classroom	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	Funds for two years of this initiative are included in the biennial budget.
Technology Scholarship/Loan Reimbursement Program - to encourage high tech careers	\$ 2,500,000	\$ -	This was a one time program to encourage students to choose high technology careers.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 34,050,000</b>	<b>\$ 33,600,000</b>	

learning is a promising alternative for adult learners who are trying to improve their marketability and their job-related skill sets.

### ***Vo-tech schools enhancements***

The budget recognizes the crucial role the vocational-technical high schools play in providing work-ready employees for the state's economy. Both the operating and capital budgets include recommendations to improve the role of the schools in today's high technology environment.

In the operating budget, \$1.2 million and the phase-in of 50 new faculty are recommended as enrollments grow to match employer needs. On the capital side, as older schools are essentially replaced, the Governor proposes that the schools consider innovative trade majors that tie to the state's evolving high technology environment.

And to ensure the vocational-technical schools are keeping up with their mission, the Governor is sponsoring legislation that directs the Department of Education to study ways that more school space and programming can be dedicated to training children to support the state's growing and emerging industry clusters.

### ***Special education changes***

The budget has significant changes for children who have special education needs. Funding has been included to provide Connecticut Mastery Exams to these children. Additionally, funding has been increased for the major special education grant, Excess Cost-Student Based. This grant provides current budget year financial relief for communities when they experience a child with excessive costs related to their special educational needs.

It is expected that this fiscal year's grant will grow in excess of 20 percent over last fiscal year. In order to fund the increases in this grant, funding in the Excess Cost-Equity grant will be reduced in half. This grant provides a capped amount for overall special education costs. Since this grant provided a reimbursement of prior year costs, rather than the immediate relief of the Student Based grant, resources from the Equity grant were used to help finance the significant increases in the Student Based grant.

### ***School construction***

Governor Rowland's budget provides significant capital and surplus funding for local schools to ensure that every school will be strong, safe, and modern. Children cannot be expected to learn in dilapidated, unsafe schools. Over \$830 million in combined capital/surplus funding will be available to communities to renovate/reconstruct/construct safe schools over the biennium. This is outlined in greater detail in the capital section of this document.

### ***Higher education block grants***

The biennial budget provides for increases in the constituent units of higher education in each year, except for the University of Connecticut Health Center, which is expected to reap significant new funding from increases in Medicaid and General Assistance reimbursements. In FY 2001-02, the three other units will receive 1 percent more than their estimated expenditures in the current fiscal year with the mid-year rescissions added back. In year two, the three units will receive 1 percent more than their current services budget for FY 2001-02.

## INTRODUCTION

The budget also provides for continued improvements to the regional campuses of the University of Connecticut and the expansion of the Connecticut State University programs in Waterbury. These programs provide state residents with greater access to higher education opportunities.

Since the General Fund increases are less than what the units sought, it is anticipated that the units will use portions of their significant operating reserves to help meet any additional budgetary demand.

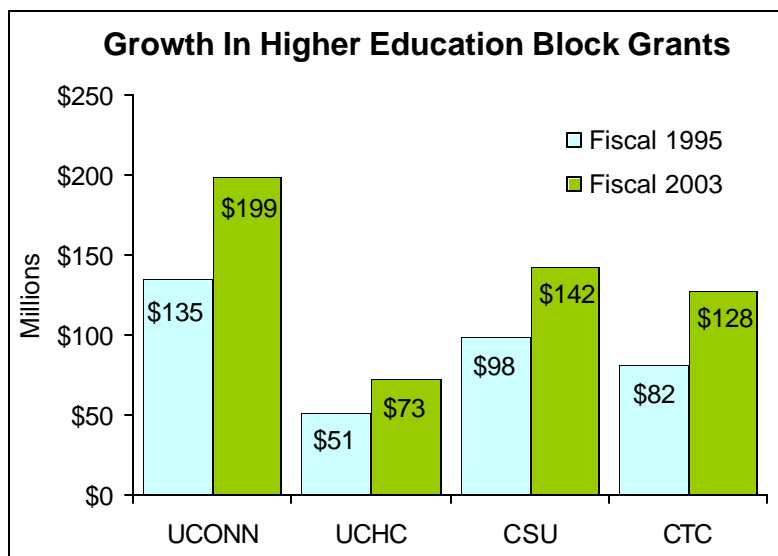
Governor Rowland does not suggest the use of reserve funds lightly. Still, it is apparent that the constituent units of higher education have sufficient resources with which to meet budgetary demands. The recommended funding levels need also to be balanced against all the additions Governor Rowland's budgets have provided over the past several years.

Fund reserves, as shown below, indicate healthy unrestricted fund balances. Within the unrestricted reserves, the universities have internally designated funding for a variety of purposes, including the encumbrance of funds for future agency projects. These are not restrictions in the truest sense of the word because the funding is still available for use by the units. At the end of the current fiscal year, the following are the anticipated unrestricted reserves:

<b>Higher Education Reserves (In Millions)</b>		
University of Connecticut	\$	33.3
University of Connecticut Health Center		24.1
Connecticut State University		13.4
Community-Technical System		<u>31.9</u>
Total	\$	102.7

UCONN general fund expenditures have increased from \$135 million in FY 1994-95 to a proposed \$199 million in FY 2002-03, an increase of 47 percent in 8 years. For CSU, its GF expenditures have increased from \$98 million in FY 1994-95 to a proposed \$142 million in FY 2002-03, an increase of 45 percent in eight years. The CTC GF expenditures have gone from \$82 million in FY 1994-95 to a recommended \$128 million, an increase of 56 percent in eight years.

Finally, the health center GF expenditures have gone from \$51 million in FY 1994-95 to \$73 million recommended in FY 2002-03, an increase of 43 percent in eight years. This does not count the \$20 million in one-time deficit financing the state appropriated last fiscal year nor the anticipated Medicaid rate increases they will reap from the Governor's hospital financing restructuring proposal.



Also, the Governor has fully funded the endowment match program throughout his tenure and has committed to extraordinary levels of capital bonding to improve the schools' infrastructure.

### ***Higher education endowment matches***

In addition to the operating fund recommendations, Governor Rowland's budget also contains \$21 million in state matching funds for the constituent units of higher education. These funds match fundraising efforts by the units on a two (units) to one (state) match.

### ***Renewing 5-year capital plans for CTCS and CSU***

In 1997, Governor Rowland announced an ambitious plan to upgrade the physical plants of the aging CSU and CTC systems. That commitment was to invest \$640 million over the next five years. That five-year commitment comes to an end in the first year of the coming biennium. It has meant investments of \$320 million in each campus system for the five years ending in FY 2001-02. The systems have been able to make significant improvements, including new construction and renovation, at most of their campuses.

Recognizing continuing needs at these systems and to ensure equity with the University of Connecticut (its almost \$1 billion 10-year plan runs through FY 2004-05), Governor Rowland is proposing an additional five-year bond commitment to both the Community-Technical Colleges and Connecticut State University. The new commitment would run from FY 2002-03 to FY 2006-07.

Based on a study of capital needs, in part derived from system submissions and analysis done by the Department of Higher Education, the Governor proposes a new five-year commitment of about \$335 million for the community-technical college system and about \$400 million for the state universities. Both these amounts are significantly higher than the previous \$320 million commitments.

### ***Higher education governance***

As part of his budget legislative proposals, Governor Rowland is convening a task force on the governance of higher education. It has been ten years since the sweeping changes that the "Flexibility Act" brought. Since that time, Governor Rowland has dedicated hundreds of millions of dollars to improve the campuses of public universities, he has significantly increased financial aid, and instituted matching endowment programs. During that time, the state's economy has matured, with many high technology ventures fueling the state's prosperity. It is time, therefore, to revisit the governance of higher education, to ensure that it is the best system to educate the next generation of Connecticut workers. The governance study will look at the flexibility act, restructuring of the Department of Higher Education, and higher education and work force development integration.

### ***Education and workforce development***

Governor Rowland's budget includes several education changes that increase workforce development. First, the budget proposes an Ed.D degree program for the Connecticut State University system that will help provide more doctoral level candidates for school administrator positions. Second, the budget includes funding for a "Connecticut Futures Fund" that promises some 10,000 economically deprived middle school students scholarships for college. This appropriation of \$4 million from the surplus will be set aside for the students' college needs and help match the federal Gear Up award. Finally, the budget directs some unallocated financial aid funding to students who want to study in evolving fields, such as high technology.



**Governor Rowland's Latest CTC and CSU Capital Investment Plan**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	<u>UCONN</u>
	<u>CTC</u>	<u>CSU**</u>	<u>2000**</u>
1996			\$ 112,542,000
1997*	\$ 11,277,986		112,001,000
1998	19,505,930	\$ 34,098,204	97,781,065
1999	69,705,000	30,451,500	64,311,000
2000	77,186,773	80,558,500	132,000,000
2001	74,854,700	88,352,000	120,000,000
2002-Proposed	\$ 67,469,611	\$ 86,692,000	100,000,000
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 320,000,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 320,152,204</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 738,635,065</u></b>
	<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	
2003-Proposed	\$ 66,162,100	\$ 80,930,000	\$ 100,000,000
2004-Est	67,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000
2005-Est	67,000,000	80,000,000	50,000,000
2006-Est	67,000,000	80,000,000	-
2007-Est	67,837,900	80,000,000	-
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 335,000,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 400,930,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 250,000,000</u></b>
 <b><u>Grand Total</u></b>	 <b><u>\$ 655,000,000</u></b>	 <b><u>\$ 721,082,204</u></b>	 <b><u>\$ 988,635,065</u></b>

\* The authorizations for CTC shown in 1997 are the estimated allocations that would complete the Governor's initial commitment of \$320 million as reported by the CTC Board of Trustees.

\*\* Excludes CHEFA revenue bonds of approximately \$87.3 million currently outstanding

\*\*\* Excludes UCONN revenue bonds of \$31.8 currently outstanding

***Total capital commitments***

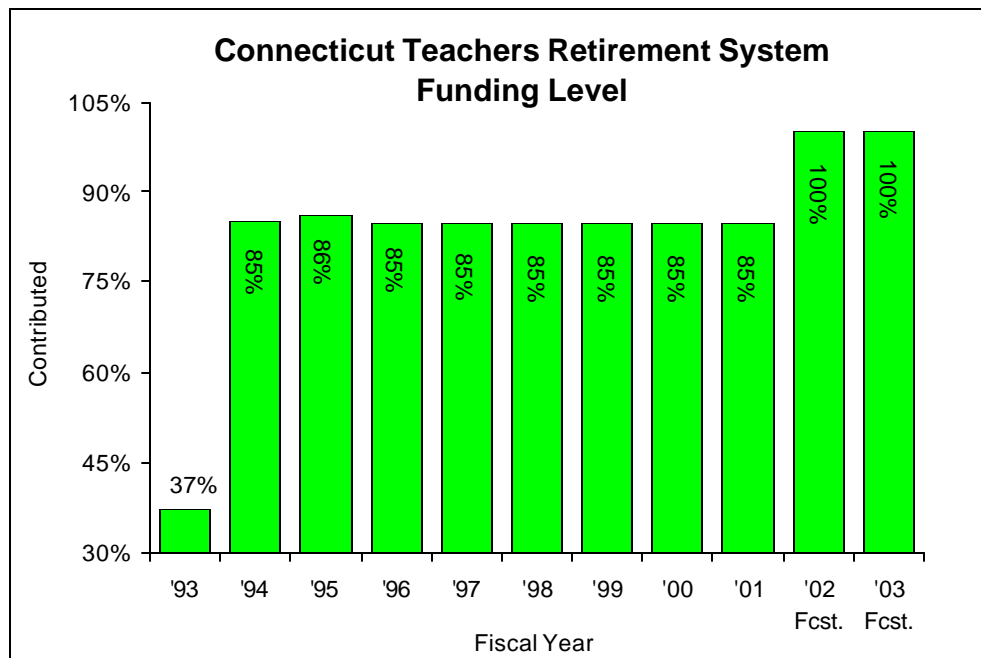
To show the extent of the Rowland administration's commitment to education, one need only look to the level of capital dollars being invested in all areas of education. Of \$1.166 billion that is being proposed in new GO authorizations or have already been enacted for FY 2001-02, plus the additional surplus dollars, \$831.5 million is education-related. In FY 2002-03, of the \$1.272 billion being proposed or already authorized, plus the additional surplus dollars, \$904.9 million is education-related. In each case, more than two thirds goes toward ensuring our future.

<b>Governor Rowland's Education Commitments</b> (In Millions)		
	<u>FY '02</u>	<u>FY '03</u>
Department Of Education		
School Construction	\$535.7	\$616.2
Grants For Improvements	\$13.1	\$13.1
Vo-Tech Schools	\$15.0	\$15.0
School For The Deaf	<u>\$10.0</u>	<u>\$10.0</u>
Sub-Total	\$573.8	\$654.3
Connecticut State Universities	\$86.7	\$80.9
Community Technical Colleges	\$67.5	\$66.2
University of Connecticut	\$100.0	\$100.0
State Library	<u>\$3.5</u>	<u>\$3.5</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$831.5</b>	<b>\$904.9</b>

### ***Funding the teachers' retirement system at 100 percent***

In this biennial budget, Governor Rowland is recommending an appropriation level to fund the teachers' present and unfunded liability retirement payments at 100 percent of the actuarial recommendation. For the past eight fiscal years, the funding level has been at 85 percent. Before that, the system was funded at less than 50 percent of actuarially certified amounts. This is an important accomplishment and was made possible in part by tremendous gains in the fund over the last two fiscal years, which dramatically reduced its unfunded liability.

In addition, the budget proposes to pay all of the annual employer contribution at the beginning of the fiscal year, so as to save about \$6 million in general fund appropriations. This will have no impact on the fund. The lower contribution will be made up by increased investment income because the entire appropriation will accrue interest during the course of the year.

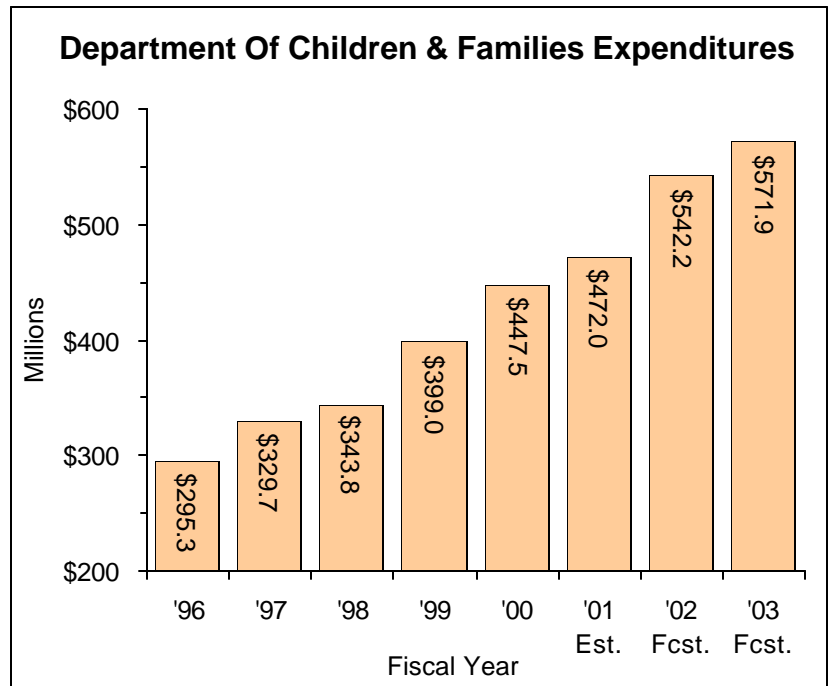


## **Investments in Children's Protection and Welfare**

### ***DCF spending increases***

Early in his administration, Governor Rowland made improvements in the child welfare system paramount. Since that time, the budget for the Department of Children and Families has increased considerably, from \$256.3 million in FY 1994-95 to an estimated expenditure of \$472 million in the current fiscal year. The budget calls for spending \$542 million in FY 2001-02 and \$572 million in FY 2002-03. Over the eight-year period, the increase in DCF's budget will be a whopping 123 percent.

The increase of \$100 million during the biennium is related to the behavioral health initiative proposed by the Governor as well as increases in the cost of personal services for social workers, residential services for complex cases, and adoptions.



One of the success stories of late is the increased number of adoptions taking place by the department. In FY 1999-00, 602 adoptions were completed which was a 34 percent increase over the prior year and 116 percent increase in three years.

The budget numbers show the Governor's clear commitment to reforming the child protection system and overhauling the juvenile justice system. However, there is increasing frustration with the court monitor and the federal court's oversight of the department. The state has worked in good faith with the court monitor over the years, fulfilling spending mandates at the same time it has taken the initiative and added even more dollars in areas not covered by the consent decree that have positively impacted children's lives. Today, the court monitor and court have taken an increasingly expansive approach to the consent decree – one reason the state recently hired expert counsel for its continuing legal interactions.

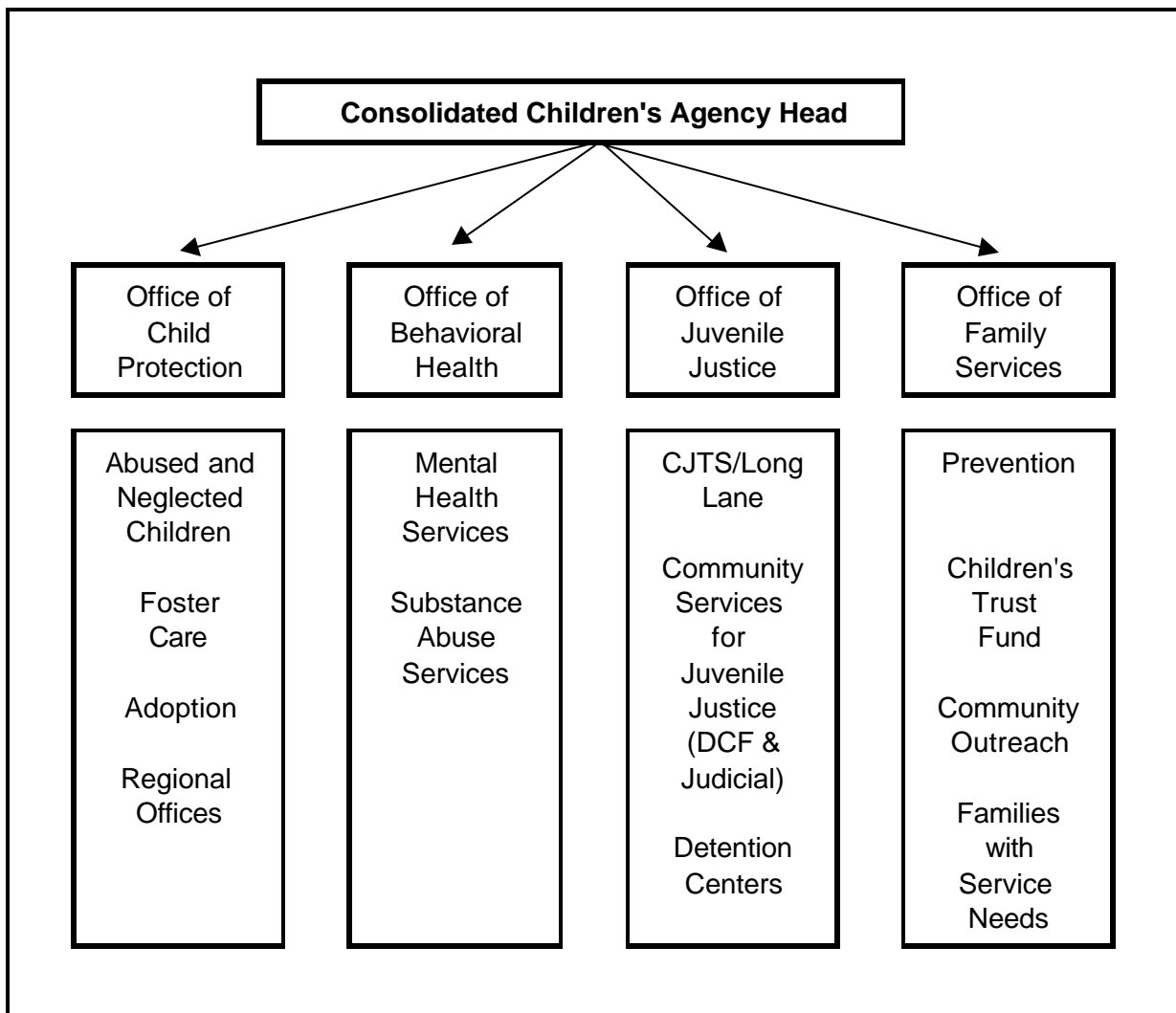
A recent decision by the court reversing a long-standing practice involving oversight of relative foster care cases may mean needlessly increasing staffing in the department and other services in the coming biennium. It is the position of the agency that the relative foster caregivers are supported in many different ways and the reversal of the longstanding practice is unnecessary.

The funding for the court order has been deliberately omitted from this budget submission as the decision is on appeal. And for good reason: the court would argue that the ordered funding is outside the spending cap. That is true in the first year, but not in the second – and the costs of the staffing ordered will likely exceed allowable spending growth in subsequent years. More to the point, we are entering times when revenues may not be plentiful, meaning monies become scarce. Allocating resources to fulfill the court mandate is money diverted from other priorities the state has, such as improving mental health services and juvenile justice reform.

### ***Reorganization of children's services***

In his continuing efforts to reform the child welfare system in the state, Governor Rowland is proposing a comprehensive overhaul of the departmental structure. Governor Rowland would like to see a comprehensive children's agency established, which would oversee child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, behavioral health, and prevention. Especially important in the Governor's mind is the merger of the juvenile justice services currently being provided by both DCF and Judicial under one roof.

The Governor opposes establishing a separate juvenile justice agency for one specific reason: Many of the juvenile justice children have continuing issues in terms of abuse and neglect and need access to behavioral health services. If a separate juvenile justice agency is set up, but the behavioral expertise remains at DCF, it will be detrimental to the children each agency serves. One comprehensive agency can best treat the whole individual.



In an effort to promote accountability and proper fiscal planning, the Governor is seeking to have four autonomous offices set up under the new agency. Because of the importance and complexity of this initiative, the Governor is recommending that the Secretary of OPM, the Commissioner of DCF and the Chief Court Administrator conduct a study to determine the governance of this new department, with an eye toward budget and administrative accountability of the separate offices but empowerment of the head of the new agency with policy coordination and overall direction of children's services.

***Juvenile justice reforms continue***

The new state-of-the-art Connecticut Juvenile Training School is scheduled to begin opening over the first six months of the next fiscal year. By the end of the calendar year, the facility should be fully operational. To complete the transition, \$2.6 million is being earmarked from the surplus, along with the \$2.7 million from the previous surplus. Of the new surplus monies, \$1.1 million will be used to set up a computer tracking system, which will follow individuals that go to the new training school for up to five years after release.

With the new facility near completion, the Governor is recommending the building of a separate female facility in recognition of the unique needs of the female population. While sight-and-sound separation was contemplated at the new facility to allow females to reside there, the practicality of the separation is suspect and would mean programs and services of a lesser caliber and lost opportunities for the females. Studies have found that females have better outcomes when they are segregated and have programs patterned to their needs.

In short, the females deserve their own state-of-the-art facility and the Governor hopes to have one built by the beginning of the FY 2003-04 fiscal year. In the meantime, it is anticipated that the females can stay at the secure facility at the current Long Lane site once the males depart. Added bonding of \$11 million (to augment the \$9 million existing authorizations) is being included in the capital budget to accomplish building the new facility for between 40 and 50 girls. Legislation to fast track the project is also being proposed. Included in the biennial budget are \$900,000 in year one and \$1.5 million in year two, which is being redirected to augment services for girls.

The 240-bed new facility will not go unfilled because of legislation changing the lengths of sentences for many serious offenders in the juvenile justice system and the need to increase stays for all offenders at the facility to ensure rehabilitation. Stays now average less than six months and it is hoped that stays will be doubled in most cases. Certain offenders will be mandated by law to stay at least 12 months once the facility opens.

In anticipation of the need for longer stays, the Governor is also creating 30 revocation beds in the community for those who violate their parole. It is hoped that stays in these community beds will eliminate the need to constantly send juveniles back to the new training school. Twenty of the beds are being funded with federal dollars, while approximately \$1 million per year is being added to the budget to fund the other 10 beds.

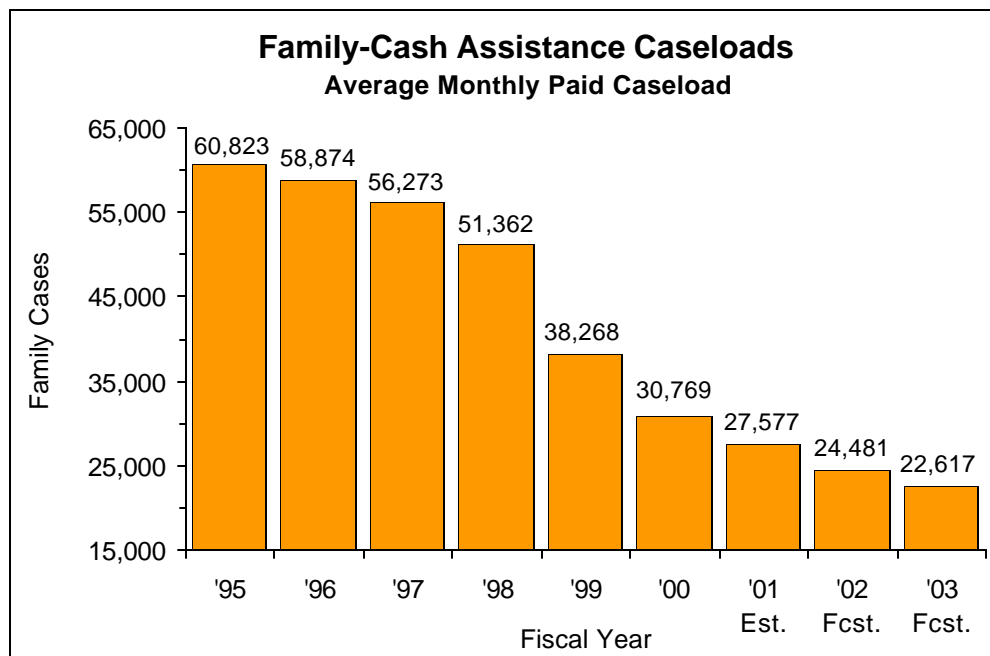
***Enhancing staffing in the Office of Child Advocate***

In an effort to further ensure Connecticut's child protection and welfare system is second to none, the Governor is proposing to increase staffing in the small, but vital Office of the Child Advocate. Two full-time staff and one part-time staff are being added in the first year of the biennium to strengthen the office's important advocacy and investigations functions. The increases in the budget amount to \$153,000 in year one and \$161,500 in year two. The staff will concentrate on reviewing child fatalities and facilities housing children and on providing public outreach, education and information.

## **Family and Work Agenda**

Governor Rowland's welfare to work policies have been extremely successful as a record number of participants are reporting employment and earnings. When taking office, the Governor rightly focused on the number of people on welfare and developed programs to assist them in getting off the welfare rolls. The linchpins of his welfare reform plan were allowing individuals to earn up to the federal poverty level during their stay on the welfare rolls without losing any of their cash assistance payments, keeping Medicaid eligibility for at least two years after leaving welfare, and accessing child care subsidies until the family reached 75 percent of statewide median income. In addition, the HUSKY Adult expansion and the creation of the new HUSKY B program provided even more access to health care after welfare.

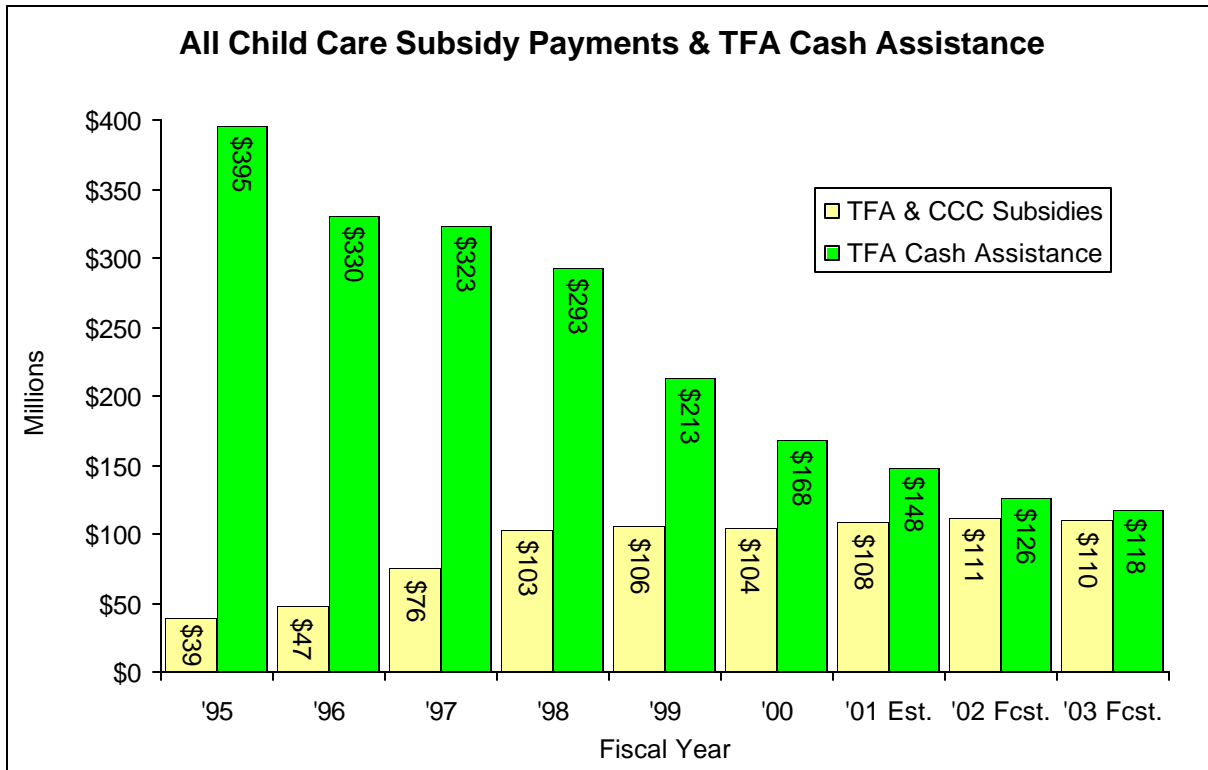
To follow up on his original welfare reform plan, Governor Rowland is proposing a comprehensive Family and Work Agenda package. This biennial budget submission builds on former successes by removing further obstacles to obtaining work. It recognizes that the problem is no longer the number of people on welfare, but how to augment their basic skills so that they may more than meet the basic needs of their families. The Governor feels we need to smartly invest resources in education and job training so that workers can support themselves in the long run and so that businesses can find skilled workers in Connecticut.



### ***Addressing the big obstacles to work – child care and transportation***

Seen as a prerequisite for families moving into the work force, child care remains a cornerstone of Governor Rowland's welfare to work policy. As noted above, the hallmark of his original welfare plan was access to quality and affordable child care. Under Governor Rowland's leadership, child care expenditures have increased from \$39 million in FY 1994-95 to a projected \$110 million in FY 2002-03. The amount of money going toward child care is now basically equal to cash assistance each year.

To further strengthen access to quality and affordable child care, the biennial budget amends the reimbursement policy for child care providers by establishing a tiered system. Traditionally, the state has funded efforts to improve the quality of care on an incremental, facility-by-facility, basis. Higher rates will now be provided to child care providers that meet higher staff training and safety standards, which should provide incentives for other providers to upgrade the quality of their services and improve overall access.



Getting to and from work is often the greatest challenge facing new workers. While strides have been made in reverse commuting, van pooling, mass transit and off-hour transportation accommodations, Governor Rowland is proposing using the High Performance Bonus awarded to the Departments of Labor and Social Services for the establishment of a vehicle donation program in Connecticut devoted to providing used, donated, and refurbished automobiles to low-income wage earners.

Funds from the federal work performance bonus will provide start up costs for the Good News Garage (GNG) to establish a program in Connecticut. The GNG is affiliated with the Lutheran Social Services of New England and currently operates similar programs in Vermont and Massachusetts. This initiative will provide safe, affordable and reliable private transportation for recipients of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) who are making the transition from welfare to work, as well as other low income working families.

It is anticipated that these start up funds will leverage significant private donations and volunteers to support the initiative on an ongoing basis. The GNG will accept donations of used vehicles, transport the vehicle to the repair facility, make any necessary repairs to assure a reliable vehicle, and store the vehicle until such time it can be made available to a recipient.

Potential recipients of vehicles will be identified through a network of community-based agencies with priority given to TFA recipients who need a vehicle to secure or maintain employment due to the lack of available public transportation. The GNG will match program participants to available vehicles and provide the vehicles at no charge. Also, funding will be provided to cover the costs of the initial purchase of automobile insurance. The program is expected to help fill a pressing need for transportation and enable low-income people to access jobs that would not otherwise be available to them. Many of the available jobs are in suburban communities not served by public transportation or which require the worker to have their own transportation, such as jobs in home care and the building trades.

In addition, the budget continues to fund \$3.9 million out of general fund appropriations, federal welfare-to-work appropriations, and Social Services Block Grant allocations to provide a number of innovative transportation programs to get current and former welfare recipients and other low-income workers to jobs, schools, and child care.

For the past two years, these efforts have been augmented by an additional award from the federal DOT. That award has ended and not providing additional dollars would mean major gaps in transportation networks that are aiding workers. As such, the Governor is proposing that a portion of the \$50 million set aside for transportation initiatives out of the surplus be committed to continuing these transportation programs over the biennium while the state seeks additional federal dollars.

### ***Addressing the skills gap***

Recognizing the need to complement the work requirements of TFA, states have begun looking at additional schooling and training to address skills gaps that may be present. The Departments of Labor and Social Services, along with the Community Technical Colleges, have joined together to expand work-study, child care and transportation opportunities for TFA participants. The Governor supports the program because it encourages and assists eligible individuals to enroll in certificate courses and other post-secondary education while receiving supports that facilitate program completion. Additionally, it will comply with TANF work participation rules, but still provide expanded career opportunities to participants who complete the program.

### ***Expanding the jobs funnel program***

The Jobs Funnel program currently being run in Hartford is aimed at TFA recipients, low-income wage earners and those with either physical or mental barriers to work. It provides individuals with remedial training and on the job apprenticeships primarily in the construction trades. This program ensures that there is a high quality of labor in the urban areas. The program has been fully operational for less than a year and already 180 individuals have apprenticeships and are earning in the range of \$15 per hour. In this budget, the Governor is recommending that the program be expanded to New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury and has committed \$5 million in surplus funds over the biennium.

### ***School-to-Career funding***

In this budget, the Governor is providing \$5 million in surplus funds over the biennium to restructure the school to career program by establishing a public/private intermediary to be responsible for raising corporate contributions to match the state's investment. It is anticipated that after the two-year period, the program will be self-sufficient. The program combines rigorous academic standards with structured opportunities to explore career options through supervised internships in Connecticut businesses. The restructured program will expand its focus to include urban areas and pre-high school students and be fully integrated into Connecticut's overall workforce competitiveness strategy.

The \$5 million in state funding, plus corporate matching funds, will be used to support:

- Local School-to-Career (STC) programs, which are accredited to offer Connecticut Career Certificates. These certificates are awarded to high school graduates who successfully complete the program.
- Development of web-based technologies to expand STC programs and deliver training and professional development.
- Further development of the Career Clusters and Skill Standards in the STC program to include information technology and other high occupational demand areas.
- Greater adaptation of the STC model in higher education.
- Expansion of the role of business and industry in the program.



### ***Expanding the Hiring Incentive Tax Credit***

Employer-based training programs provide a valuable opportunity for delivering training on-site, within company settings. Training content is identified by the companies and targeted to meet company needs. Moving forward, the training programs need also to integrate the needs of new hires who require additional training to sustain their attachment to the workforce.

Current tax law allows a credit of \$125 per month (or \$1,500 annually) for each employee who at the time of being hired is a TFA recipient and has been for more than nine months. The credit is currently capped at \$1,000,000 per fiscal year. Governor Rowland is proposing expanding the credit to \$1,500,000. In addition, a new credit, capped at \$500,000, is being proposed which will provide employers an additional credit of \$40 per month or an additional \$480 annually for employees who participate in an employer-based training program.

### ***Addressing housing needs***

Housing is a basic need. For the working poor and low-income families, finding affordable housing may limit their ability to secure a job in the community of their choice.

This year, Governor Rowland is proposing coordination of existing housing and community development programs to meet the needs of local communities' comprehensive growth plans. This will be accomplished by consolidating over 35 housing programs in the Department of Economic and Community Development into a single flexible funding program. Additionally, the Governor wants to streamline the regulatory process to leverage pooled funding streams as well as ensure timely processing and oversight.

In addition, the federal government has recently increased the state's ability to issue tax-exempt bonds for private purposes and increased the low-income housing tax credit (LIHTC) program for affordable housing development. As part of his budget package, the Governor is submitting a bill that allocates the majority of the increase in the tax-exempt bond program to the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, which also controls the LIHTC program in the state. When combined with general obligation bonds, thousands of units of affordable housing will be rehabilitated or constructed over the next few years.

Finally, the Housing Tax Credit Contribution Program provides credit vouchers for business firms making cash contributions to housing programs that benefit low and moderate income individuals and families. This program has provided impetus for the development of a wide variety of affordable housing, including family homeownership, family rental, special needs rental projects and single-room occupancy rental housing. To promote public/private partnerships to develop additional affordable housing, the Governor is proposing increasing the cap on the program by an additional \$1 million.

### ***Promoting responsibility***

Over the past three decades, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of children living in households without fathers. Approximately one-fourth of children live in single-mother households, up from 8 percent in 1960. Studies show that positive father involvement contributes to the social, emotional and moral development of children from infancy to early adulthood. The absence of a father places far more than financial pressures on families. Yet, existing approaches to public benefits, child support enforcement and paternity establishment have created unintentional obstacles and disincentives to father involvement.

The fatherhood initiative in Connecticut, begun last year, holds promise in addressing the major impediments to family formation and father involvement. The "get tough" strategies for enforcement have their place, especially among those fathers who will not pay their required support. But there is

also a need to have “get smart” strategies to provide support to those fathers who cannot pay, and want to emotionally attach themselves to their children. To continue these important efforts, the budget allocates a portion of the federal high performance bonus monies.

In addition, in parallel with the fatherhood initiative, recent efforts to expand domestic violence and teen pregnancy prevention programs will continue through the federal bonus monies.

***Capital dollars for day care improvements***

As part of the capital budget, Governor Rowland and Lt. Governor Jodi Rell are proposing a matching grant program to nine YMCAs in the state to improve and expand existing day care facilities. The state will agree to put up \$3.5 million in bonding if the YMCAs match the state contribution with \$6.5 million in private funding.

The YMCAs are the largest licensed providers of child care services in Connecticut. Twelve specific facilities operated by nine YMCAs would be expanded. Approximately 1,150 additional children could be served with the expansions.

The nine YMCAs that have agreed to participate have their child care facilities in the following towns: Bridgeport, New Haven, Greenwich, Hartford, East Hartford, Vernon, Meriden, Berlin/Kensington, New Canaan, Southington, Brookfield, and Stamford.

## **Aiding Private Providers and Home Care Agencies**

Governor Rowland has long recognized the value of the private provider agencies under contract with the state. They provide cost-effective and quality care to some of the states most vulnerable citizens.

To show his support for the agencies, Governor Rowland has made it a point to submit budgets to the legislature that have included private provider increases. In the past, agencies literally would wait until the day the budget passed each session to find out if they would be receiving increased reimbursements that year. Governor Rowland's approach has provided much more continuity for the private provider agencies.

In addition, the Governor has ended the practice of earmarking increases just for wage hikes and fought the unequal division of available monies between union and non-union agencies. The provision of across-the-board COLAs over the past several years has treated all agencies equitably.

Governor Rowland is cognizant of the pressures that private providers are facing these days. They face a major shortage of health-care workers. The wage disparity between state health-care workers and those with private providers is wide and growing. The combination of the worker shortage and the wage disparity mean major turnover, in some cases as high as 30 percent, at private provider agencies.

Once again, Governor Rowland has incorporated COLAs for private provider agencies in his biennial budget submission. And while the increases are rather limited because of the fiscal constraints we are under, he has crafted ancillary programs that promise to provide financial relief for many agencies dealing with the pressures outlined above.

### ***Private provider COLAs***

Governor Rowland is proposing a 2.3 percent COLA in year one and 1.5 percent in year two for most private provider agencies under contract across state government. The exception is that most private providers under contract to DMHAS will receive a medical inflation COLA of 5.3 percent. This higher inflation increase is in recognition of higher costs for medically intensive services, the Blue Ribbon Commission's finding that rates for behavioral health are inadequate, and the need to ensure equity between behavioral health private provider agencies and hospitals. (Hospital rates are increasing significantly under a restructuring proposal outlined later in this document.)

In FY 2001-02, the COLA increase for all providers amounts to an addition to the budget of about \$27.9 million. In FY 2002-03, \$14.3 million is added, bringing total new dollars for private provider agencies to \$42.2 million by the second year of the budget.

Home care rate increases are outlined in the human services section of this document.

### ***Technology and Infrastructure Fund***

Because of the limited increase in the operating budget for the biennium, Governor Rowland is proposing to set aside \$30 million from this fiscal year's surplus to create a Technology and Infrastructure Fund for private providers and home care agencies.

The monies may only be used for one-time purposes, but it is hoped that the fund will help agencies in a variety of ways and possibly free up operating dollars on a long-term basis.

Some possible uses for the funding may be retiring debt, paying down mortgages, replenishing endowments, purchasing computers, software and other technology, funding capital projects, funding one-time training costs, and purchasing medical supplies, among others.

## INTRODUCTION

The funding will be administered by the Office of Policy and Management and be distributed pro rata based in part on each private provider and home care agency's estimated FY 2000-01 state payments.

The \$30 million program amounts to approximately a 2.7 percent additional increase in FY 2001-02 for home care and private provider agencies.

### Private Provider Increases (In Millions)

	<u>FY '01</u>	<u>FY 02</u> *	<u>FY 03</u> **
Department of Mental Retardation	\$4.9	\$8.1	\$5.6
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	2.9	9.7	3.5
Department of Correction	0.3	0.4	0.3
Board of Parole	0.1	0.1	0.1
Department of Children and Families	3.0	8.0	3.9
Children's Trust Fund	0.1	0.1	0.1
Judicial	0.9	1.4	0.9
Technology and Infrastructure Fund		30.0	
Non-profits ASP Pilot		3.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12.0</b>	<b>\$61.4</b>	<b>\$14.3</b>

\* Providers received a 2.3% increase, except DMHAS medical providers which received 5.3%.

\*\* All providers received a 1.5% increase.

### ***Non-profits ASP pilot***

Governor Rowland is proposing that \$3.5 million of the surplus be set aside to establish a Non-Profit Application Service Provider (ASP) pilot. The success of a business entity these days is tied to information technology. Because of the rapid pace of change in information technology, increasing expenditures to leverage new technologies more rapidly, increasing technical complexity and challenges, and the inability of small firms to attract and keep quality IT staff, an ASP option will assist nonprofits to maintain an up-to-date information technology infrastructure.

This pilot will promote the efficiency of nonprofits and over time lower their overall costs and increase their productivity. The ASP model will also fix their IT costs over the long-term and end the need for IT staff on location. The agencies also benefit from pooling their IT needs and getting a lower price.

Essentially, an ASP is the outsourcing of more complex IT needs to an expert third-party. While the nonprofit agency would be responsible for on location local area networks and personal computers, the third-party IT provider would handle the vast majority of IT needs. It would supply, continuously upgrade, and support many software applications to aid in business management, contract compliance, reporting etc. Most support is provided over the internet from a remote centralized service center. This would free the private provider agencies from the hassle of purchasing, installing, managing and supporting their computer applications.

Under the auspices of OPM, an entity will be chosen to manage the pilot and set up the ASP. It would market the program to eligible nonprofits. At least initially, eligible nonprofits would be those that contract with the state to provide services to clients and have a budget of between \$500,000 and \$3,000,000. Since there is a limited supply of dollars, eligible agencies would be ranked in terms of

technology needs, commitment to providing technology for clients served, and overall agency commitment to adopting new technologies.

Approximately \$165,000 would cover the administrative costs of the managing entity for a two-year period. The remainder of the monies would go directly into the pilot program. As an incentive to get the program started, eligible agencies would have their PCs purchased by the program, have 100 percent of their connectivity to the ASP paid for and 50 percent of the ongoing ASP charges covered for the two-year period.

It is assumed that for the balance of the \$3.5 million that at least 175 agencies could be served over the two-year period and 3,400 PCs purchased. After the two years, it is anticipated that the benefits of this ASP pilot will be so great that the nonprofits will continue the cost-saving arrangement.

### ***Setting up a health insurance coalition for nonprofit providers***

The Governor is mindful of the huge burden that medical insurance premiums are placing on private provider agencies and other nonprofit providers today. Thus, in yet another effort to help private providers and other nonprofits that do business with the state, Governor Rowland is proposing to create a group health insurance plan administered by the state that will be offered to any nonprofit provider or enrolled Medicaid provider that has a purchase of service agreement with the State. A Committee will be formed consisting of the Secretary of OPM, the Insurance Commissioner, and the Comptroller as well as members representing the nonprofit private providers and Medicaid providers to implement the plan. The plan will be administered by the Comptroller's Office who also administers the state employees and retirees health plans.

A basic health insurance plan and a higher benefit plan will be designed and the Committee will issue an RFP on a fully insured basis. There will be no cost to the State as a result of this group health plan. All administrative costs of the State as well as the cost of the insurance will be included in the charges to the participating entities.

The plan is similar to the current municipal insurance plan administered at the state level, in that the pilot will have the option of waiving the small group employer insurance rules if it proves beneficial. The Insurance Premium Tax will not be charged for this health plan either. The health insurance plan will be implemented as soon as possible during the biennium.

At the very least, nonprofits should see major administrative savings through group purchasing of one or two health plans. It is hoped, too, that by pooling the risk of these nonprofit organizations that even lower costs can be achieved by the agencies.

To the degree possible, the state will investigate obtaining Medicaid waivers or Title XXI waivers to attempt to get a federal subsidy for the program.

The Governor has set aside \$200,000 in the surplus for actuarial analysis and consulting to implement this program.

## **Enhancing Long-Term Care Alternatives**

Over the next 20 to 40 years, due to the aging of the Baby Boomers and advancements in medical technology, it is estimated that the number of individuals over the age of 65 will more than double and, more significantly, there will be even larger increases for those living beyond age 85. Nationally, by 2030, more than 20 percent of the population will be 65 years or older as compared with approximately 13 percent in 2000. Because Connecticut is already demographically older, the state's aged population will reach those thresholds much sooner.

This growth in the elderly population will create huge demands on our long-term care system. Connecticut will be challenged over the next decades to develop the necessary long-term care options, including housing and medical and other services, to meet this inevitable increase in demand.

Governor Rowland has had the foresight to make a priority of the development and expansion of long-term care options, especially alternatives to nursing home care. While Connecticut spends over \$1 billion a year on long-term care, the majority of those funds go to pay for expensive nursing home care. While nursing homes play a vital role in the long-term care continuum, there are numerous alternatives that are cost-effective, and more desirable from the consumer's standpoint, that should be enhanced.

### **Average Monthly Costs Based on Type of Care**

\$4,552	Medicaid Nursing Facility Rate (without applied income)
\$1,413	Assisted Living (without applied income)
\$1,037	Home Care (combined Waiver and State-funded)

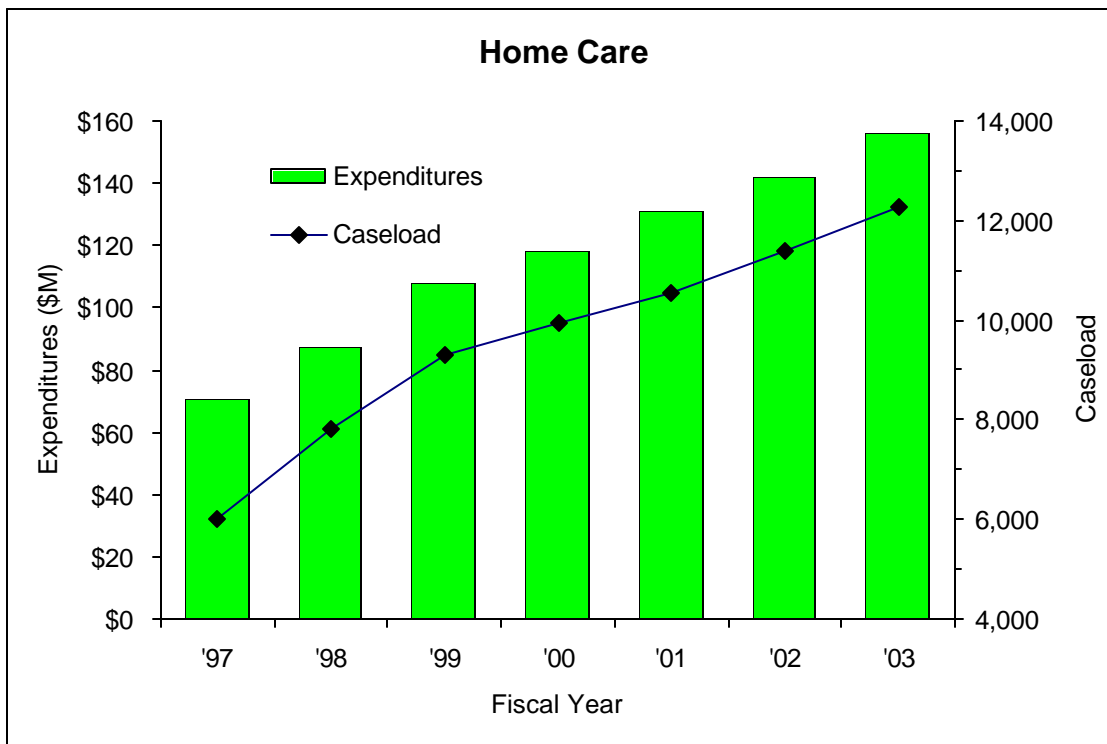
Governor Rowland ended the practice of rationing home and community care in the state several years ago by setting a no waiting list policy on both the state and Medicaid waiver program. Due to his unprecedented commitment to home care, there has been a significant increase in the number of individuals receiving home care from both the Medicaid and state-funded portions of the Connecticut Home Care (CHC) Program for Elders. Since the change in philosophy, home care enrollment in both the state and waiver programs has increased from 6,024 in December 1994 to 10,575 in December 2000.

Governor Rowland has also begun the implementation of his long-term care initiatives that were passed by the General Assembly last year to further expand the availability of home care, assisted living, and housing options.

### ***Expanding home care eligibility***

The CHC program provides to those seniors 65 years and older who are at risk of nursing home institutionalization the necessary services to keep them at home and in the community. An array of services, ranging from medical to support services, is available to assist elders in the community.

Effective October 1, 2000, the Department of Social Services (DSS) began implementing the Governor's landmark proposal to include a "medically needy" component to the CHC program, allowing individuals with incomes over 300 percent of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) level to be eligible for the program as long as they apply some of their income towards their care and their income does not exceed the cost for nursing home care. Individuals will be allowed to retain 200 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately \$1,400 per month). All other income would be applied towards their care.



Prior to October 1, 2000, an individual's income could not exceed 300 percent of the SSI threshold. If an individual was as little as one dollar over the income limit, even if they met the other eligibility criteria, they were ineligible to receive CHC program services. Ironically, most of those same individuals would be allowed to apply their income to nursing home care and be covered by Medicaid. Thus, the CHC program, with its strict income guidelines, was in effect forcing individuals out of home care and into more-expensive nursing home care.

Approximately \$4 million over the biennium is included in the Governor's budget to continue this important expansion of the CHC program that will provide Connecticut's elders with more choice as to where they receive their long-term care. And for many, it will potentially delay or eliminate the need for costly nursing home care.

The funding for this expansion is budgeted in the state-funded portion of the CHC program because the federal government has traditionally rejected this buy-in approach for home care. However in November 2000, due to the efforts of Governor Rowland and others, the federal Health Care Financing Administration proposed new rules which would allow Connecticut, and other states, to implement its "medically needy" component to the CHC program. These rules have recently been finalized and will become effective in March 2001, hopefully resulting in the DSS Medicaid waiver receiving approval. Regardless, Governor Rowland plans on supporting the expansion with or without federal approval.

In addition, in July 2000, DSS began implementing a pilot program to provide Personal Care Attendant (PCA) services through the CHC program. This pilot:

- Benefits those individuals turning 65 years of age who had received PCA services under the DSS PCA Waiver by allowing them to continue those services when they transition onto the CHC program
- Allows current CHC clients the option of PCA services if no formal services are available
- Helps provide the means to evaluate the impact PCA services can have on the nursing and home health aide shortage which has impacted all aspects of the long-term care system

## ***Expanding assisted living options --***

### ***In congregate housing***

One of Governor Rowland's most important long-term care initiatives that was passed last year by the General Assembly was the expansion of assisted living services in state-funded congregate housing, federally financed HUD complexes and new subsidized assisted living facilities.

Building on the successful pilot program at the St. Jude Common in Norwich, the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) and DSS have begun the introduction of assisted living services within state-funded congregate housing facilities. Seventeen of the 24 congregate facilities are participating in this service expansion and should all be operational during the first quarter of 2001. The Governor's budget includes \$744,000 per year to implement this initiative.

In addition, \$626,000 per year has been included in the budget to continue the provision of grants to all 24 congregate facilities for a resident service coordinator, prevention and wellness programs and emergency transportation needs.

DECD has also begun the process to implement the Governor's proposal to build 95 new congregate units over the next three years. These new units will include the enhanced core services noted above, with the option of also including assisted living services.

### ***In HUD complexes***

Another of Governor Rowland's long-term care initiatives was to forge a partnership with the federal government by providing assisted living services within federally financed HUD complexes. Two HUD facilities were recently chosen to participate in a pilot program, which should be fully operational in the first quarter of 2001.

Recognizing the importance of this partnership with the federal government, Governor Rowland's budget includes funding to expand the pilot to two additional HUD complexes. Close to \$800,000 is included in the budget for the fully annualized costs in FY 2002-2003.

### ***In free-standing units***

Over the past several years, DECD, DSS and the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) have been developing the Assisted Living Demonstration Project which, when fully operational, will provide 300 subsidized assisted living units in both urban and rural settings.

This unique project combines the development financing through CHFA, the necessary housing component through rental subsidies from DECD, and services through DSS' CHC program. Projects from Bridgeport, Glastonbury, Hartford, Middletown and New Britain have been selected to develop the 300 units. Financing packages are being finalized and the first units should be open in July 2002.

The Governor' budget includes \$6.3 million for rental subsidies and services in FY 2002-2003, with a fully annualized cost of approximately \$7.2 million.

All told, as outlined in the chart on the following page, the Governor's budget calls for expending \$143.7 million in FY 2001-2002 and \$164.7 million in FY 2002-2003 on alternatives to nursing homes.

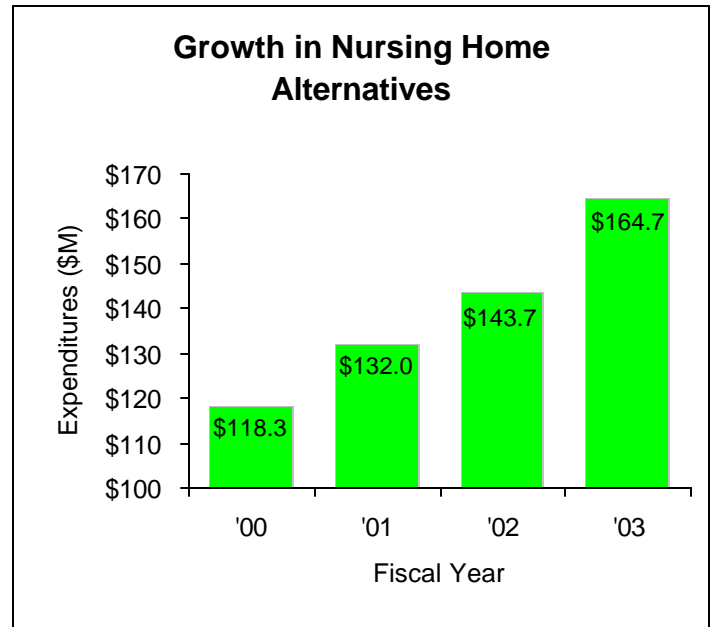


### ***Planning for community integration***

Governor Rowland's long-term care initiatives over the past several years have enhanced Connecticut's ability to provide long-term care options to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities in need of services and housing options.

Under the 1999 Supreme Court ruling known as the "Olmstead Decision," states will now be challenged to develop community infrastructures to support the transfer of individuals from nursing homes and other institutions into the community and prevent institutionalization.

The rapidity with which the state has begun revamping its long-term care system is a testament to the foresight and dedication of Governor Rowland and the hard work of numerous individuals throughout state government. The policy rationale for developing a full continuum is clear: it is cost-effective when compared with nursing home institutionalization and it ensures that our elders live in the community with dignity intact well into their senior years.



The following timeline illustrates certain milestones in the Governor's development of nursing home alternatives and when the various initiatives described above were, or will be, operational:

#### **Governor Rowland's Continuum of Care**

<i>Jan. 1997</i>	No Waiting List Policy Instituted for Home Care Program
<i>Jan. 1998</i>	Home Care Program Waiting List Eliminated
<i>July 1998</i>	St. Jude Congregate Assisted Living Pilot Launched
<i>Oct. 2000</i>	Home Care Program Eligibility Expanded
<i>Jan. 2001</i>	Assisted Living in Congregate Housing Initiated
<i>Jan. 2001</i>	Assisted Living in HUD Pilots Initiated
<i>July 2002</i>	300 Subsidized Assisted Living Units Begin to Come Online
<i>July 2003</i>	800 Assisted Living Clients Covered by Medicaid and State-funded Programs

## **Investments in Human Services**

In addition to the significant investments that Governor Rowland is making in the areas of adult and children's mental health, child protection and juvenile justice, alternatives to nursing home institutionalization, and in supporting the state's private provider agencies, the biennial budget proposes a number of other investments in human service areas.

At the same time, given the major increases in medical caseloads and health care inflation that are leading to a surge in budgeted expenses, the biennial budget also proposes a series of cost-savings measures aimed at protecting the financial integrity of the programs over the long term while limiting the impact on clients.

### ***Dental access***

Despite a number of recent public and private efforts, tooth decay remains one of the most prevalent chronic diseases and major barriers to preventive services exist, especially among low income and vulnerable populations. Left untreated, dental problems not only affect overall health, but also contribute to a loss of productivity in the workplace among adults and increased school absenteeism among children.

While there have been some recent signs of improvement, and certainly increased awareness of the issue, access to dental health care is lacking across all ages and payer sources in Connecticut, with the most pressing need evident among the Medicaid and HUSKY A populations.

For example, the most recent Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) report indicates that over the last two years, while HUSKY A enrollment in Connecticut increased, the percentage of children receiving preventive dental care decreased. Just 28 percent of eligible children received any form of dental services. That's a figure largely unchanged over the past several years.

Recognizing the need to significantly improve access to primary dental screening and treatment, Governor Rowland is proposing a significant initiative to improve dental access and outcomes.

It is not based on substantial new sums of money. Why not more money? Because, if other states are any indication, increasing rates with traditional providers does little to increase access or outcomes. Other states have invested tens of millions, some hundreds of millions, in increasing rates only to see dental penetration go up a few meager percentage points.

Instead, Governor Rowland's plan reallocates existing resources with some minimal new investment. It fundamentally restructures the delivery of dental care in public programs through major investments in community-based organizations and dental education and outreach.

Over the past several years, state agencies have tried to begin addressing the chronic problem. Recent efforts have included:

- The Department of Public Health (DPH) has administered a federal grant known as the Community Integrated Service Systems (CISS), which has been able to assist in the development of oral health initiatives at the local level aimed at expanding the capacity of dental services.
- The Department of Social Services (DSS) has authorized the direct reimbursement for dental screenings and preventive procedures performed by dental hygienists with the expectation that access will improve by credentialing additional oral health providers.
- In the current fiscal year, \$250,000 was provided to DPH and a similar amount was provided to the University of Connecticut Health Center to set up innovative community-based pilot programs for adults and children.

- A state Dental Advisory Council was established with broad representation, functional charges and reporting requirements.

Building on these recent developments aimed at expanding capacity, improving access and increasing utilization, the Governor is proposing the following initiatives:

- Purchasing and installing dental equipment for at least three new school-based dental clinics. A \$2.5 million authorization is included in the capital budget for this public health initiative.
- Doubling the funding for DPH and the UConn Health Center for the enhancement and expansion of the pilot programs, including working with school-based health clinics, and for staff to conduct outreach, education and analytical work related to oral health. The biennial budget calls for \$500,000 in each year of the biennium to be earmarked from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund for this purpose.

Most important, Governor Rowland is proposing the reallocation of Medicaid and General Assistance fee-for-service dollars into a community-based system of care. Over time, it is envisioned that the dental capitation supplied to the Medicaid managed care plans could be removed and be added to the community system of care. In the meantime, the state will mandate that the HMOs contract with the community-based system providers.

The Governor's plan calls for the hiring of a firm that has expertise in dental care management and proven successes in increasing access to dental care through innovation, administrative simplification through information technology use, and provider relations. Over the two years of the biennium, \$1 million is provided to hire such a firm.

Currently, about \$10 million is spent in the fee-for-service environment. About \$25 million is supplied to the HMOs for the provision of dental care through capitation rates. When reallocated or leveraged (as is the case with HMOs at least in the short run), that \$35 million can do wonders to increase dental access for both adults and children.

We know what can work. EPSDT dental penetration is better in certain areas of the state, especially Hartford, because of the prevalence of quality school based health clinics that provide dental care. Mobile dental vans are known to increase awareness, education and access. Community Health Centers serve many of the areas with low participation and can be financed and outfitted to provide dental care. The University of Connecticut Health Center has an obligation to reinvest in its community by having its dental school and students participate "hands on" in the initiative. And there are some dedicated community dentists in private practice who should continue to serve these patients through a relationship with the new dental management organization.

It is time we did things differently when it comes to dental care.

### ***Targeting asthma***

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways affecting thousands of people in Connecticut, and is most acute among children. The total number of new cases has more than doubled in the past two decades and the prevalence rates remain the highest for children, with the greatest burden among children from poor, urban and minority communities. The economic costs associated with asthma are substantial as measured by outpatient visits, hospitalizations, emergency room visits and missed school days.

Despite significant advances in asthma management and the wonders of pharmaceuticals in the maintenance of pulmonary disease, too many continue to suffer from this disease and do not have access to proper education and care.

Governor Rowland is making a commitment in this biennial budget to address this problem. He is committing \$500,000 in each year of the biennium from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund to replicate the success of the Hartford-based Easy Breathing Program and expand it to additional communities. The funding is contingent upon private matching efforts in these new communities.

Easy Breathing is aimed at improving asthma recognition and treatment by primary care providers and improving access to asthma medical care for children with asthma. Preliminary evaluations of this program demonstrate better health outcomes and significant decreases in asthma related costs as a result of decreases in utilization. The use of inhaled steroidal anti-inflammatory is up considerably and the use of oral steroids has been reduced. A statistically significant reduction in hospital days and emergency room visits was reported as well.

The significant drop in intensive medical intervention is nothing compared to the knowledge that many of these children today are better able to live their lives to the fullest.

The monies allocated in this budget will expand the program in up to five cities over the next two years.

### ***HUSKY presumptive eligibility and outreach and HUSKY Adults***

While much progress has been made in enrolling children into the new HUSKY A and B plans, more must be done to get children and now adults access to the health care they deserve.

Since the introduction of the streamlined program in July of 1998, more than 22,000 children have been enrolled for health insurance. But there are potentially tens of thousands more children who are eligible.

The recent introduction of HUSKY Adult, which allows parents or caregivers of children on the program with a family income of as much as 150 percent of the federal poverty level to enroll as well, could potentially help increase the number of children on the program over time. About \$26 million is being added in the first year of the biennium and \$32 million in the second year to fund anticipated increases in the Medicaid caseload due to the introduction of HUSKY Adults this fiscal year. The numbers are on top of about \$4 million that should be expended this fiscal year.

Though it is clear that there is no one reason why families have not taken full advantage of the coverage, the Governor has directed several steps listed below, some of which have already begun or will begin soon, to ensure that we are doing all that we can to sign children and families up, and provide this valuable coverage.

- Provide presumptive eligibility for HUSKY A to as many expanded sites as possible, and as permissible under federal regulation. An implementation schedule developed by DSS includes expansions to school-based health centers, community health centers, head start providers, WIC programs, and child care centers over the course of this year.
- Revise the approval and renewal notices to make them easier for families to read, understand, and complete.
- Enhance outreach efforts to encourage enrollment by targeting small businesses that do not offer medical insurance to their employees.

- Examine ways of improving HUSKY enrollment and retention using a recently awarded planning grant from Robert Wood Johnson.

<b>HUSKY Caseloads Children and Adults</b>					
		<u>HUSKY A</u>	<u>HUSKY B Children</u>	<u>HUSKY Adults</u>	<u>Total</u>
Act. Jun-97		218,244	0	0	218,244
Act. Jun-98		221,151	80	0	221,231
Act. Jun-99		231,051	3,479	0	234,530
Act. Jun-00		234,006	5,586	0	239,592
Est. Jun-01		232,930	8,998	13,845	255,773
Est. Jun-02		236,830	12,278	18,460	267,568
Est. Jun-03		240,430	15,878	18,460	274,768

### ***Work performance bonus***

The State of Connecticut, as a result of the performance of both the Department of Social Services and the Department of Labor in the area of placement of TFA recipients into employment, is the recipient of a high performance bonus of \$2.6 million in federal FY 01. These annual bonuses, established in the 1996 welfare reform law, are given to the states with the best achievement in moving parents on welfare into jobs and their success in staying employed and increasing their earnings.

The High Performance Bonus funds must be expended on those services that meet at least one of the four major purposes of the welfare reform act. These are:

- Provide assistance to needy families so children can be cared for in their own homes
- End dependency by promoting job preparation, employment and marriage
- Prevent and reduce the numbers of out of wedlock pregnancies
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

To assure that bonus funds are expended on services that will meet the purposes of the welfare reform law and best assist Connecticut's citizens in attaining self-sufficiency through employment, the Governor proposes to use \$900,000 of the performance bonus funds for a transportation initiative. This initiative will provide startup funds (over a two year period) for the Good News Garage to establish a franchise in this state. This was outlined earlier in the document.

Other initiatives to be funded by the remaining high performance bonus funds include the Fatherhood Initiatives, Domestic Violence Programs and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs.

### ***Restructuring hospital reimbursements***

For many years, hospitals have complained that Medicaid and General Assistance reimbursements are extremely low and put a strain on their overall financial health. Those complaints have intensified with the major cutbacks in the federal Balanced Budget Act of 1997, whose harm has been only partially rolled back. A recent study commissioned by the Connecticut Hospital Association determined that hospitals are reimbursed for just 70 cents of their actual costs under the current rate structure.

Interestingly, it would appear that the most distressed hospitals' woes have as much to do – or perhaps more to do -- with their commercial payment to cost. And this may in fact be due to the level of competition and discounts offered in some of the markets.

At the same time, the state has been running an uncompensated care system, which historically was a zero-sum game for hospitals as a whole. The amount they historically paid in as a group was the amount that hospitals received back globally in the form of uncompensated care payments. In fact, until recently, the state actually made money on the program by leveraging additional federal revenue that was not passed through.

When the program was introduced in the early 1990s, hospitals vehemently opposed its introduction because of the administrative complexity, the unreliability of the revenue stream because of adjustments and rules that had to be applied under federal law, and the hardship of the tax structure.

Further, the hospitals protested the entire concept behind the program in Connecticut. The original program was not based on the concept of real relief overall for the system, but as a revenue maximization effort that carried the federal dictate that if there are taxes that support the system, there must be a redistribution of the overall wealth of hospitals -- in effect, having richer ones subsidize the uncompensated care of poorer ones.

Since that time, Governor Rowland has undertaken a campaign to reduce taxation on the hospital system. As outlined earlier, taxes have been cut by about \$207 million – coincidentally the current level of the uncompensated care appropriation. With the drop in taxes, it is more and more difficult to finance such an appropriation because of the drop in state tax revenue coming in from the hospitals. Further, the hospitals continue to beat the drums that Medicaid rates are unfair and are jeopardizing hospitals.

In an effort to respond to the demands for major increases in Medicaid rates, Governor Rowland is proposing a restructuring of the way the state reimburses hospitals for care it provides state clients and the uninsured. It eliminates the uncompensated care appropriation, along with the onerous taxes that support it. As well, it pours major amounts into the Medicaid, General Assistance, HUSKY A and B and DMHAS hospital rate structure and funds various other programs to reduce the number of uninsured in the state.

In brief, the restructuring does the following:

- Effective April 1, 2000, the hospital gross receipts tax was eliminated, for a savings to hospitals of \$75 million. Governor Rowland is proposing to eliminate the sales tax on hospital services to save hospitals \$114 million by the second year of the biennium. Thus, all hospital taxation that was levied to support the uncompensated care program will be gone.
- Effective July 1, 2001, the uncompensated care appropriation of \$207 million will be eliminated.
- Effective June 1, 2001, Medicaid and General Assistance fee-for-service inpatient rates will be increased by \$42.7 million annually. The rates will go up the lesser of 100 percent of 1999 costs or to 152 percent of the current TEFRA base rate before additional passthroughs. With this change, at least 15 hospitals will be paid 90 percent or more of their costs. At least twelve of them will be receiving their full cost.
- Effective June 1, 2001, Medicaid and General Assistance fee-for-service outpatient rates will receive an overall increase of 35 percent, or \$29.1 million. Increased funds in this category will be dedicated primarily to increasing fixed fees and the clinic rate.
- DMHAS inpatient and outpatient behavioral health rates will be increased \$2.7 million
- Effective July 1, 2001, \$24.6 million will be added to the Medicaid managed care rate cells to provide increases in hospital inpatient and outpatient payments from HMOs. This will ensure that a huge gap does not result between fee for service and managed care hospital rates. In

## INTRODUCTION

the Medicaid managed care contract extensions that will become effective July 1, DSS will mandate that HMOs renegotiate contracts due to the extraordinary add in the rate cells for hospital rates.

- Effective July 1, 2001, about \$900,000 will be added to HUSKY B rate cells as well.
- \$3.3 million and \$3.7 million are being added in each year of the budget for the anticipated hospital payments for increases in Medicaid enrollment.
- \$7.7 million and \$9.5 million are being added in each year of the biennium for the anticipated hospital payments due to the full introduction of the HUSKY Adults program.
- In the second year of the biennium, an additional \$4.65 million is added for the hospital portion of the Medicaid managed care rate increase.

As can be seen from the accompanying chart, taken as a whole, hospitals overall will gain \$19.2 million more in payments from the state next fiscal year. That number increases to \$36.7 million in FY 2002-03.

When the \$75 million in tax relief is factored in from last session, the total hospital relief in FY 2001-02 will be over \$94.2 million. That number increases to \$111.7 million in FY 2002-03.

<b>Changes for Acute Care Hospitals (In Millions)</b>	
<b>FY 2001-02</b>	
Eliminate Hospital Uncompensated Care Program	\$ (207.0)
Repeal Sales Tax on Hospital Services	111.4
Increase Medicaid/SAGA/DMHAS Rates	100.0
Increased Medicaid Payments to Hospitals due to Enrollment Growth	7.1
Payments to Hospitals due to New Husky Adult Program	<u>7.7</u>
Budgeted Hospital Increase	\$ 19.2
Elimination of the Hospital Gross Receipts Tax	<u>75.0</u>
<b>Net Benefit to Hospitals FY 2001-02</b>	<b>\$ 94.2</b>
<b>FY2002-03</b>	
Eliminate Hospital Uncompensated Care Program	\$ (207.0)
Repeal Sales Tax on Hospital Services	114.0
Increase Medicaid/SAGA/DMHAS Rates	100.0
Increased Medicaid Payments to Hospitals due to Enrollment Growth	15.5
Payments to Hospitals due to New Husky Adult Program	9.5
Rate Adjustment - Hospital's Portion of Managed Care Increase	<u>4.7</u>
Budgeted Hospital Increase	\$ 36.7
Elimination of the Hospital Gross Receipts Tax	<u>75.0</u>
<b>Net Benefit to Hospitals FY 2002-03</b>	<b>\$ 111.7</b>

### ***Hospital grant program***

As noted in the surplus section of this document, Governor Rowland is also proposing to continue the highly successful Hospital Grant Program run jointly by the Office of Policy and Management and the Office of Health Care Access. The program has made a number of grants to hospitals seeking technical assistance or to develop community-based collaboratives, including behavioral health and dental access.

The budget calls for earmarking another \$2 million for additional grants as well as to begin collection of outpatient and other data that will be important to OHCA as it tries to analyze the important trends in health care.

### ***Medicaid rate increases***

Other providers are also receiving rate increases in the biennium.

- Medicaid HMOs will receive about \$25 million for the hospital portion of their capitation rates. On the non-hospital portions – roughly 70 percent – HMOs will receive a 4 percent rate increase or \$11 million, meaning a total add for HMOs of \$36 million in year one. In year two, HMOs will receive nearly a 3 percent rate increase on the entire new base, for an increase of \$15.5 million. HUSKY B will have comparable rate hikes.
- Nursing homes and other long-term care facilities will receive 2.5 percent in year one, or \$28.1 million, and 2 percent in year two, or an additional \$23.2 million.
- Physician, dentists and other practitioners will receive a rate hike of 2.7 percent in year one only. Total add for these rate hikes are \$1.3 million in each year.
- Transportation is receiving a 2.3 percent rate hike in year one only, for an increase of \$700,000 in each year of the biennium.
- Providers under Medicaid home health, community care, the state and federal home care program, TBI and PCA will receive a 2 percent increase in year, or \$5.8 million, and 1.5 percent in year two, or an additional \$4.9 million.
- Vision and DME providers will receive an inflation increase of 2 percent in each year.

It should be noted that, while home care rate increases are modest, the Governor directed DSS to increase the rates of distressed agencies this fiscal year by \$5 million. That aid is annualized at \$5.2 million in each year of the biennium.

<b>Medicaid Rate Adjustments</b>		
	<u>FY '02</u>	<u>FY '03</u>
Physician	2.70%	0.00%
Home Health	2.00%	1.50%
Transportation	2.30%	0.00%
Dental	2.70%	0.00%
Vision (1)	2.00%	2.00%
Durable Medical Equipment (1)	2.00%	2.00%
Other Practitioners	2.70%	0.00%
Community Care	2.00%	1.50%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2.00%	1.50%
Personal Care Attendant	2.00%	1.50%
Long Term Care & Chronic Disease Hospitals	2.50%	2.00%
Home Care - State-Funded	2.00%	1.50%
(1) Inflation - not a rate adjustment.		

### ***Nursing home oversight***

Connecticut has thirty-six nursing homes in either bankruptcy or operating under state receivership. Many of these failures can be attributed to high debt payments associated with inflated purchase prices and general over borrowing.



The Governor proposes to enhance nursing home financial oversight by hiring six additional staff in the Department of Social Services to review the financial condition of certain facilities and to ensure the nursing home industry will maintain fiscal stability.

Proposed actions and legislation include:

- Require a certificate of need (CON) review for facility sales including both real property and operating company transactions.
- Require all future ownership of homes to be restricted to a single entity, which must own the business, real estate and be the licensee. Single ownership would establish a clearer accountability for facility operation and condition.
- Require, at DSS' discretion, semi-annual or quarterly submission of financial statements and certified audits when there is evidence of potential financial problems.
- Prohibit property owners who have extracted excessive rent from receiving payments when facilities are placed under state receivership.

In tandem, as a cost-savings, the Governor's budget also removes monies for interim rate increases associated with low census and other financial hardship issues. It is anticipated that a number of facilities may have to close due to hardship and the inability of the state to afford additional rate hikes for individual homes.

There are two further changes relating to nursing homes being proposed by the Governor. First, in an effort to lower overall costs of long-term care and encourage creation of less-costly long-term care alternatives, legislation is being proposed that would extend the moratorium on adding long-term care beds in the Medicaid program by five years to 2007. Despite a rise in the aging population, it is anticipated that no additional beds will be needed as the current occupancy is just 93.6 percent and alternatives to nursing homes are coming on line in the near future.

Second, the budget also requires that long-term care beds be licensed both as Medicaid and Medicare beds. Thus, patients will no longer be allowed to waive Medicare status to keep a certain Medicaid nursing home bed in a facility when they leave for a temporary acute illness. This will save the state about \$2.6 million as Medicare will pick up some of the nursing home charges upon return to the facility.

As outlined earlier, \$5 million is being set aside to cover any contingency planning costs of state agencies and nursing homes in anticipation of a nursing home strike this Spring. The monies may also be used to cover costs of state agencies during any strike.

### ***Pharmacy savings***

The state budget continues to be plagued with spiraling costs in the area of prescription drugs. It is undeniable that pharmaceuticals play an important role in maintaining the quality of citizens' lives and reducing costs in other areas of medical care. But the fact is that drug expenditures are increasing at almost 20 percent annually of late, when the state budget cap holds spending growth to a maximum of about 5 percent.

Indeed, there is clear evidence that drug costs throughout state government are crowding out other spending. In the current fiscal year, the state will spend an estimated \$547 million on drug coverage across all state agencies. That will increase to \$645 million in FY 2001-02, an 18 percent increase. In FY 2002-03, the cost will increase to \$742 million, another increase of 15 percent. DSS costs, dominated by Medicaid and ConnPACE, will go up 17 percent and 14 percent in the two years of the biennium – even after the savings initiatives outlined below.

<b>Pharmacy Costs</b> (In Millions)			
	<u>FY '01</u>	<u>FY '02</u>	<u>FY '03</u>
Department Of Social Services	\$402.9	\$472.7	\$537.0
Department Of Mental Retardation	0.2	0.3	0.3
Department Of Mental Health & Addiction Services	6.0	6.3	6.5
Department Of Correction	12.3	13.6	15.3
Department Of Children & Families	0.5	0.5	0.5
Workers' Compensation	0.8	0.8	0.8
State Employees	113.2	135.9	163.1
Teachers	<u>11.0</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>18.9</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$546.9	\$645.2	\$742.4

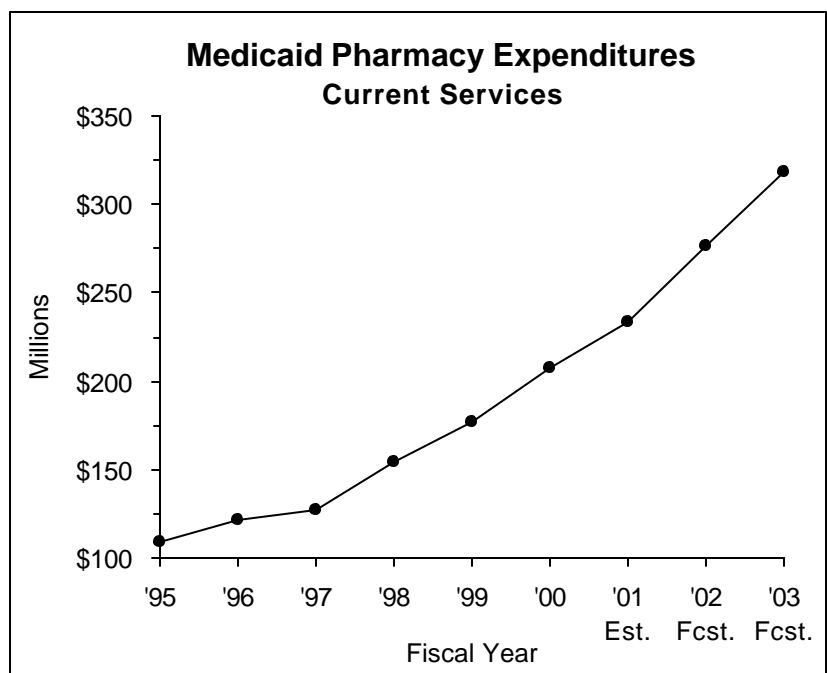
Much of the increase is attributable to the fact that the state has little ability to obtain deeper discounts from drug manufacturers. Several years ago, Connecticut attempted to get access to the federal supply schedule for Medicaid drugs, which would have meant substantially reduced prices, but was denied.

One other key factor is direct-to-consumer (DTC) advertising. A recent study by the National Institute for Health Care Management (NIHCM) found that drugs directly advertised to consumers are now the largest and fastest selling drugs and contributed significantly to the 19 percent increase in pharmaceutical spending in 1999. NIHCM says that just 25 top-selling medicines promoted directly to consumers accounted for about 41 percent of the overall \$17.7 billion increase in retail drug spending in 1999. Not coincidentally, those drugs are among the top ones taken by Connecticut clients.

Interestingly, the study shows that those 25 drugs had a one-year sales growth of 43 percent, while growth for all other drugs was just 13 percent. Doctors are to blame as well. They increased their prescription writing on those drugs by 34 percent, while all other drug prescriptions went up just 5 percent.

Thus, Connecticut is between a rock and a hard place. It has little control over the vast majority of its costs because of federal rules governing cost. And yet outside forces continually drive up prices and the number and kind of prescriptions written.

Connecticut has begun to reduce its costs. Included in the budget for the current fiscal year was \$5 million in savings from implementing restrictions on the allowable acquisition costs of certain drugs,



## INTRODUCTION

but the legislature failed to pass the implementing language. The budget also would have reduced pharmacy dispensing fees by 50 cents per prescription, but the legislature failed to pass legislation on that as well. That meant a loss of another \$2.8 million in budgeted savings.

The state is in the process of implementing a nursing home drug return program that was budgeted to save \$5.5 million this fiscal year. The project was a complex undertaking and is expected to save \$3.7 million this fiscal year. That should increase to \$4.2 million in the second year of the biennium. One reason for a lower savings was the need to offer a reverse dispensing fee to provide an incentive to long-term care pharmacies to participate meaningfully in the program.

The budget also included implementing legislation for mandatory generic substitution. DSS is in the process of hiring an independent pharmacy consultant to run that program. The savings in the current fiscal year will be under \$1 million and will increase to \$2.9 million by year two of the biennium.

Further, the legislature approved saving \$3 million on prior authorization and other efficiencies. DSS will use the same independent pharmacy consultant to run prior authorization of certain drugs that cost over \$500 for a routine supply. DSS also garnered some savings through lowering Factor 8 acquisition costs and is seeking to renegotiate ConnPACE rebates with generic drug manufacturers to save more.

However, because of the failure to implement many of the important savings plans, the state will only see about half of the savings that was originally budgeted for.

In an effort to reduce pharmacy costs, the Governor is proposing the following:

- He is asking the legislature to pass legislation to allow DSS to implement maximum acquisition cost controls in Medicaid fee-for-service, General Assistance, and ConnPACE to ensure the savings that were budgeted this fiscal year on an ongoing basis. Again, this is anticipated to save \$5 million when fully implemented.
- He is asking the legislature to pass legislation implementing the 50-cent reduction in the dispensing fee to \$3.60 that was budgeted.
- Finally, the budget is seeking a reduction in drug cost reimbursement to pharmacies from average wholesale price (AWP) minus 12 percent to AWP minus 13 percent, for a savings of \$3.6 million in the first year and \$4.8 million in the second.

All told, pharmacy savings in the budget submission is \$18 million in year one and \$22.6 million in year two. These savings come proportionately from the fee-for-service Medicaid, ConnPACE and General Assistance programs.

The Governor is taking these steps to ensure that the state can continue to support these critical drug programs.

**Pharmacy Savings  
(In Millions)**

	<b>FY 01 Appropriated <u>Savings</u></b>	<b>FY 01 Estimated <u>Savings</u></b>	<b>FY 02 Projected <u>Savings</u></b>	<b>FY 03 Projected <u>Savings</u></b>
Nursing Home Drug Return	5.5	3.7	4.0	4.2
Generic Substitution (ASO)	2.2	0.8	2.7	2.9
Maximum Acquisition Cost	5.0	[1]	0.0	0.0
Prior Authorization & Other Efficiencies	3.0	0.4	2.4	2.9
Dispensing Fee Change	2.8	[1]	0.0	
<b>Total Within Current Services</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b><i>New Initiatives:</i></b>				
Dispensing Fee Reduction to \$3.60			2.8	2.8
AWP from -12% to -13%			3.6	4.8
Maximum Acquisition Cost Controls			2.5	5.0
<b>Total New Initiatives</b>			<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Grand Total - Savings</b>			<b>18.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>

[1] - While these savings were budgeted in the FY 01 Appropriation the legislature failed to provide the required statutory changes, thus savings could not be realized.

***Breast and cervical cancer treatment***

Across the nation it is projected that close to 50,000 women are expected to die from breast or cervical cancer during 2001, despite the known fact that early detection and treatment could significantly decrease the mortality rate.

In recognition of the importance of screening and detection, Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act (BCCMPA) of 1990, which authorized the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to promote breast cervical cancer screening and to pay for those services for eligible women. As a follow up to this act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act (BCCPTA) of 2000 amended the Title XIX program to provide enhanced matching funds for services provided to individuals who have been identified at a site funded by the CDC. Uninsured women under the age of 65 who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer at a CDC site and are in need of treatment are eligible to receive full Medicaid services regardless of income or assets.

Last year the legislature passed legislation that allowed the Department of Social Services to submit a Medicaid state plan amendment for these enhanced services. Because of the importance of this issue, Governor Rowland has provided funding in his budget to implement the federal BCCPTA.

Since the process of proposing and passing regulations to implement such a program would be time-consuming, the Governor is also proposing legislation to authorize the Department of Social Services to implement the program while regulations are being promulgated. He is calling on the

Legislature to pass the bill quickly so that women detected with breast or cervical cancer can begin being covered by April 1, 2001.

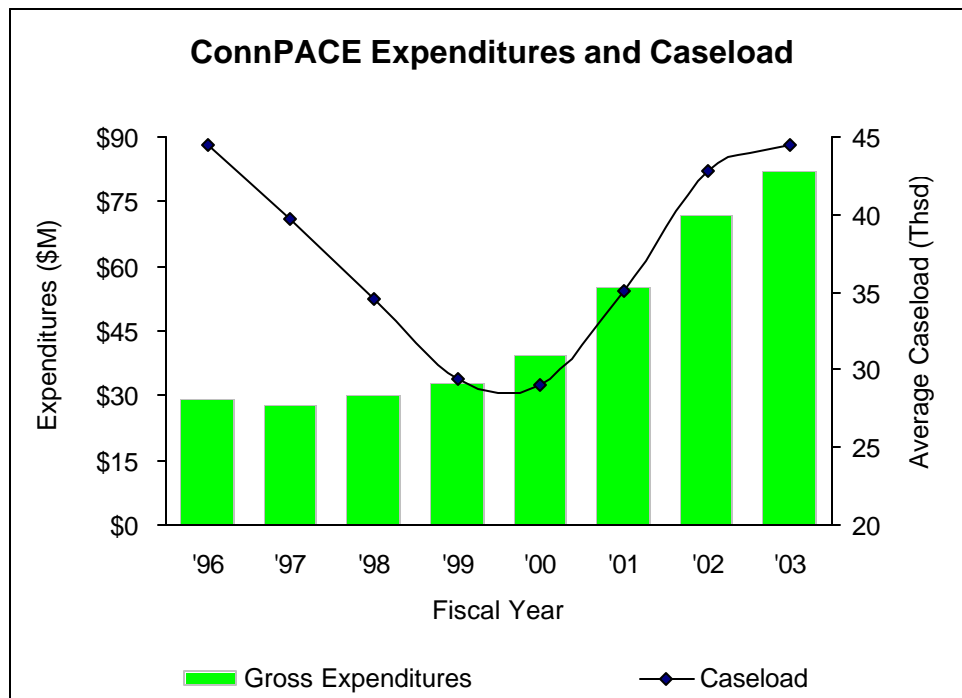
Further, the Governor has directed DSS to implement presumptive eligibility for these clients in an effort to facilitate the prompt enrollment and immediate access to care for women who are in need of medical treatment.

### **ConnPACE**

The ConnPACE caseload and expenditures continue to increase dramatically. Caseloads peaked in the mid 1990s and fell through FY 1998-99. Beginning last fiscal year, caseloads began increasing dramatically. It is currently estimated that the average caseload will increase this fiscal year by 6,000 or so, with average caseloads increasing 7,800 in year one and another 1,700 on average in the second year.

One reason for the increases may be the erosion of Medicare Risk HMOs in this state. The federal government, up until recently, massively cut back on rate increases, leading most HMOs to leave the Medicare managed care business in this state. Most seniors in the program joined simply to get either free or very affordable drug coverage. Without a viable or competitive Medicare Risk HMO environment, seniors are re-enrolling in Medicare fee-for-service and obtaining pharmacy coverage through ConnPACE.

The budget assumes a major increase in enrollment in year one because about 50,000 seniors lost Medicare Risk coverage at the beginning of the calendar year. It is expected that up to 18 percent of them will end up in ConnPACE over the next 12 months.



In addition, Governor Rowland is moving forward with the implementation of the ConnPACE Part B program. This program is designed to provide prescription drug assistance to elderly and disabled individuals whose incomes exceed current ConnPACE limits and who have no means of paying the full or partial cost of their prescriptions.

In accordance with Public Act 00-02, the program is expected to be cost neutral. Program expenditures and administrative costs are not to exceed estimated revenues from application fees

and manufacturers' rebates. However, to assist the department with startup costs associated with the implementation of this initiative, Governor Rowland is setting aside \$2.4 million from the current year surplus.

Under the plan currently being formulated by the Department of Social Services, participants will be eligible for the Medicaid prescription drug discount that is expected to average about \$14 per prescription. On an annual basis, savings could average \$250 per year for each participant. Since the program is designed to be self-supporting, participants will pay an annual registration fee, consistent with the ConnPACE program, in order to defray the administrative costs.

Implementation of the program is contingent upon retail pharmacies agreeing to accept Medicaid pricing and pharmaceutical manufacturers extending standard drug rebates to the expanded program. Cost-neutrality cannot be achieved without the buy-in of the pharmacies and manufacturers.

Participating pharmacies would allow individuals to purchase drugs at the Medicaid fee-for-service prices. The department would collect standard rebates on those drugs from participating manufacturers. A portion of the revenue from the application fee and rebates will defray the administrative and technology costs of the program. The balance will be used to reimburse the pharmacies a fixed amount per prescription as partial compensation for participating in the program and accepting the Medicaid rate. The precise amount is still being determined.

The department is currently exploring the level of interest of drug manufacturers in participating in a ConnPACE B program. Early indications are that drug makers may be willing to participate depending on the established income eligibility levels.

### ***General Assistance***

The Governor is proposing to restructure the State Administered General Assistance program in the Department of Social Services, as well as the General Assistance Managed Care program in the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Medical caseloads have soared over the last few years, resulting in a combined deficiency of \$12.6 million last year and a projected deficiency of \$21.6 million for this fiscal year.

Given the fiscal constraints placed on the state as a result of the spending cap, we cannot sustain this type of growth in the future. Consequently, the Governor is proposing to scale back the services provided and is forced to make the difficult choice of removing the entitlement status of these programs.

While the appropriations increase, savings in each agency were taken to reflect the non-entitlement nature of the program. DSS will monitor expenditure levels and close enrollment when monies are projected to be unavailable to take on more clients. Similarly, the Department of Mental and Health Addiction Services will be required to restructure their program in order to live within available dollars.

Further, the budget for the Department of Social Services portion of GA reflects the elimination of coverage for home health, vision, other practitioner, durable medical equipment and non-emergency medical transportation. It is important to note that those medical services determined to be most critical to the health of this population are being retained (e.g., hospital care, physician services, pharmacy benefits, clinic services, and dental benefits).

Total savings because of changes in General Assistance will be \$14.2 million in the first year and \$17.6 million in the second year in DSS, and \$5 million in the first year and \$5 million in the second year in DMHAS.

***DMHAS Disproportionate Share Payments***

In order to maximize federal reimbursement, funds for psychiatric disproportionate share payments are appropriated to the Department of Social Services. These funds are then distributed to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to pay for Personal Services and Other Expenses and to the Comptroller to pay for fringe benefit costs. The federal reimbursement of these expenditures is capped and the cap is declining. Consequently, this budget again reallocates funds from DSS to DMHAS to accurately reflect the lower federal reimbursement levels. This change does not affect the total funding available to DMHAS. It does, however, indicate a continued decline in federal support for this program, which means increasing state revenues to support the costs.

***Medicaid equity and asset transfer restrictions***

In an effort to reduce Medicaid costs and discourage abuse of the Medicaid system, the Governor is proposing a series of changes to asset and equity rules to make it more difficult for individuals to transfer their assets or obtain eligibility while they still have access to substantial assets. They are as follows:

**Achieve Conformity by Probate Courts with Respect to Medicaid Applicants, Recipients, and their Spouses** -- The Governor seeks to achieve greater conformity with Medicaid rules by Probate Courts when estates are settled. In order for the Department of Social Services to recover from certain estates the costs related to deceased former Medicaid recipients, the Department must be notified of court proceedings in which DSS has an interest. The Department benefits by being aware of the identity of any deceased person who was a recipient of assistance or the spouse of that recipient because DSS is then able to recover from the community spouse's estate.

As well, DSS seeks to achieve greater conformity in the interpretation and application of its regulations by Probate Courts when estate matters are decided. The change would limit the ability of Probate Courts to deviate from established Medicaid regulations on transfer of assets and related issues. This will help to assure that all recipients and their legally liable relatives are treated equitably.

**Asset Accessibility** -- The Governor seeks to give DSS the authority to explore whether or not certain trusts are available to the individual who is seeking Medicaid assistance. Trusts are generally evaluated by the Office of the Attorney General to determine whether or not the assets of the trust are available to the individual. For trusts that are considered to be available, DSS would delay eligibility while the trust funds are used to meet the needs of the individual. For trusts that are considered unavailable, DSS will grant assistance to the individual. Also, any irrevocable trust established within the five year Medicaid "look-back" period would be considered available for purposes of establishing eligibility under Medicaid. The applicant will not be eligible until such assets have been reduced to the appropriate limit.

**Other Valuable Considerations Policy** -- The Governor seeks to change the manner in which the value is determined of homemaker or home-care services rendered by a friend, companion or relative, to an individual receiving or applying for Medicaid. The Governor seeks to allow the Department of Social Services to be able to determine a value of the services rendered. When DSS evaluates transfers of assets that occurred in the 36-month "look-back" period, the transferor may give assets of any value as "compensation" for the assistance given. This action on the part of transferors lessens the amount of available assets and can lead to abuse of the provision.

The assistance given to an individual applying for or receiving assistance is termed "other valuable consideration". The Governor, by seeking to allow DSS to place a realistic and valid value on the true cost of the services seeks to preserve as much asset value as possible, thereby allowing the recipient to remain independent of Medicaid for as long as possible. This policy will save the state

money because in many cases it will postpone the individual's eligibility until the assets are spent down to allowable limits.

**Minimum Rate of Return and Transfer of Assets Post Eligibility** – Regulations just adopted by the legislature mandate the use of valid and reasonable minimum rates of return on assets in determining Medicaid eligibility so as to prevent a community spouse from improperly retaining too many assets when his or her spouse qualifies for Title XIX. Savings are being assumed due to the adoption of the regulations.

Further, regulations just adopted limit the transfer of assets by an institutionalized spouse on Medicaid so as not to allow a “windfall asset” transfer to a community spouse and the retention of Medicaid by the institutionalized spouse. Transfers may continue to be made to prevent the impoverishment of a community spouse. Savings are being assumed due to the adoption of the regulations.

**Revisions to Transfer of Asset Penalty Period** – To prevent and discourage the improper transfer of assets during the 36-month look back period, a change will be made to begin the so-called “penalty” period for the improper transfer of an asset at the time of Medicaid eligibility as opposed to when the asset was transferred.

As it stands now, even if a citizen improperly transferred an asset, he or she may end up on Medicaid reasonably quickly because enough time has transpired between the date of transfer and eligibility and enough other resources were expended. This change would mean that the person would have to wait a longer time for eligibility because of the improper transfer.

A federal waiver is required to implement this change.

In total these initiatives save \$2.5 million in FY 2001-02 and \$9.7 million in FY 2002-03.

### ***Various changes in the Temporary Family Assistance Program***

The Governor proposes various changes in the Department of Social Services' Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) program. The Governor is maintaining the core benefits of the original program, which have allowed historic numbers of recipients to become employed. The core benefits of cash assistance, retaining of earnings up to the federal poverty level (the most generous earnings disregard in the nation), medical assistance and child care assistance are maintained.

Since Connecticut first implemented welfare reform and, for the first time, imposed time limits on eligibility and strict client cooperation requirements, historic numbers of parents have entered and maintained employment. Strict time limits have been proven to be effective in assuring that more parents enter the workforce.

Therefore, the Governor proposes to adhere more closely to the principle of time-limited assistance by limiting the number of extensions beyond the twenty-one month limit to two six-month extensions. Also, the Governor proposes that the federally imposed sixty-month time limit be adhered to because federal law allows states to use Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds only for those in receipt of TFA assistance for less than sixty months. Certain families will be allowed to receive assistance beyond the federal sixty-month limit if they have been subjected to domestic violence or encounter other hardships.

As time limits have been shown to be effective in adding a sense of urgency to attaining employment and self-sufficiency, so has the judicious use of sanctions and penalties. Therefore, the Governor proposes to increase the authority of the Department of Social Services to impose sanctions in the administration of its TFA program. The Department seeks to impose a higher penalty on those individuals who fail to attend employment services orientation sessions. It is alarming that almost 50



percent of parents who are required to attend employment services orientation sessions fail to show. Other penalties that currently exist will also be strengthened.

The Governor also seeks to improve the administration of the TFA Diversion Program to allow for more at-risk families to take advantage of the program's benefits.

Total savings from these initiatives are \$12.3 million in the first year and \$15.9 million in the second.

As well, because of new federal rules requiring return to the federal government of a larger share of child support payments to TFA cash assistance clients, the amount of child support that is disregarded and passed through without loss of cash benefits must be reduced to \$50 from \$100 per month.

Efforts will also be made to enhance the number of individuals who qualify for state disability benefits, thereby reducing state costs to a small degree as costs are transferred to the federal government.

### ***Eliminating duplicate appropriations***

The Medicaid account in the Department of Social Services is fully funded for the payments the department must make to private providers of services to eligible clients. Cash payments are not made to sister agencies that render care to Medicaid clients. Instead a claim is processed only for purposes of documenting the service. No cash changes hands so that normally there is no duplicate appropriation, except in at least one case and the Governor proposes ending this practice.

The duplication is in services provided at Riverview Hospital, the state's acute care hospital for mentally ill children. HMOs participating in the Medicaid/HUSKY program are eligible to receive reinsurance payments from DSS when psychiatric inpatient stays exceed certain limits because a placement cannot be found for a child. At the same time, DCF is budgeted for the full cost of services rendered at Riverview.

Currently, DSS pays a Medicaid HMO for reinsurance at Riverview and the HMO in turn pays Riverview. That revenue is deposited in the general fund. To remedy this duplicate payment, all collections made by the state for payment by an MCO to Riverview will no longer be treated as revenue and instead will be diverted to the use of the Department of Social Services for future Medicaid expenditures, thereby eliminating the duplicate appropriation. The net effect of this change is zero. While revenue is reduced, a comparable reduction in expenditures will also result.

In another change, the budget proposes to change the funding source for the school-based child health program, which helps alleviate local school district costs by obtaining federal Medicaid revenue on eligible services.

In order to make these payments to the towns, a grant account was established in DSS, with an annual appropriation equal to 60 percent of the federal reimbursements coming in. The total revenue the state received for the claim was deposited in the general fund.

Since the program is a passthrough to towns, the budget proposes to eliminate the appropriated grant account and simply pass through the same amount of revenue to the towns. This will not result in a change in the level of funding for participating towns, only the manner in which the necessary funds are reflected in the budget. The remaining revenue that the state traditionally received will no longer be deposited as revenue and instead will go to offset Medicaid expenditures.

On a related topic, the federal government has restored states' ability to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funding to supplement its Social Service Block Grant program. In the original current fiscal year appropriation, the transfer was limited to 4.25 percent according to federal law. The proposed biennial budget transfers the full 10 percent. Thus, some appropriations may decrease in the

General Fund, but are being fully funded through federal SSBG/TANF dollars. There is no impact on services due to these changes.

### ***DMR changes***

The proposed budget adds substantial monies to the Department of Mental Retardation budget. Unfortunately, because of the constraints of the spending cap and the need to provide adequate reimbursement to providers to care for existing clients, no waiting list program expansion is funded in the biennium. However, without much of the funding below, the waiting list would have grown considerably. New spending includes:

- Fully annualizing current year increases in Early Intervention (Birth to 3), day treatment and community placement programs means an increase in the DMR budget of \$8.7 million in year one and \$11.3 million in year two.
- Included in the dollars outlined in the first bullet is \$3.9 million in each year to annualize the waiting list money added for the current fiscal year. At least 555 clients will now be served at an annual cost of \$15.9 million.
- Further anticipated growth in Early Intervention means an increase of \$1.8 million in the first year and \$2.1 million in the second.
- The Governor has included \$3.5 million in the first year and \$7.1 million in the second to care for children aging out of the DCF system. It is anticipated that 83 new cases will be served each year.
- In addition, the Governor has included \$2.5 million in year one and \$5.1 million in year two for day programs for DMR children expected to graduate from high school in each year. Program funding is provided beginning in August of each year. It is anticipated that 204 new clients will be served each year.
- Funding of \$2.6 million in the first year and \$4.2 million for cooperative placements growth. It is anticipated that 23 new cases will be served each year.
- As noted before, \$8.1 million and \$13.7 million is provided for private provider cost of living increases.

In total the DMR budget is increasing almost \$64 million over the biennium to maintain services to clients.

### ***Miscellaneous changes in DMHAS***

In addition to the significant increases in mental health spending detailed earlier, the Governor's budget provides funding for the following:

- \$2.2 million in year one and an additional \$1.1 million in year two for increases from estimated expenditures this fiscal year in the Special Populations program, the majority of whose participants exhibit dangerous behaviors to themselves and others.
- \$1.4 million in year one and an additional \$1 million in year two for deinstitutionalization of clients with traumatic and acquired brain injury.
- The new transitional youth program, which seeks to transition individuals aged 16 to 21 with behavioral health problems from DCF to DMHAS, remains funded at just over \$3 million in each year of the biennium. It is hoped that by setting up customized programs for this age group that their behavioral health disorders will be controlled and not lead to deterioration as they enter adulthood.

### ***Miscellaneous reductions***

- Effective Jan 1, 2001, Congress mandated that the reimbursement for Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) increase from 95 percent to 100 percent of the allowable per visit cost averaged over FY1999 and 2000. In light of this decision, the Governor is

recommending a slight reduction in the grants to Community Health Centers to reflect the additional revenue they will receive from Medicaid. The community health center line item is being reduced by about \$1.3 million. FQHC mandated cost reimbursement will mean about \$5 million in increased revenue.

- The Governor is also proposing a reduction of \$327,000 for the subsidies to local health departments and districts.
- The Pre-Trial Drug Education Program began operation in 1998. It was initially established to provide drug education and early intervention services to young offenders charged for the first time with minor drug offenses. The Governor is proposing to eliminate this program because there are currently several other programs that reach the same target population including drug courts, the new community courts and the Community Service Labor program, which is required to provide a drug education component to its participants. The budget recommends a \$500,000 transfer from DMHAS to the Judicial Department to allow the Community Service Labor Program to contract for drug education programs formerly provided through the Pre-Trial Drug Education Program. Net savings will be \$1.1 million in each year of the biennium.
- To correspond to the decision to eliminate the Pre-Trial Drug Education Program, the Governor is proposing to eliminate the Pre-Trial Alcohol Education Program. This program is a low priority for DMHAS. Savings will be about \$1.2 million each year of the biennium.
- Cost-of-living increases in public assistance programs are deferred, for a savings of \$6.6 million in year one and \$11.8 million in year two in the DSS budget.
- Intake to the state-funded TFA and Food Stamp program for non-citizens will be closed, saving \$1.1 million in DSS in year one and \$1.7 million in year two.
- The budget proposes the elimination of certain support services for the School Readiness program, saving \$6.3 million in costs in the first year of the biennium and \$5.8 million in the second. The DSS funding was used for quality initiatives, accreditation, provider training and program studies. Given the constraints of the spending cap, these programs were viewed as less critical than funding direct services to children. A small amount was retained in Other Expenses to continue background checks of providers. To the degree that the state may see an increase in its federal Child Care Development Block Grant, some of these programs could be funded from that source in the future. Further it is assumed that increased rates for child care providers provided for in this budget will help providers get the necessary training and accreditation.
- The budget also closes intake to the Child Care Certificate program, the non-TFA working family subsidy program, for a savings of \$4.3 million and \$14.5 million over the biennium.
- Elimination of a small community welfare program in the Department of Labor is proposed, saving \$2.6 million each year of the biennium.

### ***Planning for SSBG cuts and energy needs***

In anticipation of a loss of federal Social Services Block Grant funding and increasing needs for energy assistance, the Governor is proposing using a portion of the Low Level Nuclear Waste Fund, which is no longer needed, for one or both of these purposes. About \$2.5 million will be allocated from the fund.

### ***Information technology initiatives***

About \$8 million is being set aside for various Department of Social Services information technology initiatives from the surplus. About \$2.5 million will be used to set up a state-of-the-art decision-making and fraud prevention data warehouse. It is anticipated that the system will help save DSS up to \$10 million in year two of the biennium. About \$5.5 million will help the department begin the process of procuring a new Medicaid Management Information System and a child care management information system.

## **Economic and Workforce Development**

Connecticut has done a tremendous job cultivating a climate that is attractive to a number of high-growth, cutting edge industries, most notably bio-tech research. Indeed, many surveys put Connecticut at the top of the list in terms of competitiveness and attractiveness in the “New Economy.”

Last year, Governor Rowland won passage of a major manufacturing corporation tax change that will strengthen those firms’ ability to compete worldwide. He also gave that same benefit to broadcasting companies. Further, next fiscal year the innovative research and development tax credit exchange for small entrepreneurial startups will begin. That will ensure these firms have continuous venture capital to succeed. And his comprehensive urban redevelopment tax credit program, in tandem with bonding monies, will help return desolate urban brownfields into productive business sites.

Connecticut’s latest challenge is to overcome the tight labor market and the serious lack of skilled workers. It is essential that Connecticut continue to make strategic investments to educate workers for the jobs of the future. The continuing emphasis on educational technology and literacy will help provide a skilled workforce and further online job training, which is convenient for both workers and employers.

Governor Rowland is proposing a series of new economic development and workforce development initiatives. Funding comes from capital bonding authorizations, surplus allocations, and operating dollars.

### ***Cluster investments***

Connecticut ranks high in the nation in worker productivity, earnings, and job quality. One key reason for this success has been the state’s Industry Cluster Initiative. This initiative builds on Connecticut’s natural strengths to attract and retain highly desirable businesses. To continue the momentum, the Governor proposes to provide \$7.2 million in surplus funds to implement the following:

- Marketing Clusters - \$5.5 million is provided over two years for the development of a multi-year marketing campaign designed to significantly improve the perception of Connecticut as one of the best places in the country for today’s technology-driven companies and the people who work for them.
- Implementing cluster priority initiatives (i.e. new cluster activation) identified by the Governor’s Council on Economic Competitiveness and Technology. Over two years, \$800,000 will be spent.
- Strengthening direct investment efforts to attract overseas companies to invest and relocate in Connecticut. Over two years, \$200,000 will be spent.
- Creating an Office of Bio-Science for the more advanced Bio-Science Cluster. \$700,000 will be spent over two years.

The cluster initiative will also have access to \$2 million in Manufacturing Assistance Act (MAA) bond funds each year as well as \$1.8 million in operating dollars in each year (down from \$2 million this fiscal year.)

***Jobs funnel program***

As outlined in an earlier section, \$5 million over two years is being provided from surplus funds to continue the Jobs Funnel program in Hartford and expand it to New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury.

***School to career***

As outlined earlier, \$5 million over two years is being provided as transition funding because of a loss of federal funds. The monies will be used to restructure the school-to-career program by establishing a public/private intermediary to solicit corporate contributions to sustain the program over the long term.

***WIA increase***

In anticipation of increased federal dollars, an additional \$1.8 million is appropriated in each year of the biennium for Workforce Investment Act activities.

***Jobs First***

The welfare-to-work training dollars are increased by about \$900,000 in each year from estimated current expenditures. In addition, the budget proposes the carryforward of \$2 million this fiscal year for use in the biennium.

Vocational and Manpower Training will be funded at \$2 million in each year of the biennium, a slight increase over estimated expenditures this fiscal year.

***Workforce business system***

The Governor proposes allocating \$5 million from the surplus to implement a Workforce Investment Business System to provide for better data collection and administrative oversight of the workforce investment system. The system will also allow individuals more efficient access to available services.

***Gear Up Scholarships***

The Governor proposes to use \$4 million from the surplus as the required match for the federal Gear UP program. The state monies will be earmarked for scholarships for participating students when they go to college.

<b>WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES (In Millions)</b>	
Expansion of Jobs Funnel Project	\$ 5.0
School to Career	5.0
Workforce Investment Act Business System	5.0
Industry Cluster Initiatives	7.2
High-Tech Scholarships	3.0
Jobs Access Bus Line	5.0
Gear Up Scholarships	4.0
Good News Garage	<u>0.9</u>
Total - Workforce Development Initiatives	\$ 35.1

***Low-level nuclear waste closeout***

Because Connecticut has entered into a long-term pact with South Carolina for the disposition of its low-level nuclear waste out of state, the Governor is proposing to utilize the \$8.5 million balance in the fund.

In terms of workforce development and education, the Governor is proposing that \$3 million of the fund's balance be used to support scholarship programs, academic initiatives, and workforce

development activities that foster advancements in the areas of energy efficiency and conservation, information technology, and science, bio-science, and technology-based learning.

### ***Capital bonding investments***

The Governor is proposing a series of economic development investments through the capital budget which include:

- Funding the Urban Act at \$142 million in each year of the biennium. That is up from \$130 million in the current fiscal year.
- Funding of \$30 million for economic development in the City of New Haven, especially for bio-tech investments along the Route 34 corridor.
- Funding of \$20 million over two years for economic development in Norwalk. It is anticipated that one or more sites could be developed in Norwalk that attract large-scale private investment and job creation.
- \$30 million in each year of the biennium to fund the Manufacturing Assistance Act, one of the main business incentive funds.
- An additional \$20 million for economic development in New London is already authorized.
- An additional \$26 million for Hartford economic and community development is already authorized.
- \$10 million in each year for the Connecticut Innovations Inc. (CII) biotechnology lab fund, which helps fit-out lab space and attract bio-tech firms. It is anticipated that these funds will be supplemented by CII funds.

In recognition of major funding increases elsewhere, several low-priority accounts in the Department of Labor are being eliminated or reduced, including the displaced homemaker program, non-traditional occupational training, and machine tool job training. Given their access to substantial Jobs First and WIA funding, the state subsidy of the regional workforce development boards is being eliminated. State summer youth employment is being reduced minimally in recognition of increased federal dollars coming in.

It is anticipated that outreach for the Opportunity Certificate program and Advanced Earned Income Tax Credit will continue despite a modest reduction in the account.

All state and federal funding for the Opportunity Industrial Centers is being consolidated in DOL, with a minimal reduction taken.

The Office of Workforce Competitiveness' special workforce account is being reduced by \$670,000 in each year of the biennium from the appropriated level this fiscal year. The account will still be funded at \$4.7 million in each year of the biennium.

## **Improving Public Safety and Criminal Justice**

Governor Rowland's proposed budget includes a number of initiatives to improve public safety and ensure that the decline in the crime rate continues.

### ***Driving under the influence***

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is mandating that states adopt a new lower standard for blood alcohol or lose federal funding in the future. The national standard for all drivers is .08 and the federal government is requiring that all states adopt this uniform standard. Therefore, the Governor is recommending that Connecticut's standard for blood alcohol be lowered from .10 to .08.

If this legislation to lower the standard for blood alcohol is introduced and passed this session, the State will receive approximately \$1.4 million in incentive federal funds in federal fiscal year 2002 and another \$1.4 million in fiscal 2003. If the State does not enact legislation in either this session or the next, the State stands to lose \$9.8 million in fiscal 04 and \$19.6 million in fiscal 05 in federal funds.

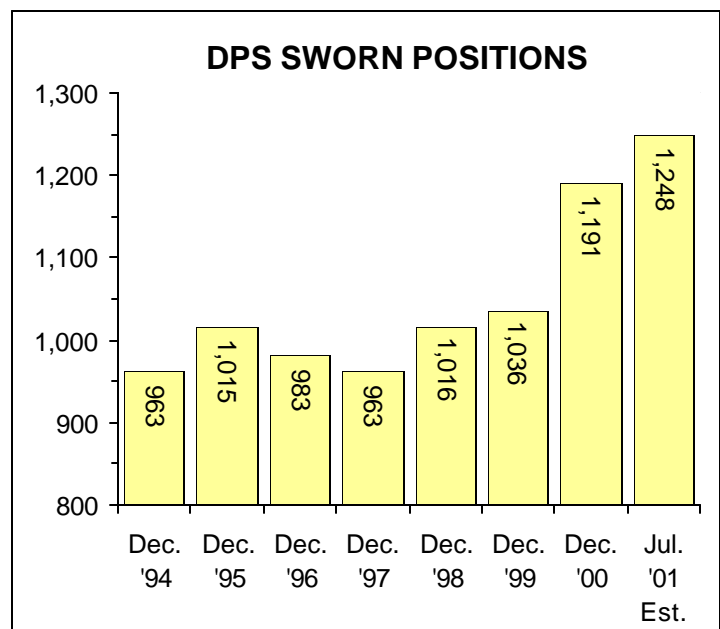
In 2000, the State of Connecticut lost its ability to spend \$6.4 million of its federal funding because it did not meet the open container law and repeat offender law requirements of the federal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (TEA 21). If Connecticut fails to meet the new NHTSA standards, it will lose another \$6.4 million in October of 2001.

Governor Rowland is proposing legislation that would prohibit open alcohol beverage containers in the passenger compartments of motor vehicles as well as require repeat DUI offenders to install an "ignition interlock device" which will prevent a car from starting unless a blood alcohol content test is passed. The Governor believes that the loss of federal funding for such things as highway improvement projects, bridge repair, signalization and capacity improvements will negatively effect both economic development and the mobility needs of the State.

More importantly, from a public safety perspective, Governor Rowland believes these measures will go a long way to saving lives in the future and does not regard the federal dictates as punitive.

### ***Adding to the ranks of state troopers***

In 1998, Governor Rowland supported a statutory change to increase the number of sworn police personnel covering Connecticut. The statute mandates 1,248 sworn personnel by July 1, 2001. On January 1, 2001, there were 1,191 sworn staff. On June 15, 2001, a trooper trainee class of 100 is scheduled to begin, bringing the sworn police total to approximately 1,248 after attrition. Due to the standard attrition in the Department, it is estimated that an additional class of 50 will need to begin in December 2001. The Governor's budget provides the necessary funding to ensure that the sworn count does not fall below the mandated level.



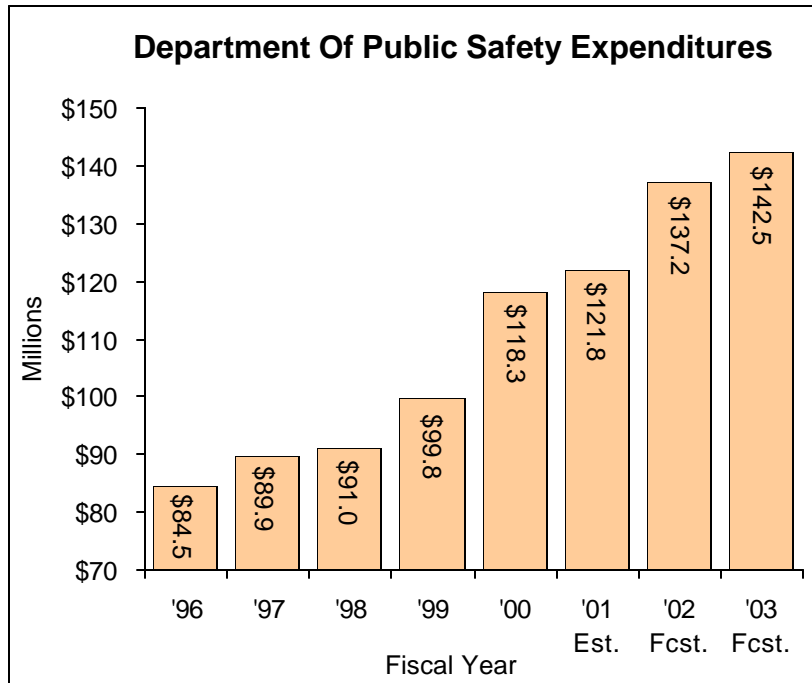
Governor Rowland's commitment in the area of public safety is significant. In FY 1994-95, DPS expenditures were just \$80.4 million. In FY 2002-03, they will reach \$142.5 million, a 77 percent increase in eight years.

### ***Protecting sworn personnel***

#### **Planned Department of Public Safety Trooper Trainee Classes**

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Size</u>
2001	June 15, 2001	100
2002	December 28, 2001	50

To ensure that those who protect us on a day-to-day basis are safeguarded, the Governor is proposing to strengthen the state's capital felony statute. Currently, the charge of capital felony can



be brought in the murder of a police officer. However, the murder of the officer is not in and of itself considered an aggravating factor in determining whether a death sentence should be imposed.

Thus, unless additional aggravating factors are present, a death sentence may not be imposed. If a police officer dies instantaneously, the aggravating factor that the killing was cruel and heinous may not apply. This is nonsense and should be corrected in the first bill passed this year. Front line protectors of our citizens deserve this extra measure of respect. If you attack those who risk their life every day – whose family, every day, risks hearing

tragic news – there will be no leniency – you shall suffer the death penalty.

To remedy the situation, Governor Rowland is proposing legislation that makes the murder of a police officer an aggravating factor.

### ***Improving public safety through a world-class criminal justice IT system***

Governor Rowland's biennial budget provides significant capital dollars to expand the scope of the Offender Based Tracking System/Criminal Justice Information System overhaul that is underway.

The current project has sought to streamline the IT system by routing federal and state criminal justice data from many different information systems into a central one so that law enforcement personnel can more effectively and efficiently track offenders and so that critical public safety information is available to police officers in the field instantaneously.

As part of the initiative, the state has set up the Statewide Mobile Data Communications System. This system gives officers in the field instantaneous critical information including, criminal history, driver and vehicle information, and photo images of offenders when available. This system is currently serving some 58 municipal police agencies throughout the state, with over 850 Mobile Data Terminals (MDT's) in police vehicles. This system will be expanded shortly to increase the coverage to over 67 police agencies with a total of 1,150 units in the police vehicles. The State is still



committed to help facilitate the installation of this system to all of the approximately 90 local police agencies.

Governor Rowland has decided to place further projects under the umbrella of OBTS/CJIS, which would essentially modernize the entire criminal justice IT system. The additional projects include modernizing the current COLLECT management system, upgrading the state's fingerprint system and its transmission capabilities, enhancing online booking, accessing the national instant check system for firearms, and integrating a number of separate registry systems, including the sexual offender, traffic stop, racial profiling, and warrant management systems.

Connecticut will be the first state in the country to integrate executive and judicial branch criminal justice agencies and systems and create and maintain a new centralized data repository. The new system will permit and facilitate the exchange of critical offender and case information among all criminal justice agencies.

Connecticut has taken a leadership role in the use of technology in the criminal justice arena. Through the continued support and vision of projects like OBTS/CJIS, we will maintain the public confidence and the integrity of the criminal justice system.

A total of \$25.9 million has already been authorized for the project, with \$13.5 million still unallocated. The Governor is proposing an additional authorization of \$16.1 million to expand and complete the project.

<b>Criminal Justice Information System Bond Authorizations and Recommendations</b> (In Millions)		
<b><u>Authorized</u></b>		25.9
Allocated	12.4	
Unallocated	13.5	
<b><u>FY 2001-02 Recommended</u></b>		12.5
AFIS	8.0	
OBTS	3.0	
Mobile Data, CJIS	1.5	
<b><u>FY 2002-03 Recommended</u></b>		3.6
(COLLECT SYSTEM)	1.5	
OBTS	1.5	
State's Attorney/OBTS	0.6	
<b>TOTAL</b>		42.0

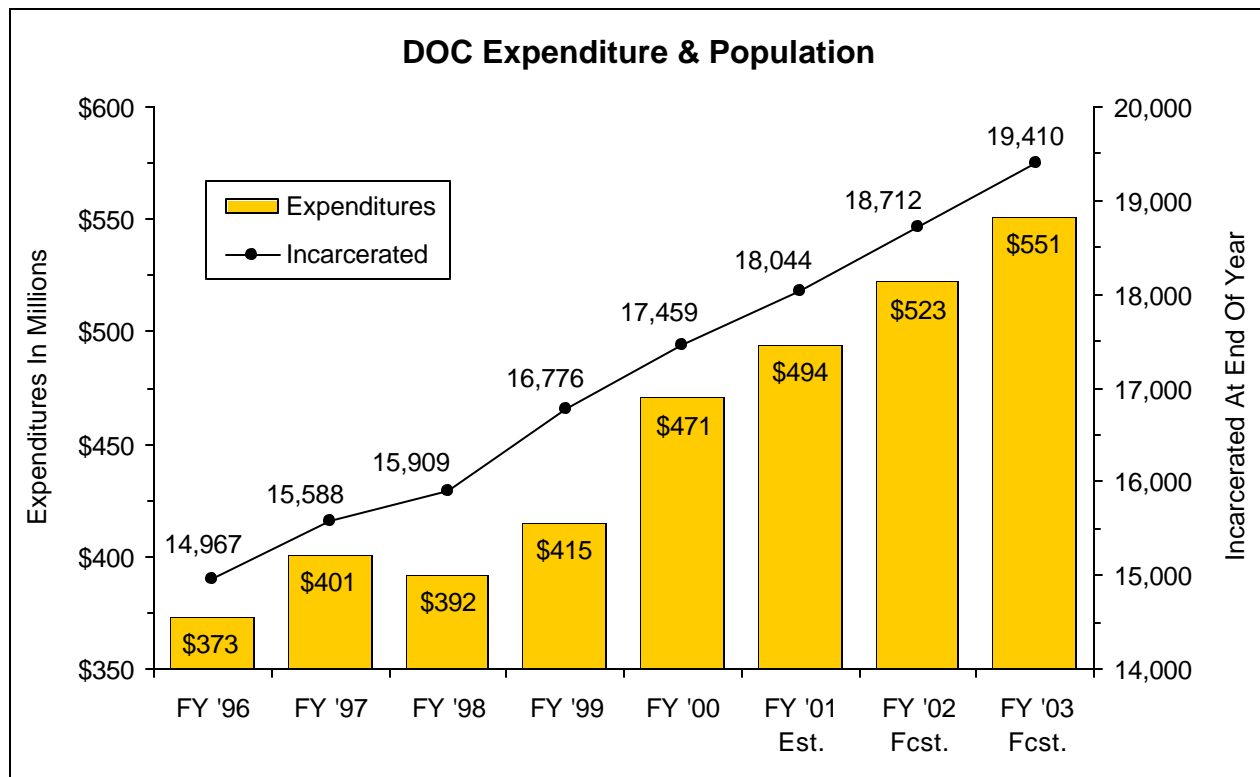
### ***Increases in the Department of Correction***

With the 1995 imposition of the 85 percent truth-in-sentencing laws and the general increase in prison stays across-the-board, Connecticut's inmate population continues to rise. Funding to support an average inmate population of about 18,400 is provided in FY 2001-02, with funding for an average inmate population of about 19,100 in FY 2002-03.

At the end of FY 1999-00, about 17,459 prisoners were incarcerated. By the end of the next biennium, that number is expected to increase by an additional 2,000 inmates.

Governor Rowland is trying to stem these continual increases by funding alternatives to incarceration, which were outlined in an earlier section.

Overall funding for the agency will increase from an actual expenditure of \$471 million at the end of FY 1999-00 to \$551 million in the second year of the biennium, an increase of \$80 million.



Because of the major increase in prison populations, the Governor is proposing additional capital authorizations for prison construction of \$75 million in the first year of the biennium. This new authorization, along with about \$65 million in unallocated balances, will be utilized to expand prison space to make room for the expected increase over the biennium and thereafter. It should be noted that a portion of that new authorization will be utilized for the Community Justice Center program outlined earlier.

The budget contemplates the continuation of the out-of-state prison contract for up to 500 beds. The contract has been a cost-effective way for the Department of Correction to manage its burgeoning prison population. Fewer numbers here in Connecticut also helps the Department plan more easily for additional cell space. The budget includes \$12.2 million in the first year and \$12.3 million in the second for the out-of-state contract.

### ***Sheriffs reform***

With the success of the constitutional amendment abolishing the office of high sheriff on June 1, 2003, all of the duties of the high sheriffs were transferred effective December 1, 2000 according to statute. The functions provided by the former special deputy sheriffs (now called judicial marshals) have been moved to the Judicial Branch. All monies to run the courthouse security, prisoner transportation, and 24-hour lockups have been transferred.

Because of the Stamford courthouse opening expected during the biennium and the need to augment security at the Willimantic courthouse, the budget proposes funding for about 40 new judicial marshals over the biennium.

The former Deputy Sheriff function (now called State Marshals) is under the auspice of the new State Marshal Commission. The biennial budget submission calls for establishing the commission as a separate executive agency to avoid a conflict with the judicial branch. The commission is being given a staff of two and an appropriation of just over \$200,000 for its oversight of the service-of-process system.

In addition, because of the fact that the high sheriffs have been stripped of all of their duties, the budget proposal calls for dropping the salaries of the seven remaining high sheriffs to \$1 annually for the remainder of their terms.

### ***New Haven, New London and Bridgeport dockets***

This budget also includes the reallocation of funds within the Judicial Department to support staff and programming for the New London and New Haven sex offenders and the domestic violence dockets in Bridgeport. Approximately \$900,000 in each year of the biennium will be reallocated to support these important programs.

### ***Probation officers***

The current fiscal year budget calls for increasing the number of probation officers in the Judicial Branch by 60 so as to lower caseload and make probation an effective alternative to incarceration for less-serious offenders. Because of budget considerations and a slower than anticipated recruitment, these 60 officers will not be online during the fiscal year.

The recommended biennial budget provides full-year funding for 48 probation officers instead of 60. The funding for the other 12 officers was reallocated to pick up the expiring federal grants outlined earlier with state funds.

### ***Thermal imaging equipment***

To protect firefighters throughout the state and save lives during fire emergencies, Governor Rowland is proposing to allocate \$3 million from the surplus to purchase thermal imaging equipment for fire departments and fire districts.

The grant would provide a minimum of one thermal imaging unit to each fire department or fire district. To the degree that additional monies are available, larger communities may be entitled to additional units.

Units may also be allocated to training at the Connecticut Fire Academy.

### ***Safe Neighborhoods Program extension***

As an incentive to participating towns to continue to keep new police officers patrolling the streets in high crime areas, Governor Rowland is proposing to extend the Safe Neighborhoods program for one additional year. Towns will be reimbursed at 20 percent of costs for FY 2001-02. This is a decrease from 30 percent this fiscal year. Funding will end in FY 2002-03. The Governor is allocating \$1.53 million from the surplus to fund this important one-year extension.

### ***Public safety helicopters***

Over the past many years, Connecticut has had to rely on the generosity of neighboring states when search and rescue helicopters have been needed in emergencies. But at certain points, the state has had to wait for the aid for a lengthy period of time. To ensure the state can respond to public safety emergencies quickly and independently, the biennial budget provides operating funding for a Department of Public Safety helicopter purchased through \$1.3 million in bond funds last year. The

## INTRODUCTION

helicopter should be available beginning July 1. Federal funds and drug forfeiture funds will be used to outfit the helicopter. The operating funds amount to approximately \$370,000 in each fiscal year.

In addition, the Governor is recommending that \$600,000 of the surplus be used to renovate two army surplus helicopters for use by the Office of Emergency Management during emergencies. It is anticipated that the Military Department will be able to operate the aircraft within their available resources.

### ***Renovating the municipal police academy***

Recognizing the dire need for renovations at the municipal police academy run by the state, the Governor is proposing \$10 million in funding to renovate and expand the current academy in Meriden. The funding will also address serious gender equity issues at the facility.

## **Ending the Gridlock – A Comprehensive Transportation Strategy**

Traffic congestion, accessibility to jobs, future economic growth, shopping and recreation, tourism opportunities, and connections to the rest of New England, the country and the world are rapidly becoming critical issues to increasing numbers of Connecticut citizens.

Last Fall, the state convened a *Transportation Summit* to identify solutions to this rapidly growing problem. One result of the summit was the creation of a Transportation Strategy Board to make recommendations on:

- a set of strategic principles,
- a strategic transportation governance structure,
- a first cut of projects that will set us on the road to improved traffic mobility and expanded modal alternatives, and
- an estimate of the long-term financial implications of our strategic needs and potential funding mechanisms to meet those needs.

The Transportation Strategy Board (TSB) has very recently submitted its recommendations, including a strategic governance structure, a preliminary set of strategic principles against which to measure potential transportation projects, and a preliminary first cut list of projects. All of these projects would be vetted through the strategic principles, and be measured with appropriate tools to understand the cost-benefit relationship of proposed transportation investments.

<b>Projected Phase I Strategic Transportation Projects To Be Further Analyzed</b>	
	<b><u>(In Millions)</u></b>
<b><u>Statewide Focus</u></b>	<b>\$7.5</b>
Extend Jobs Access Bus Line Experiment	
Expand Key Commuter Parking Lots	
Market "Deduct-a-Ride" Commuter Benefit Program	
<b><u>Coastal Corridor</u></b>	<b>\$15.4</b>
Orange/West Haven Rail Station Design Phase	
New Haven Line Rail Maintenance Facility Feasibility	
Experimental Expansion of "Commuter Connections" Bus Service	
Roadway Incident Clearance Enhancements Pilot	
I-95 Peak Period Ramp Closure Pilot Program	
Extension of Shore Line East Thru Service to Stamford - Test	
Promote CT to Penn Station Rail Service Pilot	
Expand Fairfield County Inter-Regional Bus Service - Trial	
Expand Danbury Area Feeder Buses to Rail Services - Trial	
<b><u>Other Corridors</u></b>	<b>\$17.7</b>
Intermodal Tourist Connection Service – Southeast CT	
Southeastern CT Corridor Feasibility Study	
Expansion of Express Bus Service in Hartford Area - Trial	
Study of Development Opportunities along New Britain-Hartford Bus Way	
Analysis of New Haven to Springfield Rail Service	
I-84 Danbury to Newtown Safety & Operational Improvements	
Route 8 Safety and Capacity Study – Seymour to Waterbury	

## INTRODUCTION

All of this work needs still further refinement and the Governor is recommending that the board be continued for an additional 120 days through the legislative session. By the end of the session, it is expected that a permanent strategic process and governance structure will be adopted.

In concept, the Governor backs both the governance proposals submitted by the special Bradley Airport Council and the Transportation Strategy Board. Both proposals emphasize the need to integrate transportation planning with economic development. Without such linkages, Connecticut will be competitively disadvantaged.

The work of the Regional Institute for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century mapped out the three main economic regions of the state. Similarly, the work of the Transportation Strategy Board has suggested the need for larger Transportation Investment Areas that match up well with the economic regions.

The Governor looks forward to the continued work on both of these issues. In the interim, the Governor is proposing to earmark \$50 million of the surplus immediately for projects identified by the TSB as high priority as well as for any Bradley activities. In addition, his budget includes a provision to set aside one-half of any surplus over \$531 million for future transportation activities.

It should be noted as well that the Governor's capital budget proposes \$172.6 million in year one and \$172.7 million in year two to fully maximize federal TEA-21 funds set aside for Connecticut. These state and federal funds will be used for a variety of mass transportation, roadwork, bridgework, and resurfacing projects.

## **Good Government Initiatives**

As noted throughout this document, Governor Rowland is continually looking for innovative ideas to improve the delivery of state services. He is therefore, submitting legislation with this budget to study the following:

### ***Banking and Insurance Merger***

With the change at the federal level allowing banks and insurers to merge and to offer each other's products, the old traditional regulatory split is disappearing. The Governor is recommending that a task force be established to study the ramifications of a merger between the Department of Banking and the Department of Insurance. He does not anticipate that the merger would save money but rather provide a more cohesive service delivery structure for state services.

### ***Moving housing functions from DECD to CHFA***

The Governor is also recommending a study to assess moving the management of certain housing portfolios to CHFA. Currently there are two agencies dealing with housing issues with CHFA providing the bulk of services. The Governor would leave control of certain federal funds and housing policy itself at DECD.

### ***Public Health and UCHC lab merger***

The Governor has directed the Department of Public Health and the University of Connecticut Health Center to work together on a plan for merger of their two labs and to report back to him by January 2002.

The DPH and the UCHC have already been exploring a merger of their two labs into a state-of-the art laboratory to be located. Both need to become more state-of-the art and by pooling resources they can focus on acquiring the latest technology for clinicians and researchers, developing a core of genetics expertise for practice and research, and a molecular diagnostic capacity to support public health and health care programs. A merger would offer cutting edge analytic technologies and information to support clinical, research, planning and intervention programs as well as increase access to outside funding sources upon which to leverage growth.

Included in the bond package is \$10 million to fund the purchase and installation of equipment and the relocation of the State Health Lab.

### ***Improving vo-tech schools***

As part of his biennial budget, Governor Rowland is recommending that the vo-tech schools consider developing innovative trade majors that tie to the state's evolving high technology environment. Additionally, he is submitting legislation that directs the Department of Education to study ways to provide school space and programming to ensure that vo-tech graduates are prepared to meet the career challenges of the future.

### ***Governance of higher education***

Governor Rowland is also submitting legislation for a study on the governance of higher education and how it does or does not complement the State's workforce competitiveness strategy. The report, which shall include recommendations about the future of the governance of higher education, its mission, and economic role, will be due to the General Assembly's Education Committee by December 15, 2001.

### ***Children's services***

As noted earlier, Governor Rowland is also recommending a study be undertaken to look at the structural, financial, and policy issues surrounding the creation of a new, integrated children's agency with consolidated behavioral health, abuse and neglect, and juvenile justice services. It is his belief that the study will outline ways to improve the delivery of services to some of his favorite Connecticut citizens – the kids.

### ***Department of Information Technology***

The mission of the Department of Information Technology is to coordinate and consolidate IT services within the Department to improve service delivery. The first phase of the consolidation moved 58 information technology manager positions from 26 agencies to the DOIT. DOIT has been integrating these managers into the agency and developing a plan for the best use of the newly consolidated talent and experience that these managers have brought together.

DOIT is now engaged in a reorganization of its Department and service delivery to state government. So as to not overwhelm the task at hand, the transfer of IT non-managerial professionals will be postponed until final business plans are in place addressing all issues of statewide IT service delivery.

Included in the Governor's proposed appropriation bill is language that will permit the transfer of additional IT personnel during the biennium with the approval of the Finance Advisory Committee.



## **General Government/Efficiencies**

The biennial budget submission includes a number of initiatives or cost-savings measures in the General Government area. The cost-savings were taken to live within the constraints of the spending cap.

### ***Emissions program restructuring***

The Governor is proposing to decentralize emissions inspections after the current contract expires in 2002. Approved, licensed dealers and repairers will perform testing with certified mechanics. The Governor has made the decision to move in this direction for a number of reasons:

- The state and its citizens have lost faith in a centralized system.
- Prices have not increased since the program was introduced and fee hikes are necessary. A centralized option would probably mean much higher costs.
- A decentralized program can be changed or terminated more easily if federal mandates change, which is increasingly likely.
- DMV already regulates dealers and repairers and they are less likely to commit fraud because the stakes are higher. A centralized system by nature has low-wage workers and the program will always be susceptible to fraud.
- Avoids costly and time-consuming purchase of land and construction of stations.
- This approach will not require an RFP or contractor selection.
- This would get the state out of the fee collection business, and keep the program self-sustaining.

As noted above, preliminary estimates indicate that the inspection fee would have to increase to cover cost/profit for garages and state expenses. This is a result of decreased volume due to exempting vehicles four years old or less. In addition, DMV oversight costs will be about \$5.3 million for staff and operating requirements, plus startup costs to provide appropriate training and financial assistance to help purchase test equipment.

- To limit the actual emissions fee increase to about \$25 for a test every two years, the budget calls for the imposition of a new \$50 "Exempt Emissions Sticker" fee for new, exempt vehicles and raising the "*Federal Clean Air Act Fee*" on registrations from \$4 to \$10 and applying it to new registrations as well. To further limit the emissions fee increase, the budget calls for utilizing federal congestion mitigation funds for startup costs of the program.

A portion of the Federal Clean Air Act fee increase will go to offset increased expenses of the Department of Environmental Protection's clean air regulatory efforts.

### ***Eliminating safety inspections***

The Governor is proposing to eliminate the current safety inspection of ten-year-old vehicles at time of transfer, as this does not appear to be an effective safety inspection process or a viable deterrent to operating an unsafe vehicle.

Vehicles less than ten years old that have not been well maintained and vehicles ten years old and older that are not sold or transferred, are not currently subject to safety inspections. Other jurisdictions that conduct safety inspections (about 50 percent of all jurisdictions) do so on a periodic basis. Even the benefits of periodic inspections are questionable, as they only establish the safety of the vehicle on that particular day.

According to DMV, federal studies have not shown any correlation between the existence of such programs and highway crash reduction. Required exams for salvage, composite and other mandated vehicles would continue to be performed at branch offices.

### ***Other DMV changes***

The budget proposes a series of other changes in the Department, including:

- Revisions to the current requirement set to go into effect on July 1, 2001 regarding the establishment of a vision-screening program in order to improve its cost effectiveness.

In lieu of the state expending over \$1 million to establish this new program at DMV locations, which would add significantly to waiting lines and whose effectiveness would be in doubt, the Governor is proposing that it be mandatory for drivers over the age of 69 to have their vision tested every four years at their own eye doctor and expense and to bring the results with them to renew their license. This program is based on similar programs in California, Illinois, Arizona, Alaska and Utah.

- The Governor is proposing to defer, until October 1, 2003, the requirement that DMV collect social security numbers prior to issuing a new or renewal registration in order to reduce expenditures. The mandate to collect Social Security numbers or Federal Employer ID numbers for the Department of Revenue Services will require that DMV modify their current registration and lockbox system to accept Social Security numbers and verify them prior to issuing a new or renewal registration.

Experience in other states indicates that about 10 percent will contain false or incorrect information. Durational staff will be needed to enter social security and Federal Employer Identification Numbers on renewal registrations, and to follow up on those who did not provide numbers or provided an inaccurate number. Permanent staff will be required to enter numbers on new registrations and verify numbers. This deferral will also enable the Department to explore and recommend less costly alternatives.

- The Governor is proposing that the renewal period for an operators' license be changed from four years to six years. The renewal fee for the six-year license would be \$53.25, which is the current four-year fee of \$ 35.50 plus \$ 17.75 for the additional two years (the same \$8.875 per year).

The change to a six-year license will accelerate the collection of \$ 21.3 million in revenue over the first four years. The Department would be able to eliminate 16 positions, and achieve operating savings of \$1.1 million in the fifth year, when fewer licenses per year would be issued.

The national trend has been to increase the length of validity of driver's licenses. Currently, 16 states have a five-year license, 6 states have a six-year license, 6 states have an eight-year license and 2 states issue a license for 8 years or more.

Customers should appreciate the convenience of only having to renew every 6 years. Senior citizens over 65 could still opt for a two-year license.

- \$1.8 million of the surplus is being used to upgrade portions of the Department of Motor Vehicles' computer system. The upgrade of the antiquated system is vital to improve customer service and to implement the new decentralized emissions system.
- Elimination of registration expiration stickers will save the department \$244,000 annually.

- Closing branch offices one half hour earlier on Thursdays will save the department about \$150,000 annually in overtime.

### ***Selling workers' compensation claims***

In an effort to enhance the overall effectiveness of the Workers' Compensation Claims process and reduce total Workers' Compensation Claims costs and outyear risk, the state will sell certain claim liabilities to a private insurer. This will include claims in all state agencies and all claimant categories.

This will allow the state to take immediate savings of \$13.5 million in ongoing costs in the workers compensation appropriations. Twenty million dollars towards the sale of the claims will be paid from the FY 2000-01 surplus and the remaining cost, up to \$60 million, will be financed through a bond authorization.

The sale of these old or risky active claim liabilities makes good sense. They represent about 10 percent of total claims, but account for about 25 percent of both administrative and pay-as-you-go claim costs. It is anticipated that the total cumulative liability for these claims is between \$127 million and \$152 million. It is anticipated that the sale of these liabilities, even with reinsurance for per claim and aggregate upper limits placed by the insurer, will not exceed \$80 million. That means that the claims would be liquidated for between 53 and 63 cents on the dollar.

The bond sale qualifies as tax-exempt. The Governor has decided it is in the best interest of the state to issue the \$60 million in debt over a 10-year period so that total savings occur by the eleventh year. Because of low interest rates and the short duration of the bonds, some immediate savings will be achieved as well. More importantly, the debt service is outside of the spending cap, while the ongoing costs of workers' compensation is covered by the spending limit.

### ***Tourism intercept***

The Governor's budget recommends a more appropriate funding source for several tourism grants and activities formerly paid for from the General and Special Transportation Funds. Funding for Cultural/Heritage activities such as the Freedom Trail, the Impressionists Arts Trail, the Film Commission, the Historical Resource Inventory, the Department of Transportation Ferry Service, and the Central Tourism Account will now be provided from the Hotel Occupancy Tax intercept. The estimated funding needed for these Tourism activities is approximately \$1.7 million.

The Governor believes the funding of these heritage assets more properly belong to the Hotel Occupancy Tax intercept, which was initially designed to provide a funding source for tourism districts and tourism in general. Funding for tourism districts has been increasing while the funding for these other activities has remained stagnant. As a result, some tourism districts have built up substantial balances. The Governor is proposing to provide \$1 million from the projected increase in the Hotel Occupancy Tax intercept that went to the General Fund and to fund the remaining \$700,000 from a portion of the tourism districts annual increase, thereby keeping their funding level over the biennium.

### ***Reconstituting CHRO***

The Governor's budget recommends replacing the seven statutory referee positions in the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities with four full-time, classified hearing officer positions. The public hearing caseload does not justify the continuation of the seven referee positions and the use of public hearing officers is in keeping with the practice in other state agencies. The seven referee positions would be converted to four hearing officers, two mediator positions and an assistant director or chief of staff position. These adjustments would realign resources to fit the needs of the agency. The change will be implemented October 2001.

### ***Youth in crisis***

Because of the spending cap constraints, the biennial budget recommends the repeal of the funding requirements of the Youth in Crisis Act (Public Act 00-177). Many of the services that were to be provided will be covered under the new Children's Behavioral Health Initiative or are provided through other DCF programs.

It is recommended that the Judicial Branch and DCF collaborate on helping ensure children identified as needing services in the act receive services through DCF to the greatest extent possible.

Not funding what would have been many duplicative services will save about \$1 million in year one and \$1.6 million in year two.

### ***Agency personal service reductions***

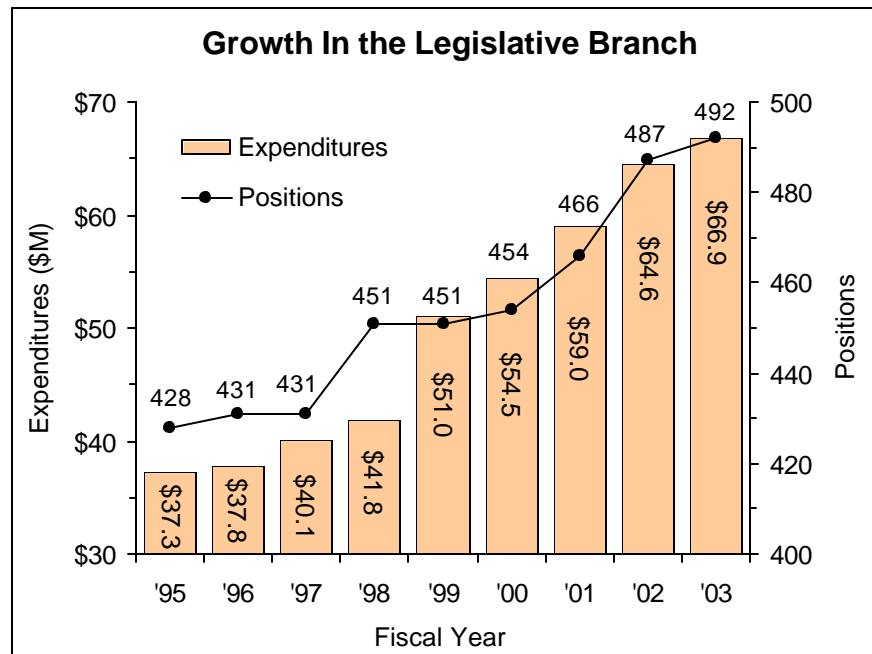
The Governor's budget includes a reduction to agency personal services in the amount of \$20 million statewide in FY 2001-02, or about 1 percent of payroll in each agency. That \$20 million in reductions carries forward into FY 2002-03 and then an additional \$12.5 million overall statewide PS cut is taken throughout agencies.

### ***Legislative lapse***

While the Governor cannot change the legislative branch's budget submission, the Governor is recommending a significant lapse for the legislative branch given the major position additions requested and other growth submitted.

The total recommended lapse for the legislative branch in FY 2001-02 is \$6.1 million. In year two, the lapse drops to \$5.2 million.

The lapses are based on the following:



- A general unallocated lapse of \$1.7 million in each year of the biennium
- The costs associated with the 24 new positions requested for various legislative agencies over the biennium.
- The personal services reduction applied to all state agencies.
- Foregoing replacement of the House LED display in year one.
- Foregoing the cost of assets management in each year.
- Eliminating the Connecticut Network costs from the budget given that the Governor has proposed an alternative funding mechanism.
- Redistricting in year one, which the Governor proposes to pay for out of the FY 2001 surplus.

***Refunds of payments***

The Governor is recommending that the Refunds of Payments in both the General and Special Transportation Funds be an offset from revenue similar to refunds of taxes to ensure the timely payment of refunds to taxpayers.

***Workers' compensation***

In an effort to effect economies and stay below the spending cap, the Governor is recommending that the funding for Occupational Health Clinics and Rehabilitative Services be eliminated. This is expected to save \$5.6 million, including inflation in the first year of the biennium and \$5.7 in the second.

***Promoting energy conservation***

Governor Rowland is proposing two initiatives aimed at promoting energy conservation.

First, to fund the first phase of a major energy conservation initiative in state buildings, the Governor proposes that \$12 million be earmarked from the Energy Conservation and Load Management Fund over the course of calendar year 2002 to the Department of Public Works for energy conservation projects. The goal would be to update old energy systems so as to save taxpayers dollars by reducing ongoing operating costs.

Second, \$1 million will be earmarked from the Low Level Radioactive Waste Fund, which is being closed down and its balance is being reallocated, to the Office of Policy and Management to set up a revolving loan fund for small business energy efficiency improvements.

***Other miscellaneous reductions***

Other miscellaneous reductions in the biennial budget because of the constraints of the spending cap include:

- Foregoing the gaming study for five years for a savings of \$550,000.
- A reduction in the Children and Youth Development Account of \$750,000.
- A reduction of \$560,000 in Truancy Prevention because the pilots will have concluded.
- A reduction of \$500,000 in the Leadership, Education and Athletics in Partnership account.
- Eliminating general fund monies for the lemon law program and requiring manufacturers to pay a per car fee for the program will save the state about \$175,000 annually.
- Elimination of appropriations in the Agriculture Department for councils will save \$150,000.
- Elimination of the Greenways account for a savings of \$100,000 annually.
- Elimination of the nail technicians program to save about \$175,000 annually.
- Elimination of the Office of Multicultural Health to save about \$180,000 annually.
- Elimination of rate setting for Emergency Medical Services for a savings of \$51,000 annually.
- Elimination of miscellaneous grants in the Department of Education.
- Reduce funding for Regional Action Councils to save \$240,000 annually.

## The Capital Budget

The proposed FY 2001-03 biennial budget holds true to Governor Rowland's commitment to invest in our educational infrastructure, revitalize our urban centers, promote economic development and growth, and preserve the quality of life in Connecticut.

### ***Debt in Connecticut***

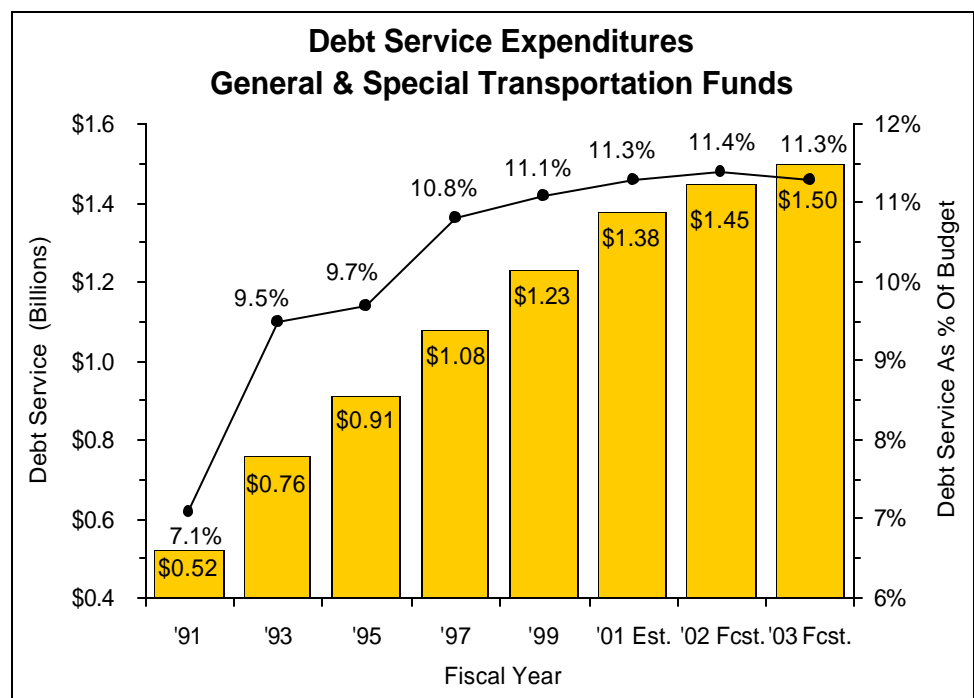
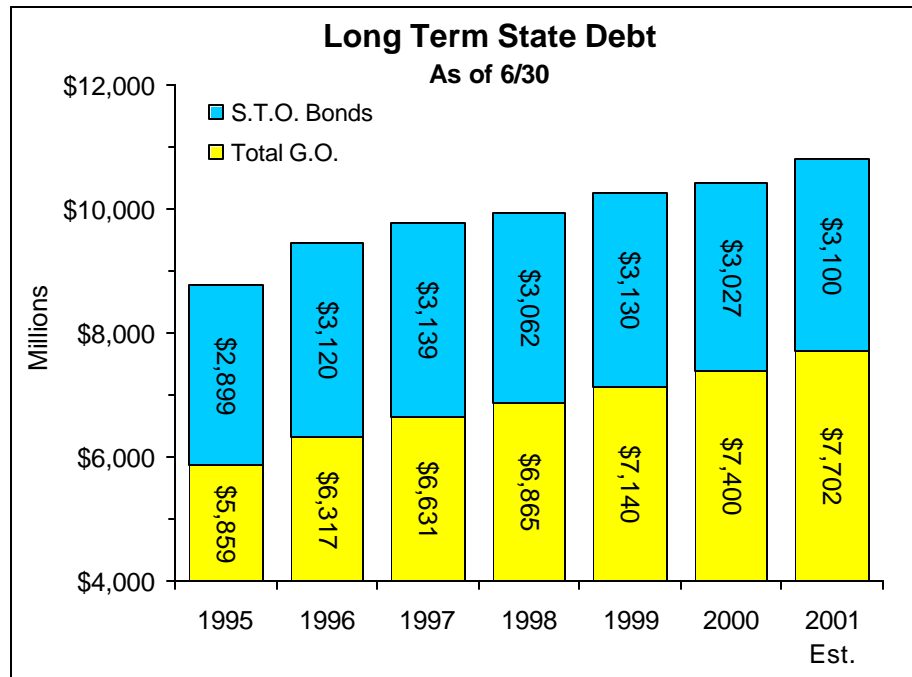
Governor Rowland continues to be concerned by the level of debt in Connecticut. There are positive and negative signs. As can be seen from the chart titled "Long Term State Debt," the state's debt keeps climbing by roughly \$500 million every two years. The debt growth is almost exclusively in the area of General Obligation debt.

On a positive note, as can be seen from the next chart, while debt service continues to grow each year, debt service as a percentage of general and transportation fund expenditures appears to be leveling off. In FY 2002-03, it is actually expected to drop as a percentage of expenditures for the first time in many years. Further, the growth has been much more measured since the early 1990s when debt and debt service cost jumped considerably.

That our debt and debt service keep increasing is of concern, but not necessarily a bad thing.

The growth in debt is slower than in the early 1990s, notwithstanding the fact that the state has converted its previous double-interest-bonding school construction system to a pay-as-you-go model, which means taking on considerable debt in the early years.

While that means tighter budgets in the short run because of the major increases in bonding, abandoning this conversion, which will save hundreds of millions of dollars in the future,



would be foolhardy. As can be seen in the chart, for every \$20 million school in Hartford that is built under the new method, a savings to the state results of \$15.3 million.

Further, the Governor has had to invest hundreds of millions in the state's higher education units because they were so long neglected. Finally, he is committed to revitalizing urban communities through significant capital dollars.

The investments in these areas, which are dominating capital authorizations and allocations is important to the future of the economy and quality of life.

### ***Debt avoidance***

And while he is committed to making these capital expenditures to move the state forward, the Governor is also committed to allocating significant amounts of any state surplus each year to avoid issuing school construction and other debt. Last year, \$300 million of the fiscal year 1990-00 surplus went for school construction projects.

For the current year, the Governor is calling for using about 60 percent of the \$501 million state surplus on debt avoidance or retiring other types of debts. Notable examples of avoiding bonded indebtedness include:

- \$120 million for school construction projects.
- \$50 million for transportation infrastructure.
- \$20 million for the educational technology program.
- \$20 million for workers' compensation sale of certain risk liabilities.
- \$17 million for the residential underground storage tank program.
- \$8 million for initial federal HIPAA insurance compliance.
- \$2.5 million for the core financial system project.

The savings from debt avoidance are enormous. For example, avoiding issuing debt on \$120 million of school construction projects saves the state \$69.3 million in interest cost over twenty years and means that about \$10 to \$12 million dollars annually is not needed for debt service over the next eight years.

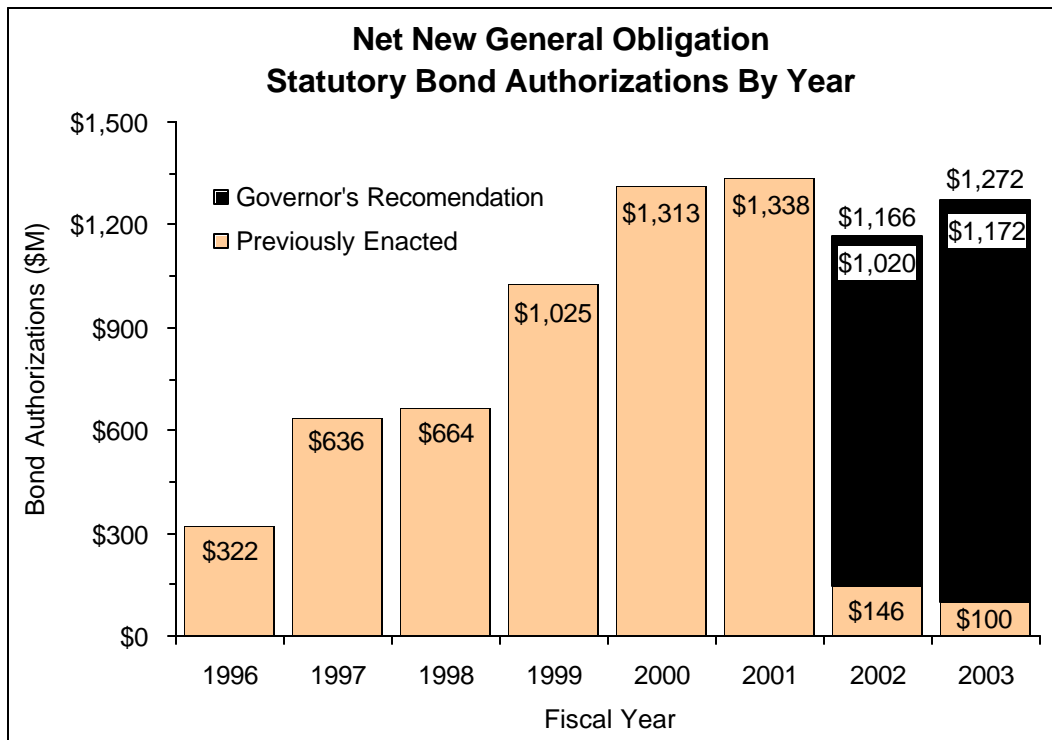
### ***New GO authorizations***

The biennial budget submission calls for total net new GO authorizations of \$1.166 billion in FY 2001-02 and \$1.272 billion in FY 2002-03, including previously authorized projects in these years. Revenue authorizations in the first year are \$81 million, with \$158 million in FY 2002-03. Special transportation authorizations amount to \$196 million in each year.

<b>Example of School Construction Debt Savings</b> (In Millions)			
	<b>Old Program</b>	<b>New Program</b>	<b>Savings</b>
Project Cost	\$20.0	\$20.0	
	100%	20%	
<u>Hartford</u>			
Issuance	\$20.0	\$4.0	
Interest	<u>\$10.5</u>	<u>\$2.1</u>	
Total Cost - City	\$30.5	\$6.1	
	↓		
<u>State</u>			
Match Rate	80%	80%	
	↓	↓	
Issuance	\$24.4	\$16.0	
Interest	<u>\$15.3</u>	<u>\$8.4</u>	
Total Cost - State	\$39.7	\$24.4	
<u>Recap</u>			
Net Cost - City	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$0.0
Cost - State	<u>\$39.7</u>	<u>\$24.4</u>	<u>\$15.3</u>
Total City & State	\$45.8	\$30.5	\$15.3

Net GO authorizations would have been higher by \$318 million in year one if not for unused authorizations from the current fiscal year because of the use of surplus dollars to offset bonding. School construction authorizations are also lower because the Governor has dedicated \$93 million over the two fiscal years to pay for the interest portion of old school construction obligations and \$27 million to avoid issuing debt on principal for school construction projects.

Total GF and STF debt service is expected to be \$1.45 billion in FY 2001-02 and \$1.5 billion in FY 2002-03.



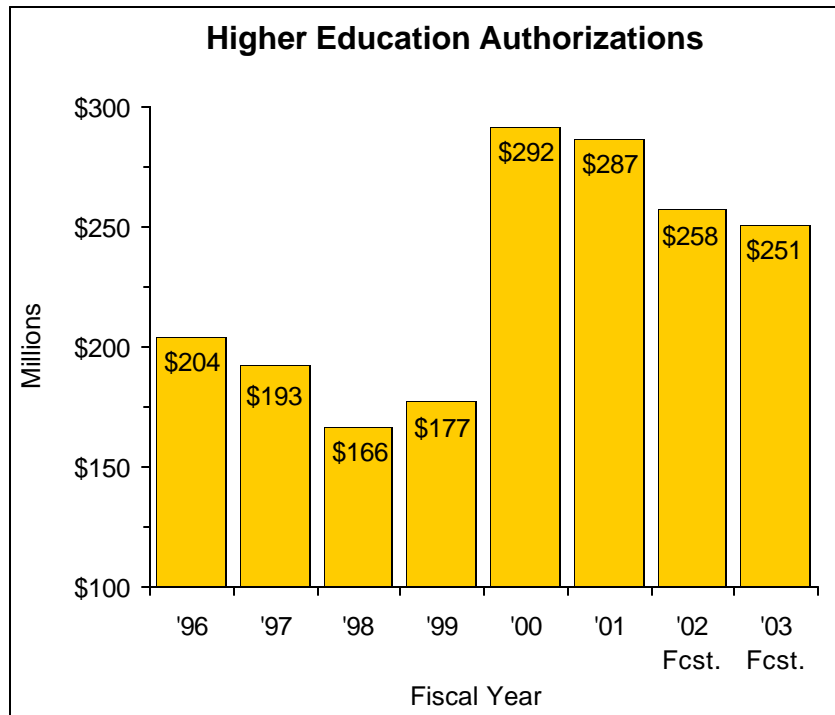
### ***School construction increases***

School construction demands continue to increase. While authorizations were expected to peak, that may not happen for a few years yet because of heavy project volume at the local level. The combination of the conversion of the program and the towns' taking the better financial terms as an opportunity to revive capital plants has meant a steady increase in costs. While authorizations in FY 2001-02 are artificially low because of unused existing authorizations, by FY 2002-03, authorizations, offset by a \$44 million surplus set-aside from this fiscal year, will be \$585 million. A graph showing growth in this area can be seen in the local aid section.

### ***Higher education commitments***

The Governor's capital budget calls for authorizing \$258 million in FY 2001-02 and \$251 million in FY 2002-03 to refurbish the state public higher education units' infrastructure. In addition, the Governor's five-year commitment to the state universities and community-technical colleges runs out in FY 2001-02. In the education section there are details about the Governor's plan for a second five-year commitment to match the UConn plan.



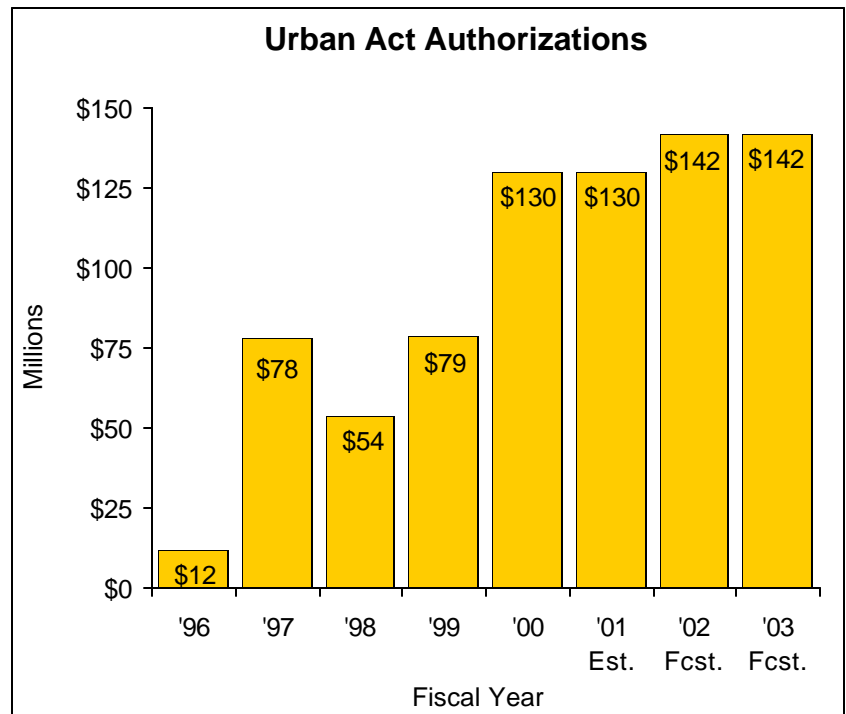


### ***Urban Act authorizations***

The biennial budget submission calls for funding the Urban Act at \$142 million in each year of the biennium, up from \$130 million per year in the current one. In addition, a special act for New Haven economic development is in year one of the budget at \$30 million. To further economic development in Norwalk, \$10 million is being added to a special act for that city in each year of the biennium. \$20 million is already authorized in year one for New London.

### ***Overall education commitments***

As can be seen in the education section of this introduction, Governor Rowland's education capital commitments at all levels are significant, amounting to \$832 million in year one and \$905 million in year two. As has been the case in the past, well more than two-thirds of bonding is dedicated to education initiatives.



***Other capital initiatives***

- The economic and workforce development section outlines a series of capital initiatives dedicated to economic development, including urban act, special act, manufacturing assistance, and biotech space bond proposals.
- \$32 million in the first year and \$40 million in the second year are dedicated to statewide open space preservation; \$45 million over the biennium is for state acquisitions and \$27 million to help aid towns in acquisition.
- A special \$30 million authorization in the first year of the biennium is proposed by Governor Rowland to purchase water companies land in Fairfield County to protect open space in that area. Governor Rowland views the \$30 million as a strong commitment to partnering with local and private entities to acquire the land. If the surplus goes higher than the currently anticipated \$501 million, Governor Rowland proposes in his budget to dedicate the first \$30 million of additional surplus for this special project, meaning up to \$60 million could be available for quickly acquiring the land and ensuring it is not developed.
- \$60 million is proposed to supplement \$20 million in surplus monies to sell certain workers' compensation claim liabilities to a private insurer.
- About \$16 million over the biennium is authorized to overhaul the state's criminal justice systems.
- \$10 million in each year is proposed for the Governor's strategic park rebuilding initiative.
- \$40 million in each year for GO Clean Water bonds, which are supplemented by revenue bond authorizations of \$81 million in the first year and \$158 million in the second.
- \$10 million is authorized in each year for housing. Along with existing capital authorizations, the Governor is proposing using GO bonds in partnership with CHFA to form a home ownership program in urban areas. Over 5 years, \$25 million in GO bonds will be used along with CHFA monies to encourage urban homeownership through low-interest loans, downpayment assistance, and possibly abatement of some or all of the real estate taxes for up to five years.
- \$10 million is authorized for possible use for renovations and equipment purchase for the relocation of the state public health lab to the University of Connecticut Health Center. The two entities are looking into forming a strategic partnership.
- \$10 million is included in each year for the American School for the Deaf's master development plan.
- \$15 million in each year is for supplemental projects for the vocational-technical schools. They also have access to school construction bonding.
- \$75 million is authorized in year one for various prison construction projects, including funding for a community justice center.
- \$11 million in the first year is added to build a new female juvenile detention center, bringing available sums to \$20 million.
- \$36 million is authorized in the first year for courthouse construction: \$11 million to complete the Stamford courthouse, and \$12.5 million each to begin the process of replacing courthouses in Bridgeport and New Haven. Another \$7 million is included in the second year for a juvenile matters courthouse in Hartford.

***Private activity bonds***

Under federal tax law, states are allowed to issue tax-exempt bonds on behalf of private entities for certain projects, including affordable housing and economic and community development projects. States have been limited to issuing so-called private activity bonds to no more than \$50 per capita each year. A federal bill that just passed increased states' tax-exempt capacity to \$62.50 per capita in calendar 2001 and to \$75 per capita in calendar 2002 and beyond. That increases capacity by 50 percent. Under the old rules, Connecticut could issue about \$164 million in tax-exempt private activity bonds. In calendar 2002, a total of \$255 million per year could be issued.

Under current state statute, the ability to issue the tax-exempt bonds is divided between the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (40 percent), the Connecticut Development Authority (32 percent), Municipal allocation through the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management (18 percent) and Contingency at the discretion of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management (10 percent).

CDA has historically been unable to issue many tax-exempt private activity bonds, in large measure because of the narrowness of its applicability and value in most economic development projects. In most years, substantial sums are reallocated to CHFA. With the major increase in tax-exempt capacity, it is clear that allocation percentages need to be realigned.

Governor Rowland believes that CHFA should receive the lion's share of allocations each year. That is so for a few reasons:

- The use of this tax-exempt capacity gives the state the ability to begin to attack the looming crisis of a lack of affordable modern housing stock in the state.
- CHFA has a record of using its capacity because it can flexibly use the tax-exempt benefit with low-income housing tax credits (which also were substantially increased in the same federal bill) and other financing.

Thus, the Governor is proposing legislation that effective this calendar year would increase CHFA's statutory allocation to 60 percent, or \$128 million. CDA's allocation would go to 15 percent, or \$32 million. Further, the bill proposes to collapse the municipal and contingency allocations into a new category called "OPM Discretion." This category would get 25 percent in 2001, or \$53 million. This category is proposed because, from year to year, different needs arise in the overall program. This category would cover municipal projects, issuances needed by the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority, and other contingencies. The capacity would be allocated at the discretion of the OPM Secretary, as is the practice for the two existing categories.

In 2002, because of the increase in capacity, new and permanent allocation percentages are proposed: CHFA at 60 percent or \$153 million, CDA at 12.5 percent or \$32 million and OPM Discretion at 27.5 percent or \$70 million.

Two other reforms are being proposed. First, it is proposed to disband the separate Private Activity Bond Commission and fold the duties into the State Bond Commission. Second, it is proposed that the Secretary of OPM be allowed to transfer allocations between agencies if need arises with consultation with the affected agencies and notification to the State Bond Commission.

**Private Activity Bond Commission  
Volume Cap Allocation  
(In Millions)**

<b><u>Issuer</u></b>	<b><u>Existing Allocation</u></b>	<b><u>Calendar 2000 Existing</u></b>	<b><u>Calendar 2001 Existing Law</u></b>	<b><u>Proposed 2001 Allocation Percentage</u></b>	<b><u>Calendar 2001*</u></b>	<b><u>Proposed 2002 Allocation Percentage</u></b>	<b><u>Calendar 2002*</u></b>
CHFA	40%	\$ 65.64	\$ 85.14	60%	\$ 127.71	60.0%	\$ 153.27
CDA	32%	\$ 52.51	\$ 68.11	15%	\$ 31.93	12.5%	\$ 31.93
Municipal	18%	\$ 29.54	\$ 38.31				
Contingency	10%	\$ 16.41	\$ 21.29	25%	\$ 53.21	27.5%	\$ 70.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 164.10</b>	<b>\$ 212.85</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 212.85</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 255.45</b>

\* Allocation for calendar year 2001 is \$212,848,000 based on population of 3,406,000 @ \$62.50 per capita and for calendar year 2002 is \$255,450,000 based on population of 3,406,000 @ \$75 per capita.

Source: FFIS, January 8, 2001



## **Local Aid**

Despite the fact that local aid is increasing in the biennium, Governor Rowland's FY 2001-03 biennial budget submission may not please municipal officials entirely. Certain small local aid programs have been cut entirely. Other programs have been reduced somewhat or flat-funded.

But the bottom line is that municipal aid goes up overall. Governor Rowland sought to continue his partnership with towns and limit the negative impact on local aid. That's something that, unfortunately, cannot be said about all areas of the budget.

### ***ECS—Pequot/Mohegan changes***

The major change in local aid in this biennial budget is the proposed reallocation of Pequot/Mohegan aid to help tackle the vexing problem of the ECS cap. Faced with a mandate to extinguish the ECS cap by FY 2003-04, declining revenue growth, and the constraints of the spending cap, Governor Rowland is proposing the transfer of \$25 million of Pequot aid in the first year and \$50 million in the second to ECS to begin the phaseout of the cap loss.

Governor Rowland believes this is a reallocation grounded in sound public policy. With limited resources at hand, it is essential that we begin addressing the chronic underfunding of certain school systems because of the presence of the ECS cap.

As outlined in the education section, ECS attendance increases are fully funded. The \$25 million transfer of Pequot funds in the first year and \$50 million in the second will allow for an approximate one-third phaseout of the cap in each year of the biennium. This proposal puts the state on track to extinguish the remaining cap by the FY 2003-04 deadline.

#### **ECS Cap Towns**

Andover	East Haddam	Kent	Portland	Voluntown
Ansonia	East Hartford	Killingworth	Redding	Wallingford
Avon	Derby	Litchfield	Ridgefield	Warren
Berlin	East Haven	Lyme	Roxbury	Washington
Bloomfield	East Lyme	Madison	Salem	Waterbury
Bolton	East Windsor	Manchester	Salisbury	Waterford
Branford	Eastford	Mansfield	Seymour	Westbrook
Bridgeport	Easton	Meriden	Sharon	West Hartford
Bridgewater	Ellington	Middlebury	Sherman	West Haven
Bristol	Essex	Middlefield	South Windsor	Weston
Canaan	Fairfield	New Canaan	Southbury	Westport
Canton	Farmington	New Hartford	Southington	Wethersfield
Colchester	Glastonbury	New Milford	Stamford	Wilton
Colebrook	Goshen	Newington	Stratford	Windsor
Columbia	Granby	Old Lyme	Suffield	Windsor Locks
Cornwall	Greenwich	Old Saybrook	Thomaston	Wolcott
Cromwell	Haddam	Orange	Tolland	Woodbridge
Darien	Hamden	Plainville	Torrington	Woodbury
Deep River	Hampton	Pomfret	Trumbull	Woodstock

Towns will continue to receive \$135 million annually from Indian gaming payments, but the distribution formula is changing, with \$50 million over the long term being distributed based on educational criteria as opposed to those used in the current formula. Over the long term, \$85 million annually will still be distributed using the current Pequot/Mohegan formula.

And as can be seen in the accompanying chart, when looking at both grants, local aid will be up \$73.5 million in the second year of the biennium

<b>Reallocation of Pequot/Mohegan Fund To ECS Grant</b> (In Millions)				
	<u>FY '01</u>	<u>FY '02</u>	<u>FY '03</u>	<u>Increase From FY '01</u>
ECS Grant	\$1,388.0	\$1,453.0	\$1,511.5	\$123.5
Pequot/Mohegan Fund	<u>\$135.0</u>	<u>\$110.0</u>	<u>\$85.0</u>	<u>(\$50.0)</u>
New Total	\$1,523.0	\$1,563.0	\$1,596.5	\$73.5

### ***Flat-fund PILOT programs***

The biennial budget submission proposes to flat-fund both the payments-in-lieu-of-taxes programs for state-owned property and colleges and hospitals. As is the case this year, the PILOT-State Owned program will be funded at \$63.8 million in each year of the biennium. In each year, the statutory formula called for funding at about \$68.4 million, for a loss of \$4.6 million in each fiscal year. The statutory reimbursement level for most state-owned property is 45 percent. The pro rata reimbursement is about 42 percent in the first year and 40 percent in the second year.

As is the case this fiscal year, the PILOT-Colleges and Hospitals program will be funded at \$97.2 million in each year of the biennium. In FY 2001-02, the statutory formula called for funding of \$105.7 million, for a loss in the first fiscal year of \$8.5 million. In FY 2002-03, the formula called for funding of \$106.9 million, for a loss of \$9.7 million. The statutory reimbursement level is 77 percent. The pro rata reimbursement is 71 percent in the first year and 70 percent in the second.

### ***PILOT manufacturing and equipment changes***

Because of burgeoning costs of the manufacturing and equipment PILOT, the Governor is proposing to eliminate a not yet implemented provision and reduce the amount of reimbursement to towns.

First, the budget calls for the elimination of reimbursements on trucks weighing 55,000 lbs. or more. This new provision has yet to go into effect. There appears to be little or no valid economic development reason to extend this reimbursement to such trucks. The current program reimbursing trucks for hire will stay in force.

Second, the Governor proposes reducing the reimbursement for new machinery and equipment coming on line to 80 percent immediately. All qualifying property already in the program will continue to be covered at 100 percent of lost taxes for the five years that the machinery or equipment is in the program. However, all machinery and equipment that first becomes eligible for reimbursement as of July 1, 2001 will be reimbursed at 80 percent.

Under this change, the municipalities cannot pass on the loss to businesses. The town must fully abate the tax for five years and the loss of 20 percent reimbursement is considered a local share.

It should be noted that this program has been a boon for towns. Approximately 5,000 businesses participate in the program. The grand list growth many towns have experienced would not have been at that level if not for the PILOT-ME program. Based on the major economic benefit that the program provides to towns, it is not unreasonable to ask towns to cover a share of the abatement.

The savings from both of these initiatives is \$8.3 million in year one and \$14.3 million in year two.

Even with the scaling back of the program, the overall reimbursement levels will still be around \$75 million, more than double what they were before the Governor came to office.

### ***Housing and tax abatement pilots***

In a further effort to save money, the biennial budget proposes once again to eliminate the Tax Abatement and the Payment-in-lieu of Taxes on Housing grants for a savings of \$5.1 million. These grants, funded in the Department of Economic and Community Development, help compensate towns for the loss of taxes on non-profit developments and housing authorities. The programs are proposed for elimination in large part because not all towns benefit from the grants.

<b>Summary - Estimated Formula Grants to Municipalities</b> (Appropriated, In Millions)			
<b>Grant</b>	<b>Fiscal 2001</b>	<b>Fiscal 2002</b>	<b>Fiscal 2003</b>
State-Owned PILOT	\$66.1	\$65.7	\$65.7
College & Hospital PILOT	97.2	97.2	97.2
Pequot Grant	135.0	110.0	85.0
Town Aid Road Grant	35.0	35.0	35.0
LoCIP	30.0	30.0	30.0
Miscellaneous General	30.8	30.7	29.7
Machinery & Equipment	<u>76.6</u>	<u>73.7</u>	<u>73.5</u>
<b>Sub-total - General Government</b>	<b>\$470.7</b>	<b>\$442.3</b>	<b>\$416.1</b>
Public School Transportation	\$45.2	\$47.5	\$50.0
Non-Public School Transportation	4.8	5.0	5.3
Adult Education	17.9	18.2	19.1
Education Cost Sharing	1,388.0	1,453.0	1,511.5
Miscellaneous Education Grants	<u>209.4</u>	<u>202.4</u>	<u>218.4</u>
<b>Sub-total - Education</b>	<b>\$1,665.3</b>	<b>\$1,726.1</b>	<b>\$1,804.3</b>
<b>Total - Formula Grants</b>	<b>\$2,136.0</b>	<b>\$2,168.4</b>	<b>\$2,220.4</b>

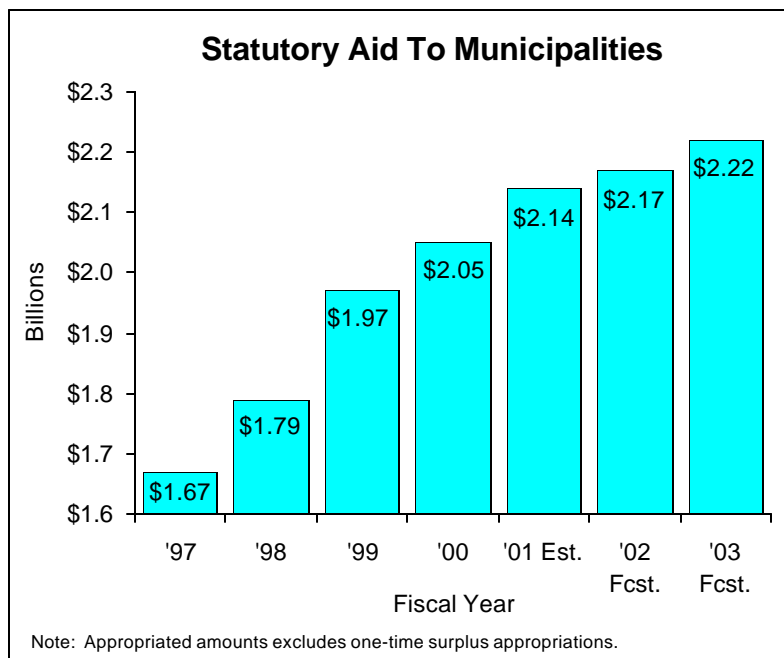
### ***Overall aid climbs***

State aid to localities will continue increasing. Estimated statutory formula aid to municipalities will grow to \$2.168 billion in FY 2001-02, an increase of almost \$33 million. In FY 2002-03, formula aid will be \$2.220 billion, an additional increase of \$52 million. Total aid by FY 2002-03 will grow almost \$85 million over estimated expenditures this fiscal year.

Since Governor Rowland came to office, statutory aid has grown from \$1.605 billion in FY 1994-95 to a forecasted \$2.220 billion in FY 2002-03, an increase of \$615 million or 38 percent. That is roughly 4.75 percent annually. Those annual increases roughly mirror the overall growth in the budget for that time frame.

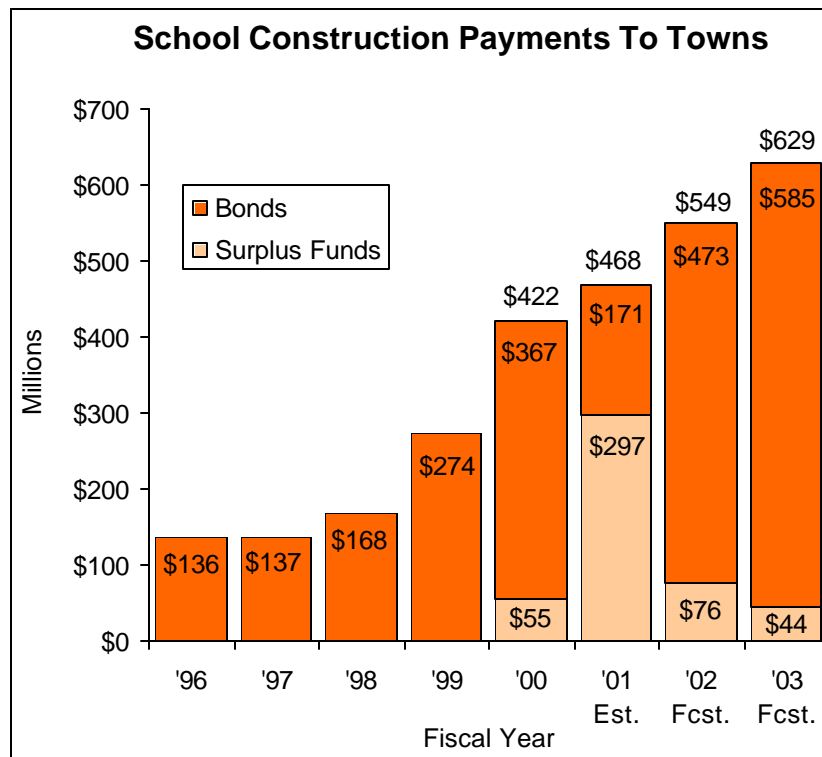
Total state payments to or on behalf of local governments will increase from an estimated \$2.35 billion this fiscal year to \$2.40 billion in FY 2001-02 and \$2.47 billion in FY 2002-03.





### ***Capital aid to towns***

Governor Rowland continues to emphasize the need to invest capital bonding dollars in our cities and towns. As outlined in the capital and economic and workforce development sections of this summary, significant investments are being made in the Urban Act and in other Special Economic Development Acts for certain towns.



Significant monies are also being invested in the Manufacturing Assistance Act, open space, clean water funding, and in wiring public schools and building the Connecticut Education Network.

Most notable is the continued major increase in school construction for towns. Towns are taking great advantage of the new financing system, which means that towns need only finance the local portion of school construction upfront. The success of the program is evidenced by the fact that School Priority Lists have been well over \$1 billion for two years in a row. Towns are clearly taking the opportunity to renew their aging school physical plants.

School construction payments to towns will be about \$550 million in FY 2001-02 and \$630 million in FY 2002-03.

## INTRODUCTION

In total, \$3.18 billion in either bonds authorized for payment to or on behalf of towns or appropriations being proposed to avoid issuing debt is included in the first year of the biennium, with \$3.52 billion in the second year. That compares with \$3.08 billion in the current fiscal year.

As has been noted in the past, Connecticut's support of towns through capital projects is far superior than in other states, especially in terms of school construction and Clean Water projects.

## **Conclusion**

Less than four months from now the Legislature will be in its last frenzied days -- readying to pass a budget for the next two years.

For all we know, the already high surplus will have grown even more.

We might be hearing of capital gains revenues being clocked in by the millions at the Department of Revenue Services in April and early May – perhaps, this time, on time from the post office.

The slowing of the economy might still not be particularly obvious to anyone.

As Rep. Schiessl noted in his speech some ten years ago, perhaps the collective amnesia will have set in even more.

And that is why we have the spending cap.

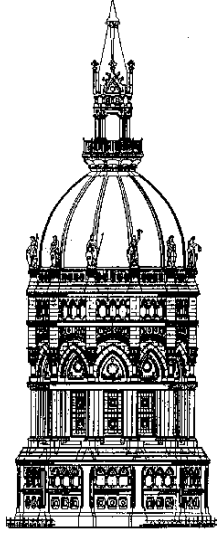
It checks our euphoria in good economic times. It defies our impulses.

Back in the late 1980s and early 1990s, successive legislatures threw caution into the wind. And without the benefit of a spending cap to grab it back, Connecticut found itself humbled and humiliated – with a budget deficit as a percentage of expenditures that still holds records.

Over the next several months, too many will want to seek to impugn the cap in one form or another.

But the more we give into the temptation to fundamentally alter what the framers of the spending cap put in place, the more we truly have forgotten the past.

The more we will be condemned to repeat it.



# SECTION A

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## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Financial Summary

**GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PLAN**

(In Millions)

	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
<b><u>General Fund</u></b>			
Projected Revenues	\$ 11,914.1	\$ 11,858.2	\$ 12,400.3
Recommended Appropriations (Net)	<u>11,405.7</u>	<u>11,858.0</u>	<u>12,400.1</u>
Balance from Operations	508.4	0.2	0.2
Surplus Adjustment	<u>(11.4)</u>		
Surplus/Deficit	497.0	0.2	0.2
Governor's Recommended Surplus Plan	<u>(468.1)</u>		
Revised Balance from Operations	28.9	0.2	0.2
Transfer to Budget Reserve Fund	(28.9)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Projected Balance 6/30	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0

**Special Transportation Fund**

Beginning Balance	\$ 90.2	\$ 113.5	\$ 143.9
Projected Revenues	<u>847.8</u>	<u>871.2</u>	<u>877.4</u>
Total Available Resources	\$ 938.0	\$ 984.7	\$ 1,021.3
Recommended Appropriations (Net)	<u>823.5</u>	<u>840.8</u>	<u>877.3</u>
Balance from Operations	24.3	30.4	0.1
Surplus Adjustment	<u>(1.0)</u>		
Projected Balance 6/30*	\$ 113.5	\$ 143.9	\$ 144.0

\* The balance in the Special Transportation Fund is required for the financing of the multi-year Infrastructure Renewal

Financial Summary

**GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED REVISIONS TO CURRENT FISCAL YEAR**

(In Millions)

Fiscal Year  
2000-2001

General Fund

Balance February 7, 2001 \$ 501.0

Revenues

Petroleum Gross Earnings Tax

Transfer Funds to Support Emergency Spill Response Program (4.0)

Total Revised Revenue 497.0

Appropriate for the following:

School Construction Grants 120.0

CT Technology Initiatives 33.5

Core Financial Systems 2.5

Energy Contingency 41.0

Technology & Infrastructure - Private Non-Profits 33.7

Thermal Imaging Equipment 3.0

Jobs Funnel Projects/School to Work 10.0

Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) 8.0

Workforce Investment Act Business System 5.0

Minor Capital Improvements/Security 4.3

Capital Projects Revolving Fund Deficit Payment 5.6

Residential Underground Storage Tank Clean-up 17.0

Mosquito Control 3.0

Aerial Photo Survey 1.9

Helicopter Upgrade 0.6

Housing Authorities 1.5

Cluster Initiatives 7.2

Transportation Congestion Relief 50.0

Motor Vehicle Systems Upgrade 1.8

Strike Contingency Costs 5.0

Demonstration Scholarship Program 10.0

Higher Education State Matching Grant Fund 21.0

Connecticut Futures Fund 4.0

Workers' Compensation-Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities 20.0

Distressed Hospital Grant/Outpatient Data Collection 2.0

Decision Support System 2.5

ConnPace - Part B 2.4

Computer Enhancements for TFA Claiming 1.0

Design & Implementation of Approaches to Dental Services 1.0

Rebid of MMIS System and Child Care Management System Costs 5.5

Enhanced Services for TFA Clients - High Performance Bonus 2.6

Analysis & Assessment of Behavioral Health Transfer 0.7

Redistricting 0.6

Litigation/Settlement 5.0

Drug Enforcement (Safe Neighborhoods)/Justice Assistance Grants 3.5

Regional Market - Capital Improvements 0.3

Lease Option Buyout/Relocation Costs/Property Tax 14.7

Disabilities Outreach/Nutrition Assistance/Firefighters' Memorial 0.4

Eliminate Labor Receivable 5.7

Inmate Tracking System 2.5

Long Lane School Transition 2.6

Reserve for Salary Adjustments 5.5

Total Additional Appropriations 468.1

Revised Balance February 7, 2001 \$ 28.9

Required to Fully Fund the Budget Reserve Fund 28.9

Balance \$ 0.0

# Financial Summary

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION CHANGES

(In Millions)

### 2001-2002

	Appropriation <u>2000-01 *</u>	Net Adjustments <u>2001-2002</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2001-2002</u>	% Growth Change
General Fund	\$ 11,336.8	\$ 521.2	\$ 11,858.0	4.6%
Special Transportation Fund	812.5	28.3	840.8	3.5%
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund	129.9	(19.9)	110.0	-15.3%
All Other Funds	81.4	(0.3)	81.1	-0.4%
Total	\$ 12,360.6	\$ 529.3	\$ 12,889.9	4.3%

\* Assumes a net \$55.6 million in deficiency appropriations.

### 2002-2003

	Recommended Appropriation <u>2001-2002</u>	Net Adjustments <u>2002-2003</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2002-2003</u>	% Growth Change
General Fund	\$ 11,858.0	\$ 542.1	\$ 12,400.1	4.6%
Special Transportation Fund	840.8	36.5	877.3	4.3%
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund	110.0	(25.0)	85.0	-22.7%
All Other Funds	81.1	3.0	84.1	3.7%
Total	\$ 12,889.9	\$ 556.6	\$ 13,446.5	4.3%

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE GROWTH

(In Millions)

### 2001-2002

	Estimated Expenditures <u>2000-2001</u>	Net Adjustments <u>2001-2002</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2001-2002</u>	% Growth Over <u>2000-2001</u>
General Fund	\$ 11,405.7	\$ 452.3	\$ 11,858.0	4.0%
Special Transportation Fund	823.5	17.3	840.8	2.1%
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund	129.0	(19.0)	110.0	-14.7%
All Other Funds	82.2	(1.1)	81.1	-1.3%
Total	\$ 12,440.4	\$ 449.5	\$ 12,889.9	3.6%

### 2002-2003

	Recommended Appropriation <u>2001-2002</u>	Net Adjustments <u>2002-2003</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2002-2003</u>	% Growth Over <u>2001-2002</u>
General Fund	\$ 11,858.0	\$ 542.1	\$ 12,400.1	4.6%
Special Transportation Fund	840.8	36.5	877.3	4.3%
Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan Fund	110.0	(25.0)	85.0	-22.7%
All Other Funds	81.1	3.0	84.1	3.7%
Total	\$ 12,889.9	\$ 556.6	\$ 13,446.5	4.3%

# Financial Summary

## SUMMARY OF CAP GROWTH

(In Millions)

### Fiscal 2001-2002

	Appropriated Base <u>2000-01</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2001-2002</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Cap</u>
Appropriated Funds - Capped	\$ 9,803.9	\$ 10,172.8	\$ 368.9	3.76%	5.33%
Appropriated Funds - Uncapped	<u>2,556.7</u>	<u>2,717.1</u>	<u>160.4</u>	6.27%	N.A.
Total - Appropriated Funds (1)	\$ 12,360.6	\$ 12,889.9	\$ 529.3	4.28%	

### Fiscal 2002-2003

	Appropriated Base <u>2001-2002</u>	Recommended Appropriation <u>2002-2003</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Cap</u>
Appropriated Funds - Capped	\$ 10,174.8	\$ 10,656.9	\$ 482.1	4.74%	5.53%
Appropriated Funds - Uncapped	<u>2,715.1</u>	<u>2,789.6</u>	<u>74.5</u>	2.74%	N.A.
Total - Appropriated Funds	\$ 12,889.9	\$ 13,446.5	\$ 556.6	4.32%	

(1) Total Appropriated Funds for fiscal 2000-2001 have been revised to reflect estimated deficiencies of \$55.6 million.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE CAP GROWTH

(Based on Current Statute)

	Fiscal <u>2001-2002</u>	Fiscal <u>2002-2003</u>
Expenditure Cap (1)	5.33%	5.53%
<u>Personal Income (In Thousands)</u>		
Beginning Personal Income	\$102,264 (FY 1995)	\$106,652 (FY 1996)
Ending Personal Income	\$132,569 (FY 2000)	\$139,599 (FY 2001)
Personal Income Growth	5.33%	5.53%
<u>Consumer Price Index</u>	3.43%	2.52%

(1) The Expenditure Cap is the greater of the Personal Income Growth or the growth in the Consumer Price Index in the above Table.



Financial Summary

**STATUTORY SPENDING CAP CALCULATIONS**

	Original FY 2001 <u>Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	Revised FY 2001 <u>Budget</u>	Recommended FY 2002 <u>Budget</u>	Recommended FY 2003 <u>Budget</u>
Total All Appropriated Funds - Prior Year	\$ 11,714.24 [1]		\$ 11,714.24	\$ 12,360.59	\$ 12,889.92
Less "Non-Capped" Expenditures:					
Debt Service	1,328.7		1,328.7	1,417.2	1,448.3
Statutory Grants to Distressed Municipalities	<u>1,074.2</u>	<u>16.8</u> [2]	<u>1,091.0</u>	<u>1,198.5</u> [6]	<u>1,266.8</u>
Total "Non-Capped" Expenditures - Prior Year	<u>2,402.9</u>		<u>2,419.7</u>	<u>2,615.7</u>	<u>2,715.1</u>
Total "Capped" Expenditures	9,311.3		9,294.5	9,744.9	10,174.9
Times Five-Year Average Growth in Personal Income	5.48%		5.48%	5.33%	5.53%
Allowable "Capped" Growth	<u>510.3</u>		<u>509.3</u>	<u>519.4</u>	<u>562.7</u>
"Capped" Expenditures	9,821.6		9,803.9	10,264.3	10,737.5
Plus "Non-Capped" Expenditures:					
Debt Service	1,417.2		1,417.2	1,448.3	1,498.6
Federal Mandates and Court Orders	7.5	2.8 [3]	10.3	2.1	1.1
Statutory Grants to Distressed Municipalities	<u>1,108.1</u>	<u>21.1</u> [4]	<u>1,129.2</u>	<u>1,266.8</u>	<u>1,289.9</u>
Total "Non-Capped" Expenditures	<u>2,532.8</u>		<u>2,556.7</u>	<u>2,717.1</u>	<u>2,789.6</u>
Total All Expenditures Allowed	12,354.4		12,360.6	12,981.4	13,527.2
Total Appropriations	<u>12,305.0</u>	<u>55.6</u> [5]	<u>12,360.6</u>	<u>12,889.9</u>	<u>13,446.5</u>
Amount Total Appropriations are Over/ (Under) the Cap	\$ (49.4)		\$ (0.0)	\$ (91.5)	\$ (80.7)

[1] Includes \$27.1 million for the Workforce Investment Act which was incorporated into the budget in FY 2001.

[2] Reclassification of the Excess Cost-Student Based grant as exempt from the cap. Of \$44.5 million appropriated in FY 2000, 37.82% would be exempt from the cap.

[3] Includes deficiencies of \$2.8 million related to the DCF consent decree.

[4] Related to those deficiencies exempt from the cap and the reclassification of the Excess Cost-Student Based grant as exempt from the cap.

[5] Net deficiency appropriations.

[6] Revised to reflect the new listing of distressed municipalities.

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**  
(In Millions)

	Proposed 2001-2002	Proposed 2002-2003
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>		
Legislative	\$ 64.6	\$ 66.9
General Government	454.7	464.4
Regulation and Protection	226.3	233.2
Conservation and Development	70.1	74.8
Health and Hospitals	1,216.0	1,272.8
Transportation	35.0	35.0
Human Services	3,504.5	3,647.9
Education	2,737.8	2,865.3
Corrections	1,080.2	1,138.9
Judicial	385.6	400.9
Non Functional	2,190.5	2,309.3
Total - General Fund Gross	11,965.2	12,509.5
Less: Legislative Unallocated Lapses	(6.1)	(5.2)
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	(75.0)	(78.0)
General Personal Services and Other Expense Reduction	(24.5)	(24.5)
Energy Costs	(1.7)	(1.7)
TOTAL - General Fund Net	\$ 11,858.0	\$ 12,400.1
<b>SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND</b>		
General Government	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.5
Regulation and Protection	52.4	54.8
Transportation	320.3	335.8
Non-Functional	480.8	499.2
Total - Special Transportation Fund Gross	855.8	892.3
Less: Estimated Unallocated Lapses	(15.0)	(15.0)
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund Net	\$ 840.8	\$ 877.3
<b>MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND</b>		
Non-Functional	\$ 110.0	\$ 85.0
Total - Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund	\$ 110.0	\$ 85.0
<b>SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' FUND</b>		
General Government	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Human Services	3.2	3.2
Total - Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	\$ 3.4	\$ 3.4
<b>REGIONAL MARKET OPERATION FUND</b>		
Conservation and Development	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8
Non-Functional	0.2	0.1
Total - Regional Market Operation Fund	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9
<b>BANKING FUND</b>		
Regulation and Protection	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.8
Total - Banking Fund	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.8
<b>INSURANCE FUND</b>		
Regulation and Protection	\$ 21.5	\$ 21.7
Total - Insurance Fund	\$ 21.5	\$ 21.7
<b>CONSUMER COUNSEL AND PUBLIC UTILITY FUND</b>		
Regulation and Protection	\$ 20.4	\$ 21.2
Total - Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Fund	\$ 20.4	\$ 21.2
<b>WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND</b>		
Regulation and Protection	\$ 18.5	\$ 19.5
Total - Workers' Compensation Fund	\$ 18.5	\$ 19.5
<b>CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION FUND</b>		
Judicial	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5
Total - Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5
<b>TOTAL NET APPROPRIATIONS - ALL FUNDS</b>	\$ 12,889.9	\$ 13,446.5

Financial Summary

**GENERAL FUND**  
**SUMMARY OF 2001-2002 RECOMMENDATIONS**  
(In Millions)

Projected 2001-2002 Revenues

Estimated 2001-2002 Revenue - Current Law	\$	\$	12,138.6
Proposed Revenue Changes			
Eliminate the Sales Tax on Hospitals		(111.4)	
Raise Clothing Exemption to \$125		(32.9)	
Add an additional Sales Tax Free Week		(2.7)	
Medicaid Changes - Net		(93.6)	
All Other - Net		(39.8)	
Total Changes			(280.4)
Available Resources - 2001-2002			11,858.2

Projected 2001-2002 Expenditures

Estimated Expenditures 2000-2001	11,405.7
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Increase/Decrease

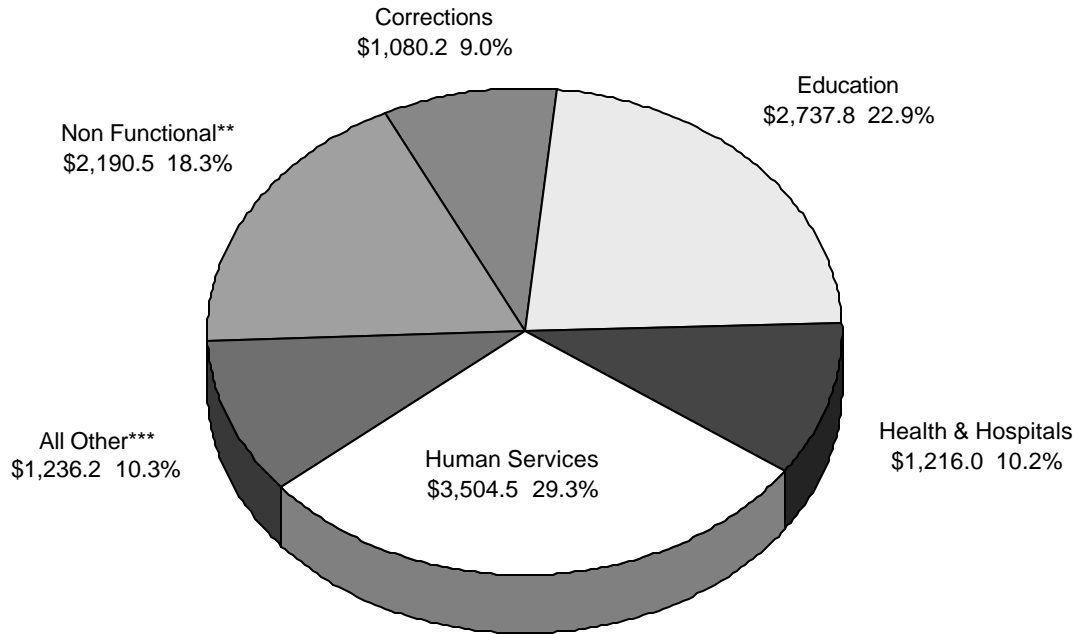
Office of Policy and Management	(5.5)
Department of Public Safety	15.4
DEP - Emergency Spill Response	(6.2)
DECD - Tax Abatement	(2.2)
DECD - Payment in Lieu of Taxes	(2.9)
DMR - Community Residential Services	15.2
DMR - All Other	23.3
DMHAS - Housing Supports and Services	3.5
DMHAS - Managed Service System	10.9
DMHAS - Jail Diversion	3.3
DSS - Information Technology Services	7.1
DSS - HUSKY Program	6.9
DSS - Medicaid	248.4
DSS - Temporary Family Assistance	(21.6)
DSS - Connecticut Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Elderly	12.4
DSS - Disproportionate Share-Medical Emergency Assistance	(207.0)
DSS - State Administered General Assistance	10.0
SDE - Education Equalization Grants	65.0
SDE - Excess Cost-Student Based	2.5
SDE - Excess-Equity	(5.8)
SDE - Transitional School Districts	(2.5)
University of Connecticut	7.7
Teachers' Retirement Board	(8.7)
Community Technical Colleges	4.0
Connecticut State University	5.2
Department of Correction	29.4
DCF - Board and Care of Children-Adoption	7.2
DCF - Board and Care of Children-Residential	20.2
DCF - Community KidCare	8.3
Judicial - Personal Services	15.6
Judicial - Other Expenses	8.1
Judicial - Alternative Incarceration Program	4.4
Debt Service	62.5
Reserve for Salary Adjustment	30.8
Workers' Compensation Claims	(12.4)
State Employees Retirement Contributions	24.9
Employers Social Security Tax	13.0
Health Service Costs	59.3
All Other - Net	2.6

Total Increases/(Decreases)	452.3
Total Projected Expenditures 2001-2002	11,858.0
Projected Balance - June 30, 2002	\$ 0.2

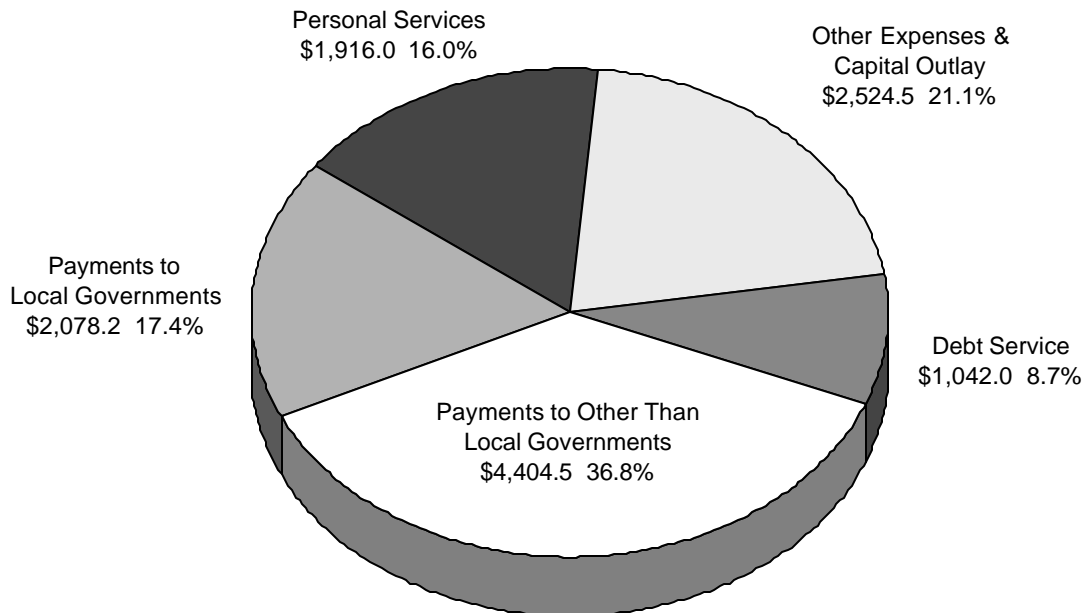
**GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FY 2001-02**  
(in millions)

**Total \$11,858.0 Million\***

**BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**



**BY MAJOR OBJECT**



\* Net General Fund appropriations are \$11,858.0 million after estimated lapses and savings totalling \$107.2 million. Individual pie pieces will total \$11,965.2 million.

\*\* Non Functional includes debt service, state employee fringe benefits and various miscellaneous accounts.

\*\*\* All Other includes: Legislative (\$64.6 0.5%), General Government (\$454.7 3.8%), Regulation and Protection (\$226.3 1.9%), Conservation and Development (\$70.1 0.6%), Transportation (\$35.0 0.3%) and Judicial (\$385.6 3.2%).

Financial Summary

**GENERAL FUND**  
**SUMMARY OF 2002-2003 RECOMMENDATIONS**  
(In Millions)

Projected 2002-2003 Revenues

Estimated 2002-2003 Revenue - Current Law	\$	\$	12,638.9
Proposed Revenue Changes			
Eliminate the Sales Tax on Hospitals		(114.8)	
Raise Clothing Exemption to \$125		(34.5)	
Add an additional Sales Tax Free Week		(2.7)	
Medicaid Changes - Net		(71.3)	
All Other - Net		(15.3)	
Total Changes			(238.6)
Available Resources - 2002-2003			12,400.3

Projected 2002-2003 Expenditures

Recommended Appropriations 2001-2002	11,858.0
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Increase/Decrease

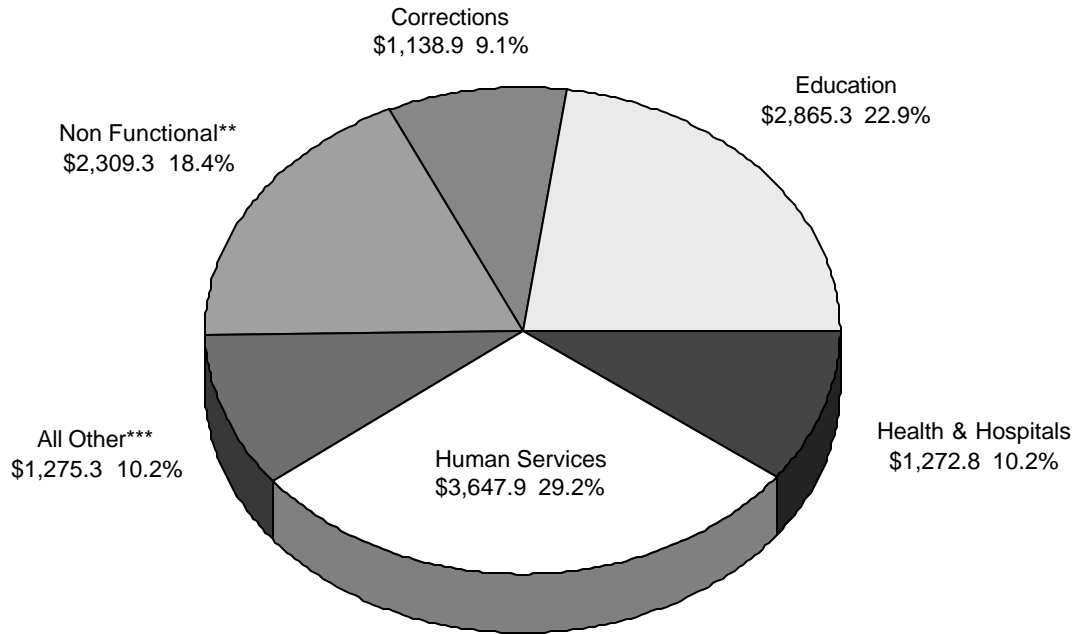
Department of Public Safety	5.3
DMR - Employment Opportunities and Day Services	6.0
DMR - Community Residential Services	6.6
DMR - All Other - Net	12.6
DMHAS - Housing Supports and Services	1.5
DMHAS - Managed Service System	8.7
DMHAS - General Assistance Managed Care	6.3
DMHAS - All Other - Net	13.3
DSS - HUSKY Program	3.1
DSS - Medicaid	127.5
DSS - Connecticut Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Elderly	7.7
DSS - Connecticut Home Care Program	2.4
DSS - State Administered General Assistance	6.2
SDE - Education Equalization Grants	58.5
SDE - Magnet Schools	11.9
SDE - All Other - Net	17.5
University of Connecticut	12.3
Teachers' Retirement Board	12.0
Community Technical Colleges	7.6
Connecticut State University	6.9
Department of Correction	28.2
DCF - Board and Care of Children-Residential	5.4
DCF - Community KidCare	10.1
DCF - All Other - Net	14.2
Judicial	14.2
Debt Service	38.2
Employers Social Security Tax	10.6
Health Service Costs	65.8
All Other - Net	21.5

Total Increases/(Decreases)	542.1
Total Projected Expenditures 2002-2003	12,400.1
Projected Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ 0.2

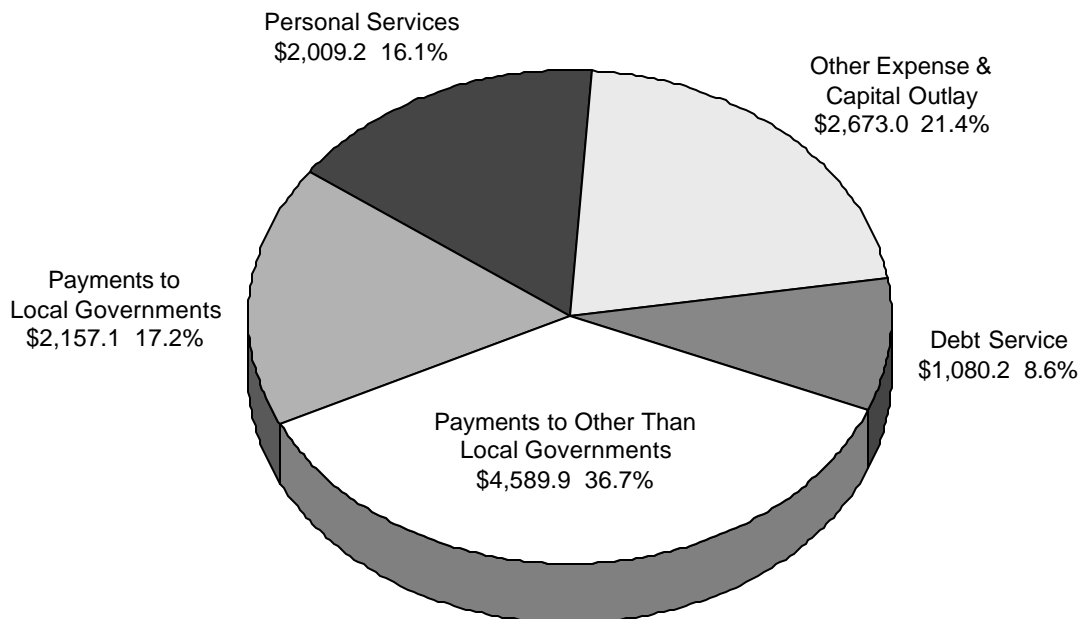
**GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FY 2002-03**  
(in millions)

**TOTAL \$12,400.1 MILLION\***

**BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**



**BY MAJOR OBJECT**



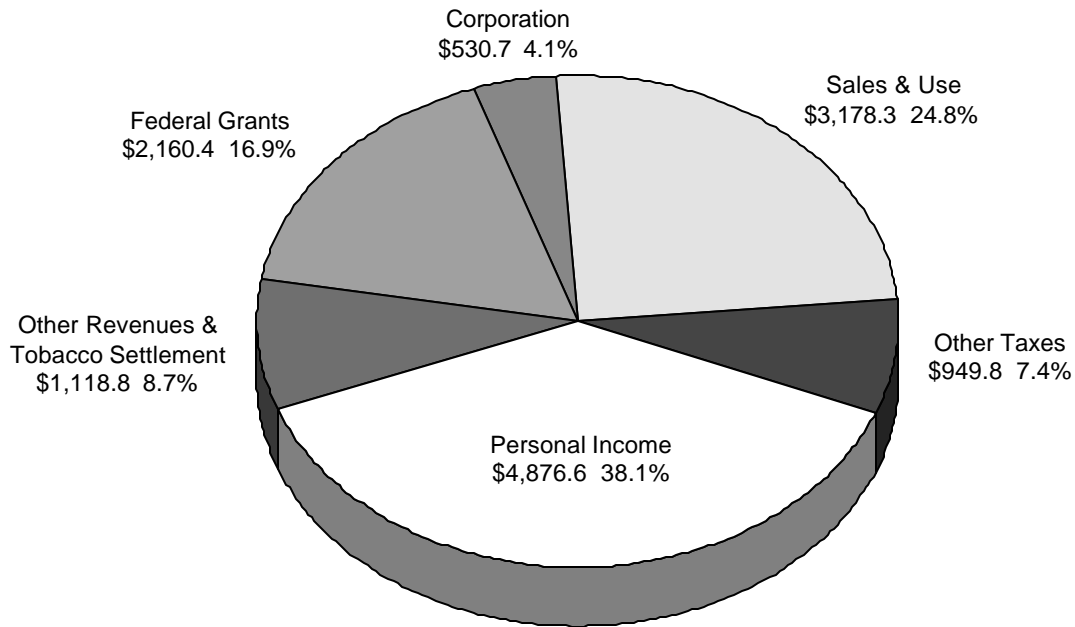
\* Net General Fund appropriations are \$12,400.1 million after estimated lapses and savings totalling \$109.4 million. Individual pie pieces will total \$12,509.5 million.

\*\* Non Functional includes debt service, state employee fringe benefits and various miscellaneous accounts.

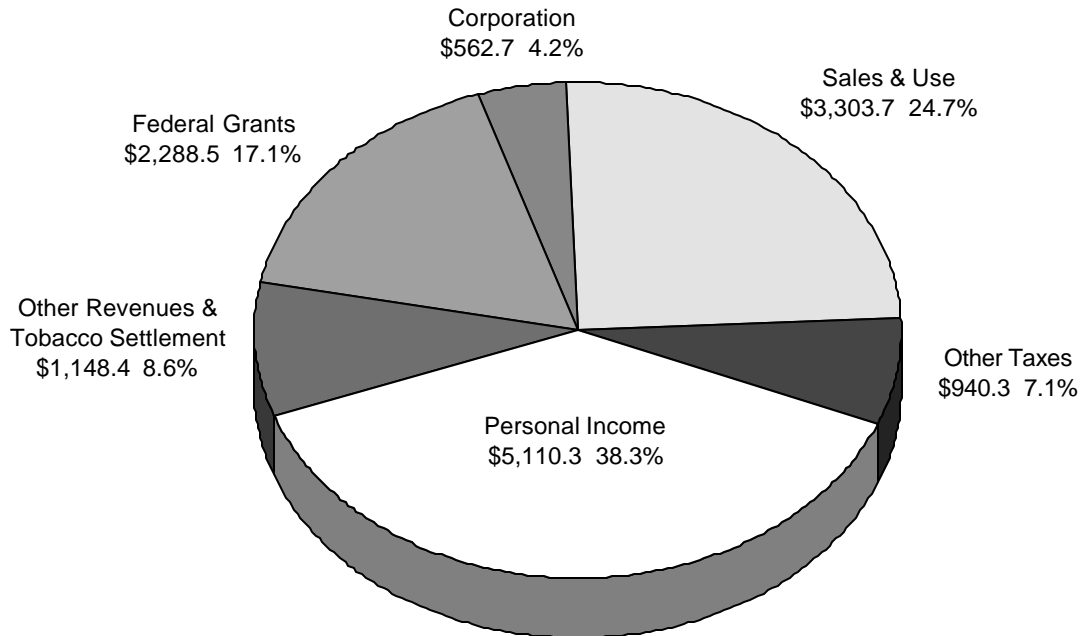
\*\*\* All Other includes: Legislative (\$66.9 0.5%), General Government (\$464.4 3.7%), Regulation and Protection (\$233.2 1.9%), Conservation and Development (\$74.8 0.6%), Transportation (\$35.0 0.3%) and Judicial (\$400.9 3.2%).

**GENERAL FUND REVENUES**  
(In Millions)

**Fiscal Year 2001-02 - Total \$11,858.2 Million\***



**Fiscal Year 2002-03 - Total \$12,400.3 Million\***



\* Refunds of Taxes are estimated at \$846.4 million in 2001-02 and \$868.6 million in 2002-03 and Transfers to Other Funds at \$110.0 million in 2001-02 and \$85.0 million in 2002-03.

Financial Summary

**GENERAL FUND REVENUES**

(In Millions)

	Actual Revenue 1999-2000	Estimated Revenue 2000-2001	Projected Revenue Current Rates 2001-2002	Proposed Revenue Changes 2001-2002	Net Projected Revenue 2001-2002
<b><u>Taxes</u></b>					
Personal Income Tax	\$ 4,238.2	\$ 4,681.0	\$ 4,876.6	\$ -	\$ 4,876.6
Sales & Use Tax	3,096.8	3,191.0	3,327.3	(149.0)	3,178.3
Corporation Tax	587.8	580.0	532.7	(2.0)	530.7
Hospital Gross Receipts Tax	69.2	-	-	-	-
Public Service Tax	166.3	165.3	167.1	(1.5)	165.6
Inheritance & Estate Tax	228.1	220.0	210.0	-	210.0
Insurance Companies Tax	201.2	205.7	209.7	-	209.7
Cigarettes Tax	122.0	119.0	116.6	-	116.6
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	114.5	112.0	105.0	-	105.0
Oil Companies Tax	54.3	44.0 *	44.9	(8.0)	36.9
Alcoholic Beverages Tax	41.0	41.4	41.8	-	41.8
Admissions & Dues Tax	26.7	24.9	24.7	-	24.7
Miscellaneous Tax	40.2	40.1	39.5	-	39.5
Total Taxes	\$ 8,986.3	\$ 9,424.4	\$ 9,695.9	\$ (160.5)	\$ 9,535.4
Less Refunds of Tax	(713.4)	(793.1)	(831.9)	(14.5)	(846.4)
Total - Taxes Less Refunds	\$ 8,272.9	\$ 8,631.3	\$ 8,864.0	\$ (175.0)	\$ 8,689.0
<b><u>Other Revenue</u></b>					
Transfers-Special Revenue	\$ 259.8	\$ 260.0	\$ 265.2	\$ -	\$ 265.2
Indian Gaming Payments	319.0	335.0	351.8	-	351.8
Licenses, Permits, Fees	127.5	124.0	129.0	(2.5)	126.5
Sales of Commodities	32.9	18.6	35.7	(17.5)	18.2
Rents, Fines, Escheats	45.7	43.3	44.7	-	44.7
Investment Income	53.4	68.2	66.7	(4.0)	62.7
Miscellaneous	125.5	129.7	128.9	(1.0)	127.9
Total - Other Revenue	\$ 963.8	\$ 978.8	\$ 1,022.0	\$ (25.0)	\$ 997.0
<b><u>Other Sources</u></b>					
Federal Grants	\$ 2,078.9	\$ 2,250.1	\$ 2,265.8	\$ (105.4)	\$ 2,160.4
Transfer From Tobacco Settlement Fund	78.0	138.8	121.8	-	121.8
Transfers From (To) Other Funds	(180.0)	(84.9)	(135.0)	25.0	(110.0)
Total - Other Sources	\$ 1,976.9	\$ 2,304.0	\$ 2,252.6	\$ (80.4)	\$ 2,172.2
<b>Total - General Fund Revenues</b>	<b>\$11,213.6</b>	<b>\$11,914.1</b>	<b>\$12,138.6</b>	<b>\$ (280.4)</b>	<b>\$11,858.2</b>



Projected Revenue Current Rates <u>2002-2003</u>	Proposed Revenue Changes <u>2002-2003</u>	Net Projected Revenue <u>2002-2003</u>
\$ 5,110.3	\$ -	\$ 5,110.3
3,457.7	(154.0)	3,303.7
564.7	(2.0)	562.7
-	-	-
168.9	(1.5)	167.4
202.0	-	202.0
213.7	-	213.7
114.3	-	114.3
105.0	-	105.0
40.2	(8.0)	32.2
42.2	-	42.2
26.9	-	26.9
36.6	-	36.6
<u>\$10,082.5</u>	<u>\$ (165.5)</u>	<u>\$ 9,917.0</u>
(854.1)	(14.5)	(868.6)
<u>\$ 9,228.4</u>	<u>\$ (180.0)</u>	<u>\$ 9,048.4</u>
\$ 270.5	\$ -	\$ 270.5
369.4	-	369.4
127.0	(2.5)	124.5
36.2	(18.0)	18.2
45.3	-	45.3
65.2	(4.0)	61.2
137.2	(1.0)	136.2
<u>\$ 1,050.8</u>	<u>\$ (25.5)</u>	<u>\$ 1,025.3</u>
\$ 2,371.6	\$ (83.1)	\$ 2,288.5
123.1	-	123.1
(135.0)	50.0	(85.0)
<u>\$ 2,359.7</u>	<u>\$ (33.1)</u>	<u>\$ 2,326.6</u>
\$12,638.9	\$ (238.6)	\$12,400.3

**Explanation of Changes****Sales & Use Tax**

Eliminate the tax on hospital related services. Raise clothing exemption to \$125 and add an additional sales tax free week. Intercept an additional \$1.0 million from the Hotel Occupancy tax for tourism activities. Exempt parking at Bradley Field. All changes effective 7/1/01.

**Corporation Tax**

Increase by \$1 million the tax credit for Opportunity Certificates and increase by \$1 million the Housing Tax Credit Contribution Program. Both changes are effective for the 2001 income year.

**Public Service Tax**

Institute a 100% credit for cable industry costs related to operating the Connecticut Network.

**Oil Companies Tax**

Intercept funds for the Emergency Spill Response Fund. \* Note: Includes a \$4.0 million reduction in FY 2000-01.

**Refunds of Taxes**

Fund both the R&D tax credit exchange program and refunds of payments account through refunds of taxes.

**Licenses, Permits, & Fees**

Eliminate the Pre-trial Alcohol & Drug programs.

**Sales of Commodities & Services**

Eliminate double appropriation for Riverview Hospital.

**Investment Income**

Switch to a single annual payment to fund the state's contribution to the Teachers' Retirement System.

**Miscellaneous Revenue**

Waive indirect costs on reimbursements for services provided to Indian Tribes.

**Federal Grants**

Reflects the Governor's proposed changes.

**Transfers From (To) Other Funds**

Redeploy a portion of the Indian Gaming Payments to the Education Cost Sharing formula.

**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND**  
**SUMMARY OF 2001-2002 RECOMMENDATIONS**  
(In Millions)

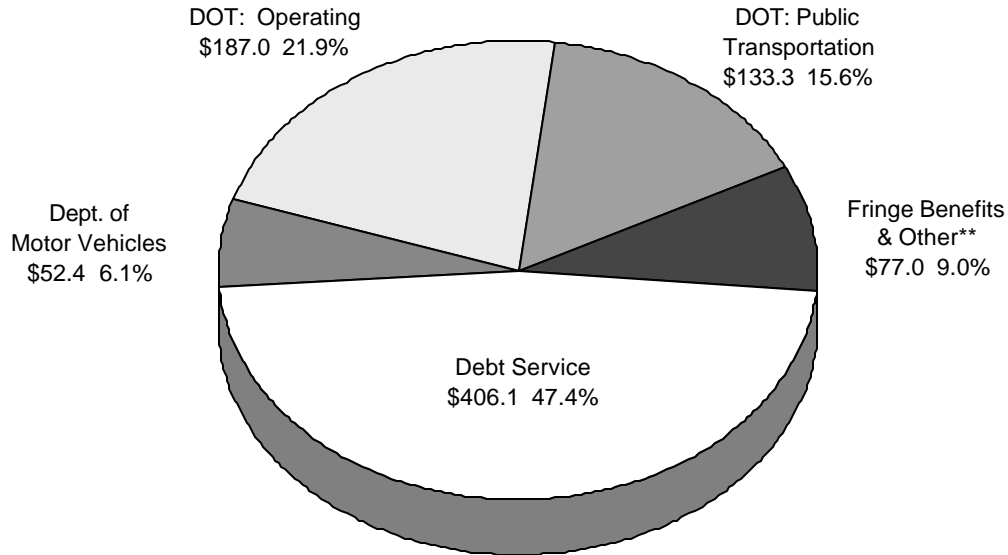
Unappropriated Surplus - 6/30/2001	\$	\$	113.5
<u>Projected 2001-2002 Revenues</u>			
Estimated 2001-2002 Revenue - Current Law		862.7	
Proposed Revenue Changes		<u>8.5</u>	
Revised 2001-2002 Revenue			871.2
Available Resources - 2001-2002			984.7
<u>Projected 2001-2002 Expenditures</u>			
Estimated Expenditures 2000-2001			824.5
Increase/Decrease			
DOT - Other Expenses		(3.4)	
DOT - Rail Operations		3.1	
DOT - Bus Operations		3.2	
Debt Service		7.4	
Refunds of Payments		(3.1)	
State Employees Retirement Contributions		5.4	
State Employees Health Service Cost		2.9	
All Other - Net		<u>0.8</u>	
Total Increases/(Decreases)			<u>16.3</u>
Total Projected Expenditures 2001-2002			840.8
Projected Balance - 6/30/2002		\$	<u><u>143.9</u></u>

**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND**  
**SUMMARY OF 2002-2003 RECOMMENDATIONS**  
(In Millions)

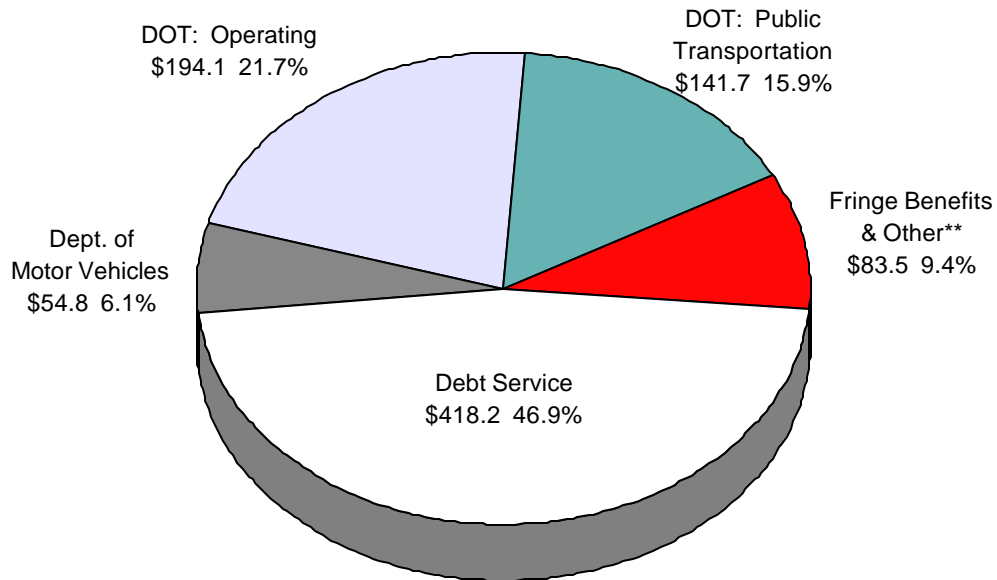
Unappropriated Surplus - 6/30/2002	\$	\$	143.9
<u>Projected 2002-2003 Revenues</u>			
Estimated 2002-2003 Revenue - Current Law		868.0	
Proposed Revenue Changes		<u>9.4</u>	
Revised 2002-2003 Revenue			877.4
Available Resources - 2002-2003			1,021.3
<u>Projected 2002-2003 Expenditures</u>			
Recommended Appropriation - 2001-2002			840.8
Increase/Decrease			
DMV - Personal Services		1.7	
DOT - Personal Services		6.6	
DOT - Rail Operations		3.8	
DOT - Bus Operations		4.7	
Debt Service		12.1	
State Employees Retirement Contributions		3.5	
State Employees Health Service Cost		2.1	
All Other - Net		<u>2.0</u>	
Total Increases/(Decreases)			36.5
Total Projected Expenditures 2002-2003			<u>877.3</u>
Projected Balance - 6/30/2003		\$	<u><u>144.0</u></u>

## SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS (In Millions)

### FISCAL YEAR 2001-02 - TOTAL \$840.8 MILLION\*



### FISCAL YEAR 2002-03 - TOTAL \$877.3 MILLION\*



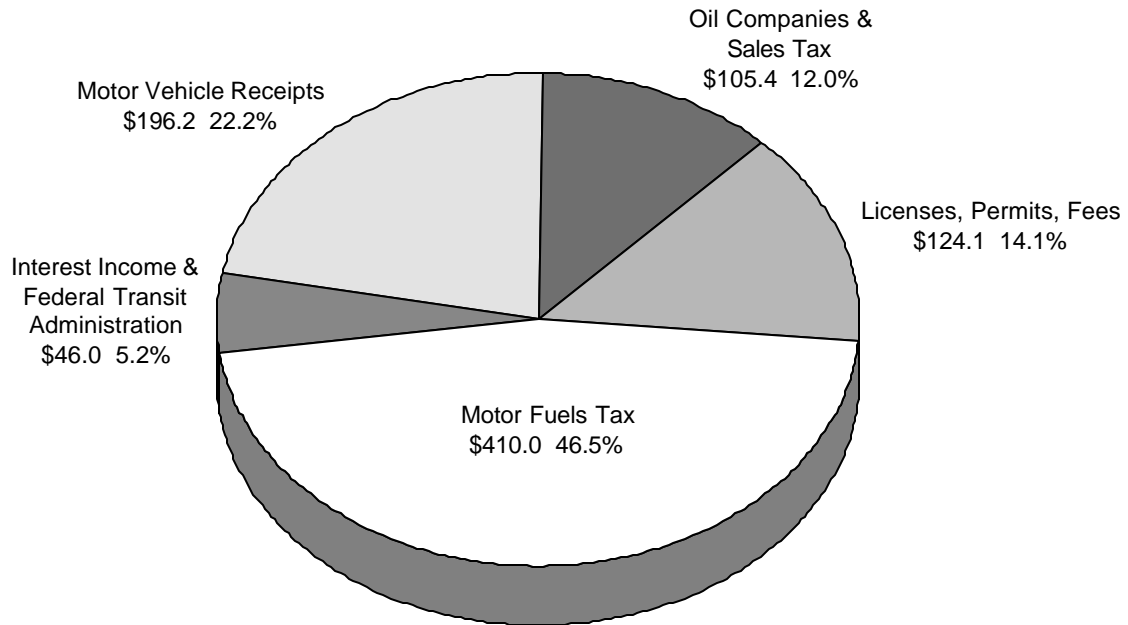
\* Net Special Transportation Fund appropriations are \$840.8 million in 2001-02 and \$877.3 million in 2002-03 after an estimated lapse of \$15.0 million each year. Individual pie pieces will total \$855.8 million in 2001-02 and \$892.3 million in 2002-03.

\*\* Fringe Benefits & Other includes: State employees fringe benefits (\$70.0 and \$76.2), State Insurance & Risk Management Board (\$2.3 and \$2.5), and other miscellaneous accounts (\$4.7 and \$4.8).

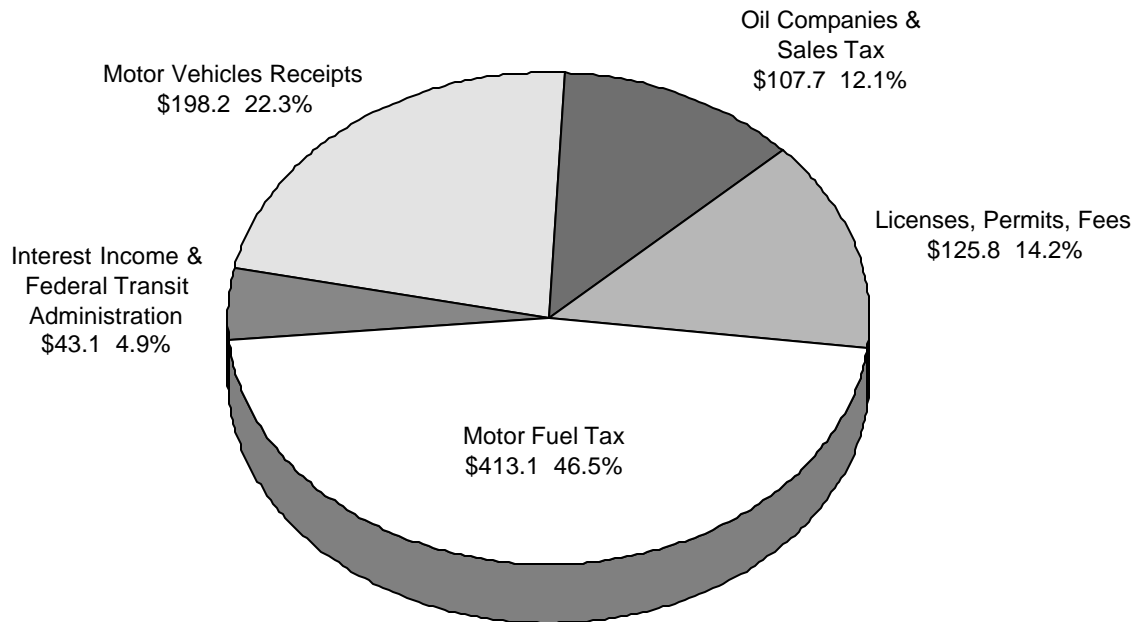
\*\*\* Debt Service includes: Special Tax Obligation Bonds (\$385.0 and \$400.8) and General Obligation Bonds (\$21.1 and \$17.4).

**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES**  
(In Millions)

**Fiscal Year 2001-02 - Total \$871.2 Million\***



**Fiscal Year 2002-03 - Total \$877.4 Million\***



\* Refunds of Taxes are estimated at \$7.5 million in 2001-02 and 2002-03 and Transfers to Other Funds are estimated at \$3.0 million in 2001-02 and 2002-03.

**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES**

(In Millions)

	Actual Revenue 1999-2000	Estimated Revenue 2000-2001	Projected Revenue At Current Rates 2001-2002	Proposed Revenue Changes 2001-2002	Net Projected Revenue 2001-2002
<b><u>Taxes</u></b>					
Motor Fuels Tax	\$ 506.4	\$ 407.0	\$ 410.0	\$ -	\$ 410.0
Oil Companies Tax	36.0	46.0	46.0	-	46.0
Sales Tax - DMV	10.0	58.4	59.4	-	59.4
Total Taxes	\$ 552.4	\$ 511.4	\$ 515.4	\$ -	\$ 515.4
Less Refunds of Taxes	(5.4)	(7.1)	(4.7)	(2.8)	(7.5)
Total - Taxes Less Refunds	\$ 547.0	\$ 504.3	\$ 510.7	\$ (2.8)	\$ 507.9
<b><u>Other Sources</u></b>					
Motor Vehicle Receipts	\$ 190.3	\$ 191.0	\$ 192.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 196.2
Licenses, Permits, Fees	112.6	115.0	116.1	8.0	124.1
Interest Income	37.7	37.5	43.0	-	43.0
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	3.0
Transfers From (To) Other Funds	(2.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	-	(3.0)
Release from Debt Service Reserve	16.8	-	-	-	-
Total - Other Sources	\$ 358.4	\$ 343.5	\$ 352.0	\$ 11.3	\$ 363.3
<b>Total - STF Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 905.4</b>	<b>\$ 847.8</b>	<b>\$ 862.7</b>	<b>\$ 8.5</b>	<b>\$ 871.2</b>

**Explanation of Changes****Refund of Taxes**

Fund the refunds of payments account through refunds of taxes.

**Motor Vehicle Receipts**

Institute a 6-year driver's license.

**Licenses, Permits, and Fees**

Increase Clean Air fees from \$4 to \$10 on all new and renewal registrations and establish an Exempt Emissions Sticker fee of \$50 on new vehicles.

# Financial Summary

Projected Revenue At Current Rates <u>2002-2003</u>	Proposed Revenue Changes <u>2002-2003</u>	Net Projected Revenue <u>2002-2003</u>
\$ 413.1	\$ -	\$ 413.1
46.0	-	46.0
<u>61.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61.7</u>
\$ 520.8	\$ -	\$ 520.8
<u>(4.7)</u>	<u>(2.8)</u>	<u>(7.5)</u>
\$ 516.1	\$ (2.8)	\$ 513.3
\$ 194.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 198.2
116.9	8.9	125.8
40.1	-	40.1
3.0	-	3.0
(3.0)	-	(3.0)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
\$ 351.9	\$ 12.2	\$ 364.1
\$ 868.0	\$ 9.4	\$ 877.4

# Financial Summary

## SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (In Millions of Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Actual &amp; Projected Revenues</b>							
Motor Fuels Tax, Motor Vehicle Receipts,							
Licenses, Permits & Fees	809.3	713.0	719.0	724.9	730.1	735.9	741.3
Sales Tax - DMV	10.0	58.4	59.4	61.7	64.0	66.5	69.1
Oil Companies Tax	36.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Interest Income	37.7	37.5	43.0	40.1	37.5	37.2	36.6
Transfers from / (to) Other Funds	(2.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Release from Debt Service Reserve Account	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	910.8	854.9	867.4	872.7	877.6	885.6	893.0
Refunds of Taxes	(5.4)	(7.1)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.8)	(4.8)
Total Net Revenues	905.4	847.8	862.7	868.0	872.9	880.8	888.2
<b>Projected Debt Service and Expenditures</b>							
Projected Debt Service on the Bonds	344.3	369.5	385.0	400.8	411.3	434.1	442.2
Projected Debt Service on Transportation							
Related General Obligation Bonds	31.4	29.2	21.1	17.4	13.8	4.5	4.5
DOT Budgeted Expenses	306.2	295.5	311.9	329.0	338.2	347.7	356.7
DMV Budgeted Expenses	49.1	50.2	55.3	58.2	59.8	61.5	63.1
Other Budget Expenses	43.9	69.9	80.8	87.5	90.4	93.5	96.7
Program Costs Paid from Current Operations	60.3	16.0	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.7	20.2
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	0.0	(5.8)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)
Total	835.2	824.5	857.4	896.5	917.6	946.0	968.4
Projected Excess (Deficiency)	70.2	23.3	5.3	(28.5)	(44.7)	(65.2)	(80.2)
Cumulative Projected Excess (Deficiency)	90.2	113.5	118.8	90.3	45.6	(19.6)	(99.8)
<b>Proposed Revenue Changes</b>							
MV License - 4 Yrs. to 6 Yrs.	-	-	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	-
Emission Late Fee	-	-	-	(3.0)	(3.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)
Refunds of Payments	-	-	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.1)
Clean Air Fee	-	-	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Emission Sticker Fee	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Total Revenue Changes	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.4	12.7	11.6	4.8
Total Revised Revenues	905.4	847.8	871.2	877.4	885.6	892.4	893.0
<b>Proposed Expenditure Changes</b>							
DMV Changes	-	-	(2.9)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(3.6)
DOT Changes	-	-	(9.9)	(11.8)	(12.1)	(12.6)	(12.8)
Refunds Of Payments	-	-	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.1)
Fringe Benefit Reductions	-	-	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Total Expenditure Changes	0.0	0.0	(16.6)	(19.2)	(19.6)	(20.3)	(20.8)
Total Revised Expenditures	835.2	824.5	840.8	877.3	898.0	925.7	947.6
Revised Projected Excess (Deficiency)	70.2	23.3	30.4	0.1	(12.4)	(33.3)	(54.6)
Revised Cumulative Excess (Deficiency)	90.2	113.5	143.9	144.0	131.6	98.3	43.7



Financial Summary

**PERMANENT FULL TIME POSITIONS - APPROPRIATED FUNDS**

	1999-2000 Authorized	2000-2001 Authorized	2001-2002 Recommended		2002-2003 Recommended	
			Total	Change	Total	Change
<b>General Fund</b>						
Legislative Management	333	333	351	18	353	2
Auditors of Public Accounts	102	109	109	0	111	2
Commission on the Status of Women	7	8	8	0	8	0
Commission on Children	5	7	8	1	8	0
Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission	4	5	6	1	6	0
African-American Affairs Commission	3	4	5	1	6	1
Governor's Office	36	36	36	0	36	0
Secretary of the State	49	49	49	0	49	0
Lieutenant Governor's Office	5	5	5	0	5	0
Elections Enforcement Commission	11	11	11	0	11	0
Ethics Commission	10	10	10	0	10	0
Freedom of Information Commission	15	15	16	1	16	0
Judicial Selection Commission	1	1	1	0	1	0
State Properties Review Board	6	6	6	0	6	0
State Treasurer *	53	53	53	0	53	0
State Comptroller	277	277	277	0	277	0
Department of Revenue Services	837	833	832	(1)	832	0
Division of Special Revenue	167	166	166	0	166	0
State Insurance and Risk Management Board	3	3	3	0	3	0
Office of Policy and Management	183	182	182	0	182	0
Department of Veterans' Affairs	376	375	356	(19)	356	0
Office of Workforce Competitiveness	0	5	5	0	5	0
Department of Administrative Services	315	312	312	0	312	0
Department of Information Technology	20	18	18	0	18	0
Department of Public Works	182	182	182	0	182	0
Attorney General *	328	328	328	0	328	0
Office of the Claims Commissioner	4	4	4	0	4	0
Division of Criminal Justice	511	526	526	0	526	0
Department of Public Safety	1,819	1,840	1,840	0	1,840	0
Police Officer Standards and Training Council	27	27	27	0	27	0
Board of Firearms Permit Examiners	1	1	1	0	1	0
Military Department	64	64	63	(1)	63	0
Commission on Fire Prevention and Control	23	23	23	0	23	0
Department of Consumer Protection	170	173	174	1	174	0
Department of Labor	150	146	146	0	146	0
Office of Victim Advocate	3	3	3	0	3	0
Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities	108	112	113	1	113	0
Office of Protection and Advocacy	37	37	39	2	39	0
Office of the Child Advocate	6	6	8	2	8	0
Department of Agriculture *	62	62	62	0	62	0
Department of Environmental Protection	522	531	462	(69)	462	0
Council on Environmental Quality	2	2	2	0	2	0
Connecticut Historical Commission	14	14	14	0	14	0
Department of Economic & Community Dvlp.	117	116	116	0	116	0
Agricultural Experiment Station	73	73	73	0	73	0
Department of Public Health	547	550	544	(6)	544	0
Office of Health Care Access	36	36	36	0	36	0
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	51	51	53	2	53	0
Department of Mental Retardation	4,601	4,581	4,581	0	4,561	(20)
Dept. of Mental Health and Addiction Services	3,588	3,582	3,572	(10)	3,578	6
Psychiatric Security Review Board	4	4	4	0	4	0
Department of Social Services	2,154	2,150	2,155	5	2,155	0
Department of Education	1,668	1,696	1,716	20	1,746	30
Board of Education and Services for the Blind	84	85	90	5	90	0
Comm. on Deaf and Hearing Impaired	11	11	13	2	13	0
State Library	95	98	90	(8)	90	0
Department of Higher Education	31	31	31	0	31	0
University of Connecticut	2,557	2,580	2,599	19	2,632	33
University of Connecticut Health Center	998	998	998	0	998	0

Financial Summary

	1999-2000 Authorized	2000-2001 Authorized	2001-2002 Recommended		2002-2003 Recommended	
			Total	Change	Total	Change
Charter Oak State College	21	24	24	0	24	0
Teachers' Retirement Board	30	29	30	1	30	0
Community - Technical Colleges	1,740	1,740	1,740	0	1,740	0
Connecticut State University	2,347	2,369	2,369	0	2,369	0
Department of Correction	6,902	6,901	6,940	39	6,940	0
Board of Parole	78	83	83	0	83	0
Department of Children and Families	3,441	3,398	3,403	5	3,403	0
County Sheriffs	39	39	8	(31)	8	0
Judicial Department	2,931	3,074	3,083	9	3,146	63
State Marshal Commission	0	0	2	2	2	0
Public Defender Services Commission	335	360	362	2	362	0
Judicial Review Council	1	1	1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL - General Fund</b>	<b>41,331</b>	<b>41,564</b>	<b>41,558</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>41,675</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Special Transportation Fund</b>						
State Treasurer *	1	1	1	0	1	0
Attorney General *	11	11	11	0	11	0
Department of Motor Vehicles	697	690	695	5	695	0
Department of Transportation	3,640	3,637	3,629	(8)	3,629	0
<b>Total - Special Transportation Fund</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Banking Fund</b>						
Department of Banking	145	143	143	0	143	0
<b>Insurance Fund</b>						
Department of Insurance	179	178	178	0	178	0
<b>Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund</b>						
Attorney General *	5	5	5	0	5	0
Office of Consumer Counsel	19	19	19	0	19	0
Department of Public Utility Control	160	159	159	0	159	0
<b>Total - Cons. Cnsl. &amp; Pub. Util. Control Fd.</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Workers' Compensation Fund</b>						
Workers' Compensation Commission	160	160	160	0	160	0
<b>Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund</b>						
Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	19	19	17	(2)	17	0
<b>Regional Market Operation Fund</b>						
Department of Agriculture *	9	9	9	0	9	0
<b>Total - Appropriated Funds</b>	<b>46,376</b>	<b>46,595</b>	<b>46,584</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>46,701</b>	<b>117</b>

\* Indicates positions funded from two or more appropriated funds

Note: For the higher education constituent units, authority regarding establishing and filling positions rests with the agency. The authorized count represents the estimated number of positions that can be filled.

**ESTIMATED COSTS OF MAJOR FRINGE BENEFITS BY AGENCY\***

	<b>Estimated 2001-2002</b>	<b>Estimated 2002-2003</b>
Legislative Management	8,932,569	9,869,957
Auditors of Public Accounts	2,252,373	2,460,116
Commission on the Status of Women	125,112	138,917
Commission on Children	135,500	148,993
Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission	87,058	98,596
African-American Affairs Commission	73,973	90,480
Governor's Office	613,976	642,721
Secretary of the State	726,096	797,904
Lieutenant Governor's Office	67,308	74,662
Elections Enforcement Commission	200,876	217,138
Ethics Commission	199,092	211,405
Freedom of Information Commission	315,342	339,762
Judicial Selection Commission	23,026	25,057
State Properties Review Board	93,920	101,683
State Treasurer	952,763	1,023,235
State Comptroller	4,304,857	4,641,121
Department of Revenue Services	13,842,693	14,755,457
Division of Special Revenue	2,064,102	2,218,780
State Insurance and Risk Management Board	57,329	61,072
Office of Policy and Management	3,817,584	4,111,747
Department of Veterans' Affairs	6,065,877	6,497,065
Office of Workforce Competitiveness	134,563	142,262
Department of Administrative Services	5,126,205	5,518,014
Department of Information Technology	436,317	462,706
Department of Public Works	1,649,101	1,778,841
Attorney General	6,938,578	7,435,643
Office of the Claims Commissioner	64,925	69,760
Division of Criminal Justice	9,725,575	10,371,328
Department of Public Safety	28,846,678	31,057,545
Police Officer Standards and Training Council	455,476	488,781
Board of Firearms Permit Examiners	17,011	18,300
Department of Motor Vehicles	11,017,906	11,794,042
Military Department	1,157,115	1,241,892
Commission on Fire Prevention and Control	412,807	445,761
Department of Banking	2,318,573	2,536,498
Department of Insurance	3,258,150	3,488,884
Office of Consumer Counsel	367,282	390,079
Department of Public Utility Control	2,913,076	3,124,076
Department of Consumer Protection	2,761,107	2,950,281
Department of Labor	2,600,217	2,776,263
Office of Victim Advocate	53,360	57,264
Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities	1,810,847	1,922,351
Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities	648,866	690,161
Office of the Child Advocate	153,608	165,192
Workers' Compensation Commission	2,547,367	2,757,079
Department of Agriculture	1,186,176	1,297,498
Department of Environmental Protection	8,915,743	9,534,110
Council on Environmental Quality	33,547	36,217
Connecticut Historical Commission	290,883	312,632
Department of Economic and Community Development	1,902,952	2,046,453
Agricultural Experiment Station	1,434,437	1,549,259

**ESTIMATED COSTS OF MAJOR FRINGE BENEFITS BY AGENCY\***

	<b>Estimated 2001-2002</b>	<b>Estimated 2002-2003</b>
Department of Public Health	8,012,308	8,590,465
Office of Health Care Access	705,700	759,627
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	958,075	1,027,406
Department of Mental Retardation	74,912,363	79,347,578
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	41,258,584	44,897,459
Psychiatric Security Review Board	68,003	73,544
Department of Transportation	33,990,090	36,727,333
Department of Social Services	30,896,863	32,905,234
Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	218,097	230,967
Department of Education	29,530,629	32,189,265
Board of Education and Services for the Blind	1,396,155	1,487,914
Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	194,833	208,135
State Library	1,687,946	1,797,258
Department of Higher Education	613,141	663,420
University of Connecticut	48,333,731	52,287,829
University of Connecticut Health Center	19,755,577	20,278,135
Charter Oak State College	350,338	384,043
Teachers' Retirement Board	436,513	469,324
Community - Technical Colleges	32,131,794	35,094,479
Connecticut State University	34,844,855	37,652,669
Department of Correction	91,315,326	98,443,899
Board of Parole	1,328,718	1,433,567
Department of Children and Families	54,810,427	59,138,455
County Sheriffs	2	2
Judicial Department	54,673,780	59,515,104
Public Defender Services Commission	7,036,868	7,539,176
Judicial Review Council	32,478	34,057

\*Note: Estimates assume average costs of Social Security, Health Insurance, the normal cost of State Employees Retirement, and Alternate Retirement Program pension contributions as an estimated percentage of Recommended appropriations for Personal Services. For the higher education constituent units, figures are based on the amounts appropriated for Operating Expenses.

# Financial Summary

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS\*

By Character and Fund In Thousands

	2001-2002 Recommended			2002-2003 Recommended	
	Estimated 2000-2001	Current Services	Total	Current Services	Total
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 1,766,610	\$ 1,918,077	\$ 1,916,061	\$ 2,023,888	\$ 2,009,266
Other Expenses	1,213,658	1,344,004	1,338,268	1,435,298	1,418,606
Capital Outlay	4,454	27,189	5,448	21,414	4,110
Other Current Expenses	1,113,065	1,295,885	1,180,759	1,371,443	1,250,263
Pmts to Other Than Local Governments	5,345,981	5,733,451	5,446,436	6,053,512	5,670,101
Pmts to Local Governments	1,996,237	2,063,967	2,078,230	2,127,553	2,157,110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 11,440,005</b>	<b>\$ 12,382,573</b>	<b>\$ 11,965,202</b>	<b>\$ 13,033,108</b>	<b>\$ 12,509,458</b>
Miscellaneous Adjustments	-13,085				
Legislative Unallocated Lapses	-1,700	-6,093	-6,093	-5,178	-5,178
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	-8,120	-75,000	-75,000	-78,000	-78,000
General Personal Services Reduction		-13,500	-13,500	-13,500	-13,500
General Other Expenses Reductions		-11,000	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000
Statewide Hiring Freeze					
Energy Costs			-1,650		-1,650
<b>NET-General Fund</b>	<b>\$ 11,417,100</b>	<b>\$ 12,276,980</b>	<b>\$ 11,857,959</b>	<b>\$ 12,925,430</b>	<b>\$ 12,400,130</b>
<b>SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 155,603	\$ 166,256	\$ 162,526	\$ 175,606	\$ 170,839
Other Expenses	114,297	124,250	116,543	132,401	123,623
Capital Outlay	6,472	8,886	6,678	8,991	6,674
Other Current Expenses	155,730	166,893	163,880	176,254	172,965
Pmts to Other Than Local Governments	398,728	406,139	406,139	418,206	418,206
Pmts to Local Governments					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 830,831</b>	<b>\$ 872,423</b>	<b>\$ 855,766</b>	<b>\$ 911,457</b>	<b>\$ 892,308</b>
Miscellaneous Adjustments	1,500				
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	-7,800	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000
<b>NET-Special Transportation Fund</b>	<b>\$ 824,531</b>	<b>\$ 857,423</b>	<b>\$ 840,766</b>	<b>\$ 896,457</b>	<b>\$ 877,308</b>
<b>MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT &amp; MOHEGAN FUND</b>					
Pmts to Local Governments	\$ 129,900	\$ 135,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 135,000	\$ 85,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 129,900</b>	<b>\$ 135,000</b>	<b>\$ 110,000</b>	<b>\$ 135,000</b>	<b>\$ 85,000</b>
<b>SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 838	\$ 889	\$ 801	\$ 925	\$ 827
Other Expenses	440	473	439	490	452
Capital Outlay	9	15	15	8	8
Other Current Expenses	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,930	1,930
Pmts to Other Than Local Governments	252	248	248	248	248
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,388</b>	<b>\$ 3,524</b>	<b>\$ 3,403</b>	<b>\$ 3,600</b>	<b>\$ 3,464</b>
<b>REGIONAL MARKET OPERATION FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 366	\$ 395	\$ 394	\$ 415	\$ 414
Other Expenses	278	336	305	344	313
Capital Outlay	2	16	16	30	30
Pmts to Other Than Local Governments	172	170	170	144	144
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 817</b>	<b>\$ 918</b>	<b>\$ 886</b>	<b>\$ 933</b>	<b>\$ 901</b>
<b>BANKING FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 8,329	\$ 8,819	\$ 8,518	\$ 9,248	\$ 9,078
Other Expenses	2,391	2,577	2,390	2,641	2,390
Capital Outlay	374	182	148	134	134
Other Current Expenses	3,423	3,996	3,914	4,172	4,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 14,517</b>	<b>\$ 15,573</b>	<b>\$ 14,970</b>	<b>\$ 16,195</b>	<b>\$ 15,775</b>
<b>INSURANCE FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 11,520	\$ 12,257	\$ 11,970	\$ 12,828	\$ 12,487
Other Expenses	2,631	3,984	3,847	3,414	3,257
Capital Outlay	268	197	197	197	197
Other Current Expenses	4,727	5,533	5,474	5,767	5,724
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 19,145</b>	<b>\$ 21,970</b>	<b>\$ 21,488</b>	<b>\$ 22,207</b>	<b>\$ 21,666</b>
<b>CONSUMER COUNSEL/PUBLIC UTILITY FUND</b>					
Personal Services	\$ 11,582	\$ 12,338	\$ 12,051	\$ 13,018	\$ 12,578
Other Expenses	2,777	2,981	2,790	3,050	2,790

\*NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding. Value of zero (\$0) denotes amounts less than \$500.

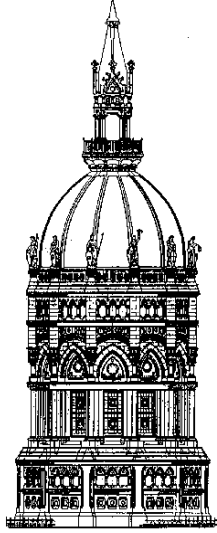
# SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, REQUESTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS\*

By Character and Fund In Thousands

	Estimated 2000-2001	2001-2002 Recommended Current Services	Total	2002-2003 Recommended Current Services	Total
Capital Outlay	205	209	200	208	206
Other Current Expenses	4,980	5,430	5,389	5,711	5,670
TOTAL	\$ 19,543	\$ 20,957	\$ 20,430	\$ 21,986	\$ 21,243
WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND					
Personal Services	\$ 8,751	\$ 9,573	\$ 9,358	\$ 10,138	\$ 9,868
Other Expenses	3,511	3,794	3,546	3,891	3,554
Capital Outlay	70	125	125	366	366
Other Current Expenses	10,074	11,109	5,486	11,471	5,701
TOTAL	\$ 22,405	\$ 24,602	\$ 18,515	\$ 25,866	\$ 19,489
CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION FUND					
Other Current Expenses	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,500
TOTAL	\$ 1,900	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,500
DMV Insurance Enforcement Fund					
Emissions Enterprise Fund	26,505	27,159	27,159	20,935	5,333
Unclaimed Property Fund	2,998	3,101	3,101	3,237	3,237
Connecticut Siting Council	1,069	1,167	1,167	1,249	1,249
UConn Research Foundation	44,000	46,000	46,000	48,000	48,000
Special Funds	177	183	183	196	196
Second Injury Fund	10,972	11,181	11,181	10,458	10,458
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	166,396	95,816	110,116	94,068	108,368
Bond Funds	481,180	41,172	42,517	41,819	42,427
Technical Services	68,241	69,743	69,743	71,416	71,416
General Services	30,430	30,430	30,430	30,430	30,430
Employment Sec. Admn. Fund	91,422	77,399	77,399	80,370	80,370
Federal Contributions	915,951	875,560	875,560	864,165	863,912
Vocational Education Extension	2,525	2,525	2,525	2,525	2,525
Higher Ed Operation Funds	765,057	810,668	836,104	860,789	891,378
UConn Health Research Foundation	62,178	68,365	68,365	68,365	68,365
Investment Trust Fund	50,248	51,466	51,466	52,791	52,791
UConn Health Clinical Pgms	126,375	131,500	131,500	131,500	131,500
Private Contributions	185,958	118,178	118,220	116,261	116,302
TOTAL STATE	15,514,134	\$ 15,941,100	\$ 15,514,897	\$ 16,670,916	\$ 16,099,060

Note: Net 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 expenditures have been adjusted for expenditures on appropriations carried forward from prior years and for additional lapses and expenditures in agency appropriations estimated after January 20, 2001. Further, the recommended amounts may exceed requested amounts in total or by agency since funds have been included to reflect additional requirements relating to deficiencies in 2000-2001 as well as expenditure options not requested as part of the regular current services budget submissions.

\*NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding. Value of zero (\$0) denotes amounts less than \$500.



# SECTION B

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## BUDGET SUMMARY



# OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of Legislative Management provides administrative and operational support for the Connecticut General Assembly. The Office of Legislative Management ensures the daily functioning of the Legislature for the benefit of the legislators, their staff, and the general public. Oversight and coordination of these functions and services are the responsibility of the Joint Committee on Legislative Management, a twenty-six member body comprised of the top legislative leaders from each political party in the Senate and House of Representatives. These functions and services include:

- Management of the General Assembly budget.

- Maintenance, supervision, and security of the State Capitol Building, the Legislative Office Building and their respective grounds and parking facilities.
- Supervision and coordination over all aspects of personnel administration for both permanent and temporary employees of the General Assembly.
- Preparation of bills, amendments, bill analyses, fiscal notes, journals, calendars, bulletins and other documents and support information attendant to the legislative process.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Within Current Services

- Increase Staff to Enhance Services  
*Add eighteen positions in FY 2002 plus an additional two positions in FY 2003.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
735,797	833,132

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$600,000 for Redistricting from the FY 2001 Surplus

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	333	18	351	2	353

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	31,358,773	32,816,198	32,816,198	35,325,543	35,325,543
Other Expenses	14,897,124	15,562,729	15,562,729	16,382,494	16,382,494

#### Capital Outlay

Equipment	980,358	1,472,250	1,472,250	1,076,000	1,076,000
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#### Other Current Expenses

House LED Display	0	450,000	450,000	0	0
Interim Committee Staffing	470,000	600,000	600,000	510,000	510,000
Interim Salary/Caucus Offices	400,000	530,000	530,000	435,000	435,000
Industrial Renewal Plan	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Institute for Municipal Studies	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Redistricting	0	600,000	600,000	0	0
Asset Management	0	785,000	785,000	825,000	825,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	1,175,000	3,270,000	3,270,000	2,075,000	2,075,000

#### Pmts to Other than Local Govts

Interstate Conference Fund	247,840	256,000	256,000	265,350	265,350
TOTAL - General Fund	48,659,095	53,377,177	53,377,177	55,124,387	55,124,387





# AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Office of the Auditors of Public Accounts is a legislative agency of the State of Connecticut. Its primary mission is to audit the books and accounts of each agency of the state, all institutions supported by the state, and all public and quasi-public bodies created by the legislature and not subject to the Municipal Auditing Act. Each audit performed includes an examination and verification of accounting records and documents, a determination of the agency's compliance with applicable state and federal statutory and budgetary requirements, verification of the collection and proper handling of state revenue, and examination of expenditures charged to state appropriations and federal grants.
- The two Auditors may not be of the same political party and are appointed by the State Legislature to assure the independence and impartiality required for effective auditing. To ensure independence, appropriations to the Auditors of Public Accounts are excluded from executive restriction. The 91 professional staff includes many that have completed their experience requirement for the CPA certificate through service in the office.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Within Current Services

- Fund 2 Positions to Support Auditing of State Agencies

2001-2002	2002-2003
	77,801

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	109	0	109	2	111

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	7,949,439	8,274,698	8,274,698	8,804,998	8,804,998
Other Expenses	498,719	703,582	703,582	610,409	610,409
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	117,000	133,504	133,504	134,504	134,504
TOTAL - General Fund	8,565,158	9,111,784	9,111,784	9,549,911	9,549,911



# COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Permanent Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) was established by the General Assembly in 1973. The Commission's statutory mandates are to study and inform leaders of the nature and scope of sex discrimination in Connecticut, to serve as a liaison between government and private interest groups, to promote consideration of women for positions in government, and to work with state agencies in monitoring and assessing programs and policies that affect the status of women.
- The PCSW provides research and analysis to the Connecticut General Assembly and other state leaders regarding sex discrimination in employment, education and credit; health, safety and criminal justice issues; family law and child support enforcement; civil rights enforcement; and other issues that affect the status of women.
- The Commission takes complaints from individuals who believe they have been discriminated against on the basis of sex. The PCSW is not an enforcement agency, but is directed by statute to assist individuals who wish to file formal complaints with the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities.
- The PCSW provides the public with speakers, educational booklets, fact sheets, trainers, and a website to fulfill its mandate to inform the public about discrimination and the status of women.
- The PCSW maintains a "talent bank" of women seeking consideration for appointment to state boards, commissions, task forces, and other leadership positions within state government.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Permanent Commission on the Status of Women continued to convene the Connecticut Women's Agenda, the Connecticut Women's Health Campaign, the Women's Economic Development Initiative, and six Congressional District Advisory Committees in order to both receive and provide information and serve as a liaison between state government and the public.
- Through a contract with the CT Department of Labor, the PCSW offered an eight-week training program for women seeking to enter apprenticeships in the skilled trades. With the assistance of CT DOL, the CT Department of Transportation, the Women's Bureau of the US DOL, and other public and private sponsors, the commission hosted the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Women in the Trades and Nontraditional Occupations Conference.
- The U.S. Small Business Administration awarded the PCSW a "Vision 2000 Award" for its Women's Economic Development Initiative.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Permanent Commission on the Status of Women will use the results of the *Women's Voices 2000* state and national survey to educate policy makers and the public about the issues and proposals of most concern to women in our state.
- The Commission will expand its efforts to improve access to health care for women and girls through research and collaboration with health care experts.
- The PCSW will enhance its website to make it a more comprehensive and accessible tool for public information about women's issues in Connecticut.
- The PCSW will continue to promote legislation and policies that reduce the wage gap for women and enhance economic self-sufficiency throughout the life cycle.

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	8	0	8	0	8
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	431,600	459,634	459,634	497,198	497,198
Other Expenses	106,800	154,000	154,000	159,960	159,960
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,625	2,625
TOTAL - General Fund	540,900	616,134	616,134	659,783	659,783



# COMMISSION ON CHILDREN

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Commission on Children is a legislative agency established to:

- Study the status of children and children's programs in order to identify programs, policies and legislation that will improve the development of children and strengthen the capabilities of families to provide for children's basic needs.
- Inform individuals and leaders of business, labor, education, state and local government, the media and the General Assembly of findings and recommendations.
- Perform services to facilitate adoption of the recommendations.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Created a Fatherhood Initiative with the Department of Social Services to increase substantive father involvement in care giving and financial responsibility for children.
- Received a National Crime Prevention Council grant to promote violence prevention policies and programs on the community level.
- Won a grant from the Disney Foundation to guide an after school initiative to assess cross-sector policy directions and coordinating measures for safe, learning environments for children.
- Co-chaired the Primary Prevention Committee of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health, preparing key recommendations to diminish mental health concerns for children.
- Facilitated a federal match of the Early Reading success initiative to enable optimal teacher training for young children who are not reading at grade level and to develop a pilot model training school for teachers in both Connecticut and Rhode Island in early reading success with Haskins Laboratories of New Haven.
- Published the annual Social Health Index of Connecticut, a primer for parents on children's health entitled Healthy Expectations, and a workbook for parents on parent engagement.
- Created a forum and training opportunity for teachers and parents on bullying in schools and neighborhoods and methods to diminish child aggression.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Through federal and national grants, will guide a statewide effort in primary prevention policies and safe practices to diminish youth violence.
- Will guide a statewide parent engagement and leadership initiative to help parents substantively connect to their children's health, safety and learning and will report on methods to evaluate quality parent engagement in schools and towns for policy makers.
- Will assess the last decade's policy gains and outcomes for children, ages birth through eight, and will recommend policy directions for the next five years to maintain gains and address gaps.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Within Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Fund an Additional Full-time Position	45,212	47,858

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	7	1	8	0	8
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	434,768	497,797	497,797	533,259	533,259
Other Expenses	86,390	131,950	131,950	136,575	136,575
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,625	2,625
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Social Health Index	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL - General Fund	563,658	677,247	677,247	717,459	717,459



# LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission was created in 1994 by an act of the Connecticut Legislature. Under C.G.S. Sec. 1-120, this 13 member bipartisan commission and staff work to ensure proper representation and recognition of the Latino and Puerto Rican communities. The Commission is charged to:

- Review and comment on any proposed state legislation and regulations that would affect the Latino and Puerto Rican populations in the state.
- Advise and provide information to the Governor on the state's policies concerning the Latino and Puerto Rican communities.
- Advise the Governor concerning the coordination and administration of state programs serving the Latino and Puerto Rican populations.
- Maintain a liaison between the Latino and Puerto Rican communities and governmental entities.
- Encourage Latino and Puerto Rican representation at all levels of state government, including state boards and commissions.
- Secure appropriate recognition of the accomplishments and contributions of the Latino and Puerto Rican populations of the state.
- Prepare and submit to the Governor an annual report concerning its activities with any appropriate recommendations concerning the Latino and Puerto Rican populations of the state.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### *Within Current Services*

- Fund an Additional Full-time Position

<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
34,362	36,373

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### *Personnel Summary*

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	5	1	6	0	6

### *Financial Summary*

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	300,172	319,831	319,831	352,883	352,883
Other Expenses	78,180	95,050	95,050	97,735	97,735
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250
TOTAL - General Fund	383,602	420,131	420,131	455,868	455,868



# AFRICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The African-American Affairs Commission was created in 1997 by an act of the Connecticut Legislature. Under Sec. 2-121 of the Connecticut General Statutes, a (13) thirteen member Commission, a staff and volunteers work to ensure adequate representation and recognition of the African-American population in the state. The Commission is charged to:

- Review and comment on any proposed state legislation and regulations that would affect the African-American population in the state.
- Advise and provide information to the Governor on the state's policies concerning the African-American communities.
- Advise the Governor concerning the coordination and administration of state programs serving the African-American population.
- Maintain a liaison between the African-American communities and governmental entities.
- Encourage African-American representation at all levels of state government, including state boards and commissions.
- Secure appropriate recognition of the accomplishments and contributions of the African-American population of the state.
- Prepare and submit to the Governor an annual report concerning its activities with any appropriate recommendations concerning the African-American population of the state.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Within Current Services

- Fund 2 Additional Full-time Positions

*Funding provided for a Legislative Analyst to start in FY 2002 and an Office Assistant added in FY2003.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
26,259	63,169

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	4	1	5	1	6

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	240,861	271,760	271,760	323,837	323,837
Other Expenses	77,800	91,050	91,050	92,800	92,800
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	10,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
TOTAL - General Fund	328,661	365,310	365,310	419,137	419,137



# GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Governor is an elected constitutional officer who is responsible for:

- The executive direction and supervision of the general administration of the state.
- The appointment of commissioners of departments, members of boards and commissions, trustees and other officials.

- The presentation of the budget recommendations to the General Assembly.
- The approval or veto of legislation by the General Assembly.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

Since taking office, the Governor has:

- Managed the state to seven consecutive budget surpluses.
- Fully funded the Budget Reserve Fund.
- Implemented two tax rebate programs in the State.
- Proposed and signed into law significant tax reductions.
- Significantly reduced the rate of growth in government spending.
- Instituted welfare reform.
- Developed the Husky Program to provide comprehensive health services to children.
- Instituted the Education First plan to provide access to a world class education for every child in Connecticut.
- Overhauled the policies and procedures of the child welfare system.

- Targeted investments in the economic development of the state's urban areas.
- Established a comprehensive land acquisition program to preserve open space.
- Toughened sentencing.
- Improved the educational infrastructure.
- Converted financing of school construction to a more cost-effective method.
- Developed industry cluster program to enhance competitiveness.
- Slashed the gas tax while maintaining the integrity of the Special Transportation Fund.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Make Additional Personal Services Reductions to Effect Economies

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-22,086	-22,529
	-16,700	-12,900
	-10,558	-17,760
	-306,756	-449,652

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	36	0	36	0	36
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	13	-8	5	0	5

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	2,270,059	2,584,448	2,255,606	2,772,541	2,300,360
Other Expenses	293,292	300,037	289,479	307,239	289,479
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	16,800	100	13,000	100
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Expenses of the Governor-Elect	0	0	0	25,000	0
Expenses of Former Governor	0	0	0	10,000	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	0	0	0	35,000	0
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
New England Governors' Conference	120,200	134,154	134,154	140,862	140,862
National Governors' Association	92,900	97,545	97,545	102,422	102,422
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	213,100	231,699	231,699	243,284	243,284
TOTAL - General Fund	2,776,551	3,132,984	2,776,884	3,371,064	2,833,223



# SECRETARY OF THE STATE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Secretary of the State educates and informs the public of services, programs and responsibilities of the office, and advocates issues, policies and programs, which promote a healthy democracy and an active, engaged citizenry, with emphasis on encouraging young people to participate in civic life. The office serves the public through five divisions:

- Commercial Recording maintains and makes information available to the public regarding corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, statutory trusts, limited liability partnerships, Uniform Commercial Code and trademarks by reviewing, recording, copying, computerizing, and certifying documents for and of public record.
- Election Services administers interprets and implements all state and federal laws pertaining to all aspects of elections, primaries, nominating procedures, campaign finance and the acquisition and exercise of voting rights.
- Management & Support Services supports the office in areas of human resources, affirmative action, fiscal administration, business, revenue collection, purchasing, and other support services. The division also distributes and is a sales agent for the

Connecticut State Register and Manual and other agency publications. A new department of Information Technology has been created within the agency. Its goals are to provide service and support for all applications, projects, local and wide area networks, and E-government initiatives.

- Records and Legislative Services is the official keeper of all acts, orders, grants, and resolutions of the General Assembly, publishes the State Register and Manual, receives and maintains legislation, regulations and other executive branch records as required by statute, administers Connecticut's notary public program and provides records management services to the office.
- The State Board of Accountancy licenses and regulates public accountants. The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and is responsible to ensure that the highest standards of integrity and professionalism are maintained by Connecticut's Certified Public Accountants and licensed public accountants.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Implementation of Internet access to the Commercial Recording Division's business records and UCC filings.
- All Commercial Recording filings are being processed within 24 hours of receipt and the Public Service Area counter hours have been extended for the benefit of the business community.
- Commercial Recording and notary public forms are available to download from our website.
- Connecticut State Register & Manual, "The Blue Book", is now available on the Internet, with "links" to other related websites.
- Collaborated with major daily newspapers in Connecticut by placing voter registration cards inside the newspaper to encourage voter registration.
- Convert all databases and applications to standardized Microsoft Office application software for Y2K compliance and office program continuity.
- Succeeded in making available to the public primary election results on the Secretary of the State Website upon receiving the information that evening.
- Completed design phase of the Campaign Finance Information System. This system allows campaign, political or town committees to register and report their financial transactions electronically via the Internet as well allowing the public to review both electronically files registration and financial data.
- Implement internet access to other Election information, including absentee ballots, election calendar, major party rules, and voter registration information.
- Continue the rollout of the automated voter registration program to all 169 municipalities. Currently 138 towns are on the system moving to Web based system.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue promoting voter registration and voter participation and outreach to youth through programs such as Student Citizenship Awards, Citizenship Essay Contest, Citizenship Poster Contest, Capitol Forum, First Vote Connecticut and internship programs. Other programs include Community Conversations on Race, Youth Democracy Reports and Conference, taking an active role at naturalization ceremonies to register new citizens to vote.
- Continue to expand e-mail access and additional information available on the Secretary of the State's web page.
- Implement EGovernment initiatives, including web publishing of forms, documents, and application integration to consumer interaction through web integration.
- Continue ongoing effort to enhance public access to older records filed in the office, including bank documents, and Uniform Commercial Code records.
- Continue efforts to move from a manual voting machine system to advanced technology systems.
- Proceed to encourage PAC's, town committees and candidate committees to utilize the Campaign Finance System and input campaign filing report data for the 2000 campaign cycle.
- Implement the Connecticut Finance Information System, a new and secure means of electronically filing campaign finance reports via the Internet.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### Within Current Services

- Annualize Centralized Voter Registration System  
*Reflects the increased number of towns using the system.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-46,449	-85,223
-99,000	-94,500
-33,092	-80,308

429,738	429,738
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## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	49	0	49	0	49
Private Contributions	58	0	58	0	58
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	1	2	3	-1	2
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	2,504,799	2,713,960	2,667,511	2,941,000	2,855,777
Other Expenses	1,438,769	1,967,314	1,934,222	2,037,304	1,956,996
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	100,000	1,000	95,500	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	3,943,668	4,781,274	4,602,733	5,073,804	4,813,773
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	5,513,647	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	9,457,315	9,281,274	9,102,733	9,573,804	9,313,773





# LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Lieutenant Governor is an elected constitutional officer who is charged with:

- Succeeding the Governor in the event the latter's office becomes vacant during his term.

- Operating the state government during the Governor's absence from the state.
- Providing overall assistance to the Governor.
- Presiding over the state Senate and casting the tie-breaking vote when the Senate is equally divided.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

Since taking office, the Lieutenant Governor has:

- Convened and chaired the Commission on State Mandate Reform, many of whose recommendations have since been passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor.
- Chaired the Commission on Hospital Taxes and Uncompensated Care and was instrumental in getting the hospital gross receipts tax eliminated.
- Chairs the Connecticut Progress Council.
- Chairs the State of Connecticut/American Red Cross Disaster Cabinet.
- Chaired the Hartford Economic Development Advisory Group, which identified a rejuvenated civic center, a highly developed waterfront, a downtown higher education center, a convention center and sports megaplex, demolition or redevelopment of vacant buildings and the creation of downtown housing units and an increase in the number of well located and inexpensive parking spaces as the six pillars of progress for economic development in Hartford.

- Serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater Hartford Downtown Council.
- Serves as a member of the Governor's Law Enforcement Council.
- Spearheaded the effort to provide funding for the new Farm Enhancement Program which will be used to increase farm production, diversify farm productivity and keep agriculture viable.
- Coordinated the statewide campaign to raise private funds for the Women in Military Services to America Memorial.
- Established a new award program called "Connecticut Treasures" that recognizes the volunteer efforts of individuals and groups.
- Developed a comprehensive plan to ensure that Connecticut's schools and libraries are prepared to meet the computer and technology needs of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- Spearheads the state's efforts on breast cancer awareness, education and prevention.
- Led the bipartisan effort to enact legislation that awards high school diplomas to veterans of World War II who left school early to serve in the military.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Make Additional Personal Services Reductions to Effect Economies

	2001-2002	2002-2003
Reduce Agency Personal Services	-2,449	-2,646
Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-4,900	-4,900
Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,252	-2,588
Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-2,720	-2,720
Make Additional Personal Services Reductions to Effect Economies	-41,837	-54,510
<b>Within Current Services</b>		
Reduce funding for Summer Workers	-30,000	-32,000

### Within Current Services

- Reduce funding for Summer Workers

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	5	0	5	0	5

#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
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### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	294,961	321,561	247,275	356,378	267,222
Other Expenses	54,408	55,660	51,688	56,996	51,688
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	10,000	5,000	100	5,000	100
<b>TOTAL - General Fund</b>	<b>359,369</b>	<b>382,221</b>	<b>299,063</b>	<b>418,374</b>	<b>319,010</b>



# ELECTIONS ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Elections Enforcement Commission seeks to improve public confidence in the electoral process and those seeking or holding a public office. The Commission achieves this objective by focusing on the following core functions:

- Monitor compliance with elections and campaign finance laws.
- Conduct investigations of complaints concerning violations of the state laws governing elections, primaries, and referenda.

- Randomly audit financial disclosure statements filed by state, district and municipal candidates for public office, political parties, and political action committees.
- Render formal and informal advisory opinions and rulings.
- Conduct educational seminars, and publish explanatory guides to enhance compliance with the campaign finance laws.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The State Elections Enforcement Commission investigated 159 complaints, including referrals from the Secretary of the State.
- At the Governor's request, the Commission studied campaign finance laws, the laws of other jurisdictions and judicial decisions concerning the subject matter and proposed a series of legislative recommendations for revising and improving Connecticut's campaign finance laws.
- Commission publications explaining campaign finance requirements for statewide and General Assembly candidates and political party committees were revised and distributed.
- The Commission's web site was designed and implemented, and Connecticut citizens now have ready access to the Commission's meeting agenda, minutes, publications and other information concerning its operations.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Increase the number of audits conducted by the Commission with respect to campaign finance statements filed with municipal clerks.
- Review 50 percent of the campaign reports filed for the 2000 General Assembly campaign.
- Continue to work with the Secretary of the State to computerize the campaign finance data maintained by the agency.
- Continue to respond swiftly to the need for legal advice and written opinions concerning compliance and ensure that the response time to requests for written opinions is no more than 7 working days.
- Expand the web site to provide the public with access to Commission case decisions.
- Continue to resolve complaints swiftly and reduce the need for full administrative hearings.
- Continue to prevent violations through intensive educational efforts such as workshops and the like.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-7,718	-11,999
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-18,500	-9,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,764	-3,553

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	11	0	11	0	11
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	716,151	745,691	737,973	789,157	777,158
Other Expenses	76,679	82,241	80,477	84,030	80,477
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	19,500	1,000	10,500	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	793,830	847,432	819,450	883,687	858,635



# ETHICS COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

In order to build and maintain the confidence of Connecticut citizens in the integrity of their government, the Ethics Commission administers and enforces:

- A Code Of Ethics For Public Officials And State Employees (also covering officials and employees of the state's quasi-public agencies and state consultants) including conflict of interest

provisions, post-state employment restrictions, and financial disclosure requirements.

- A Code of Ethics for Lobbyists including a lobbyist registration and reporting requirement and a ban on gifts from lobbyists to public officials, state employees, and members of their staffs and families.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Distributed approximately 8,000 guides and newsletters, and conducted some 30 education programs.
- Issued approximately 250 formal and informal opinions interpreting the codes.
- Completed 5 complaint proceedings, resulting in the imposition of \$28,000 in civil penalties, and the return of an additional \$6,000 in improper benefits to the state.
- During the 2000 General Assembly session, approximately 3,000 lobbyists were registered and filed periodic financial reports.
- Received some 1,500 annual financial interest statements from the state's public officials and senior employees.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to decrease bureaucracy, and its attendant costs, by allowing electronic filing of mandated disclosure reports.
- Continue to increase public access to Commission information, at a decreased cost, by posting all significant disclosure reports, opinions and decisions on the Commission's website.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-7,494	-11,678
-2,447	-5,059

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
10	0	10	0	10

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	690,903	738,913	731,419	768,316	756,638
Other Expenses	106,387	108,834	106,387	111,446	106,387
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Lobbyist Electronic Filing Program	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
TOTAL - General Fund	839,390	889,847	879,906	921,862	905,125



# FREEDOM OF INFORMATION COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Freedom of Information (FOI) Commission is an independent, government oversight agency charged with administering and enforcing Connecticut's FOI Act and thereby ensuring that the people of our state have full access to the records and meetings of all public agencies to the extent provided by law. In furtherance of this purpose, the commission focuses on the following core functions:

- Settle complaints informally through an ombudsman or mediation process.
- Decide complaints by a speedy, inexpensive process designed for lay people.

- Representation of the commission, by staff counsel, in all court appeals from its decisions and in all other litigation affecting the commission.
- Render declaratory rulings that apply the FOI Act to situations of general concern.
- Conduct programs, publish literature, answer written and oral inquiries and perform other educational functions so that the requirements of the law will be known and understood by everyone upon whom the act confers rights and duties.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Commission continues to update and improve its website, which contains educational materials and access to the FOI Act and Commission decisions.
- The Commission made available the results of the statewide survey of compliance by municipalities with the FOIA. The results were presented in "Access to Public Records in Connecticut: A Survey of Compliance by Local Agencies with the Freedom of Information Act".
- The Commission effectively used its ombudsman program to achieve early and satisfactory settlement of many contested cases.
- The Commission has effectively eliminated the backlog in its contested case docket.
- The Commission continues to revitalize its public education program, sending numerous speakers to educate public officials and members of the public about the requirements of the FOIA.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Work cooperatively with statutorily authorized local Freedom of Information advisory boards and others who act as Freedom of Information liaison for municipalities, school districts and state agencies.
- Enhance Public Education program.
- Continue to use technology, public education and informal processes to reduce caseload.
- Continue information policy initiatives involving privacy, technology, privatization and related issues.
- Develop public policy positions with regard to issues of information accessibility, privacy and public accountability, especially as they relate to such matters as emerging information technologies.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### 2001-2002 2002-2003

-11,712 -18,590

-21,600 -16,900

-2,745 -5,737

### New or Expanded Services

- Add One Position for Public Education Program

### 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003-2004

61,427 63,799 66,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	15	1	16	0	16

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,043,341	1,112,378	1,158,493	1,173,834	1,216,043
Other Expenses	119,335	124,654	123,909	127,646	124,909
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	21,000	1,000	17,900	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	1,163,676	1,258,032	1,283,402	1,319,380	1,341,952



# JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To evaluate, investigate and recommend qualified candidates for consideration by the Governor for nomination as judges for the superior court, appellate court and supreme court.
- The Judicial Selection Commission consists of 12 members: 2 from each of Connecticut's 6 congressional districts. No more than six members can be from the same political party and none can be an elected or appointed state official or hold a statewide political party office. Of the 12 members, 6 must not be attorneys.
- The commission seeks qualified candidates for consideration by the governor for nomination as judges for the superior court, appellate court and supreme court. It must also evaluate incumbent judges who seek reappointment to the same court.
- The commission develops a listing of qualified candidates by investigating and interviewing the candidates, including incumbent judges seeking appointment to a different court.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-5,100	
-462	-960

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
1	0	1	0	1

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	63,221	84,591	84,591	89,683	89,683
Other Expenses	20,120	20,785	20,323	21,687	20,727
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	5,200	100	100	100
TOTAL - General Fund	83,441	110,576	105,014	111,470	110,510



# STATE PROPERTIES REVIEW BOARD

## AGENCY PURPOSE

Review and approve State transactions involving:

- The acquisition and development of land and buildings for State use.
- Leasing of private buildings for State Agencies.
- Sale or lease of surplus State buildings and lands.
- Acquisition of farms or development rights.
- Assignment of State Agencies to State buildings.
- The selection of and contracts for DPW project consultants.
- Lease and/or purchase of Group Homes for DMR.
- Lease of warehouse/distribution space at the CT Regional Market.
- Leases, Operating or Concession Agreements at State airports and piers.
- Acquisition of railroad rights -of-way and related facilities.
- Other transactions mandated by the Legislature.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Five Years In Review:

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Number of Transactions	380	544	611	631	645
Average Calendar Days to Process	10.4	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.6
Savings to the State	\$1,412,446	\$736,348	\$1,224,877	\$981,993	\$1,619,239

- Despite the 2.2 % increase to 645 transactions submitted, the Board was able to maintain its low average time to process transactions submitted by client agencies at 11.6 calendar days (counting weekends and holidays).
- Documented savings were over \$1.6 million and were 336% of the Board's entire recurring operating expenditures. Not tabulated are savings which depend on future tax rates or other unknown variables to determine the actual amount saved.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continued improvement of informational database, developed last year, to improve accessibility and achieve greater filing/reporting efficiency.
- Develop accessibility to databases on other state computer systems to improve communications with client agencies and develop new sources of data.
- Continue to seek new and improved methods of providing "value added" to our client agencies' proposals in the shortest possible review time.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-763	-340
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-8,000	
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-767	-1,585

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

Permanent Full-Time Positions  
General Fund

2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
6	0	6	0	6

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	319,909	345,802	345,039	364,273	363,933
Other Expenses	178,346	185,113	184,346	185,931	184,346
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	499,255	539,915	530,385	551,204	549,279



# STATE TREASURER

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The State Treasurer is an elected constitutional officer who is responsible for the custody of the property and money of the state and pays out those moneys on warrants drawn and presented by the State Comptroller.
- The Treasurer invests the temporarily idle moneys in the state's General Fund as well as the assets of the state pension and other trust funds.
- With the approval of the State Bond Commission, the Treasurer administers the sale of state bonds, payment of the interest thereon and their redemption.
- With the approval of the Governor, the Treasurer may borrow short term funds, which are binding on the state and redeemed by the Treasurer when there are funds available for such purpose.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Worked with the General Assembly to pass the Treasury Reform Act, and promptly undertook to implement its provisions.
- Returned more unclaimed assets - \$9 million in 2000 – to rightful owners than in any year in the history of the unclaimed property program, and conducted the most successful outreach program ever – with more than 65,000 e-mail inquiries and 45,000 claims being filed thus far in the “*Name it and Claim It*” campaign.
- Attracted a record number of new investors saving for college following the re-launch of the Connecticut Higher Education Trust (CHET) program. CHET is now one of the leading programs in the country.
- Improved management and implemented tighter fiscal controls in the Second Injury Fund to eliminate a projected budget shortfall, which led to the second consecutive year without an assessment fee increase to Connecticut businesses.
- Achieved legislative approval and state, federal and private-sector funding for a Connecticut Individual Development Account program, thereby providing matched savings accounts for low and moderate income families to assist individuals seeking economic self-sufficiency.
- Reestablished Connecticut's corporate governance proxy voting program, and supported shareholder resolutions in support of board independence and diversity, workers' rights, executive compensation and making environmental information available to the public.
- Generated strong response from individual and institutional investors in state bond sales and consistently pushed rates to or through AAA rate scales, resulting in savings to taxpayers. Achieved an upgrade by all three rating agencies in Second Injury Fund bonds, resulting in savings to taxpayers of approximately \$1.3 million over the life of the bonds.
- Stepped up the Treasury's securities litigation efforts to recover pension fund assets, including distinction of being selected as lead plaintiff and co-lead plaintiff in the *Waste Management* and *Campbell Soup* litigation.
- Continued to monitor compliance with Fleet Bank's financial commitment to community reinvestment in accordance with its agreement with the Treasurer and Attorney General as part of its merger process with BankBoston.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Assure CHET's status as one of the nation's premier state college savings programs, with the development of additional savings options and renewed outreach.
- Adopt Investment Policy Statements for all state pension funds and complete administrative implementation of elements of the Treasury Reform Act.
- Develop additional components in the successful “*Name It and Claim It*” program to return unclaimed assets to Connecticut citizens.
- Implement recently adopted global proxy voting guidelines and intensify securities litigation efforts.
- Work closely with the administration and legislature on state bond issues to assure strong credit ratings.
- Advocate full funding of state's obligation to pay pension benefits.
- Implement an investment program for Tobacco Trust Fund assets as provided for in Public Act 00-216.
- Continue to identify debt service savings opportunities to reduce interest payment appropriations and, therefore, reduce costs to Connecticut taxpayers.
- Develop additional methods of using the Internet to communicate with investors, beneficiaries, the financial community, constituencies and citizens.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive Financial Literacy outreach program for families and youth.
- Intensify cash management initiatives to increase efficiency and use of technology, and expand participation of agencies and municipalities in cash management programs – including the introduction of a medium term investment vehicle.
- Accelerate Second Injury audit program to assure assessment compliance.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-65,551	-119,798
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-23,000	-23,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-10,056	-20,789
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-50,000	-50,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	53	0	53	0	53
Special Transportation Fund	1	0	1	0	1
Unclaimed Property Fund	29	0	29	0	29
Second Injury Fund	93	0	93	0	93
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	3	0	3	0	3
Investment Trust Fund	26	0	26	0	26
Private Contributions	10	0	10	0	10
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	4	0	4	0	4
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	3,460,103	3,615,781	3,500,230	3,832,058	3,662,260
Other Expenses	428,842	426,932	416,876	437,193	416,404
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	5,000	24,000	1,000	24,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	3,893,945	4,066,713	3,918,106	4,293,251	4,079,664
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Unclaimed Property Fund	2,997,712	3,101,317	3,101,317	3,237,078	3,237,078
Second Injury Fund	9,346,887	9,451,495	9,451,495	8,614,735	8,614,735
Special Funds	177,148	183,078	183,078	196,059	196,059
Investment Trust Fund	50,248,282	51,466,003	51,466,003	52,790,653	52,790,653
Private Contributions	47,362,467	43,339,004	43,339,004	40,125,864	40,125,864
Federal Contributions	14,518	14,852	14,852	15,208	15,208
TOTAL - All Funds Net	114,040,959	111,622,462	111,473,855	109,272,848	109,059,261





# STATE COMPTROLLER

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of State Comptroller has a wide variety of duties and projects which originate from both its constitutional charges and directives from the Legislature such as:

- Administer the State Payroll, Retirement, Employee Benefits, Health Insurance and Accounting Systems.
- Analyze state expenditures and receipts.

- Prepare financial statements and reports as required by statute.
- Monitor and assist state agencies in the areas of compliance with regard to both the accounting systems and procedures related to the maximization of accountability, standardization and cost effectiveness.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Comptroller participates in the re-engineering of the core financial systems, in order to initiate the process of replacing the state's antiquated financial systems.
- In addition, the Comptroller will continue to make strides in the implementation of several programs designed to increase

efficiency of internal state purchasing and payments to vendors, including electronic commerce, paperless processing and decreasing the amount of time it takes for vendors to be paid.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Introduce enhancements to both the Municipal Employee Health Insurance Program and the Municipal Employee Retirement Fund.
- Continue efforts to maximize efficiency and increase accountability in the state's budgeting process and business methods.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision

2001-2002	2002-2003
-191,636	-317,371
-3,000	-3,000
-61,348	-126,838
-103,502	-103,502

### Within Current Services

- Increase Funding to Reflect CATER Costs Associated with the State Employee Retirement Database

270,000	270,000
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### Reallocations or Transfers

- Provide funding for the State Employee Retirement Database Account through the Other Expenses Account

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$2.5 Million for the Core Financial Systems Replacement Project from the FY 2001 Surplus  
Additional funding requirements of \$50.0 million will be provided through Bond Funds.

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	277	0	277	0	277

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	14,561,308	16,076,686	15,815,050	16,998,398	16,611,027
Other Expenses	2,577,078	3,027,930	2,933,080	3,110,828	2,950,488
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Wellness Program	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500
State Employees Retirement Data Base	100,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	147,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Governmental Accounting Standards Bd	19,570	19,570	19,570	19,570	19,570
TOTAL - General Fund	17,306,456	19,175,686	18,816,200	20,180,296	19,629,585



# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES

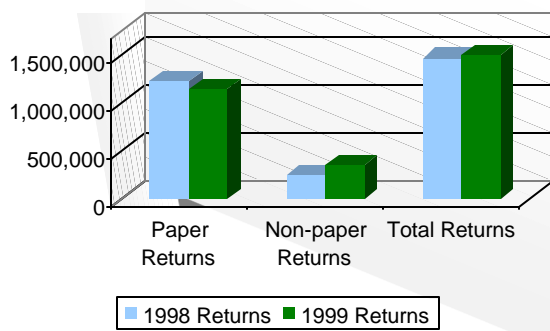
## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Administers the tax laws of the State of Connecticut.
- Collects the tax revenues in the most cost effective manner.
- Strives for the highest level of voluntary compliance among all Connecticut taxpayers through accurate, efficient and courteous customer services.
- Executes its duties in a manner which instills public confidence in the integrity and fairness of the State's tax programs.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- For Fiscal 2000, DRS managed tax revenue deposits of \$9.556 billion; processed over 6.5 million tax returns, registered 5,282 taxpayers through DRS regional walk-in offices.
- DRS successfully developed and implemented the Rebate'99 program, issuing rebates to over 2.3 million Connecticut citizens, while maintaining all other performance goals for ongoing programs.
- Telefiled returns increased 50 percent over the prior year, with 148,580 returns; Electronic Filing (E-File) grew 31 percent, with more than 185,000 returns; personal computer filing grew by 238 percent, with 22,471 filers.
- The 4 day turnaround of income tax refund checks was maintained during the tax filing season. The option of payment of income tax by credit card was implemented and used by 1,573 taxpayers, remitting \$1.36 million in taxes.
- The DRS Internet Top 100 Tax Delinquents List continues to be successful and a model for other tax jurisdictions, nationally. Through June 2000, the program yielded \$65 million in previously unanticipated tax revenues, with \$15 million in revenues expected through confirmed payment plans. The Top 100 List also contributed to a 31 percent reduction in the total delinquent accounts.
- Audit assessments for Fiscal Year 2000 totaled \$307.6 million, topping the \$300 million mark for the first time since 1991. In addition, the Collection and Enforcement Division collected a record \$124.3 million in overdue tax revenue and achieved a notable 70 percent turnover rate for the collection portfolio.
- DRS completed two studies of tax policy at the request of the General Assembly: State Taxation of Federal Pensions, and Factor Relief for Manufacturers.
- DRS received a gold award for excellence and innovation for its Managed Audit Program, bringing to thirteen the number of awards received since 1995.
- DRS hosted delegations from Japan and China that were studying the policies and compliance programs of outstanding U.S. tax administrations.

**Income Tax Returns Processed**



- In the 2000 income tax filing season, the total number of income tax returns filed grew 3 percent. Of that total, non-paper filings increased 44 percent.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Implement a tax credit exchange program whereby certain qualified small businesses may exchange their credits for Research and Development or Research and Experimental Expenditures with the state for a cash payment. This \$14M program will be in effect beginning with fiscal 2002.
- Continue implementation of the Agency's Business Process Plan to improve delivery of services, streamline operations and better utilize the State's resources.
- Implement the Integrated Tax Administration System with technology support and employee training.
- Expand Internet capabilities to deliver more services to all taxpayers, including information and forms, tax return filing and payment.
- Develop and implement audit and compliance programs such as the Managed Compliance Program, to streamline operations and enhance accurate reporting and payment of taxes that are due the state.
- Expand Operation EQUITY and other information exchange programs between Connecticut and tax authorities in other jurisdictions to optimize compliance activities and tax revenue collection.
- Continue efforts to clarify and streamline the State's tax laws through pro-active legislative action.
- Continue to emphasize taxpayer education to achieve higher levels of voluntary compliance.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Eliminate 1 Vacant Tax Attorney Position
- Implement the Tax Credit Exchange as a Refund of Taxes

PA 99-173 permits companies with less than \$70.0 million in sales to exchange their unused Research and Development corporate tax credits with the state at 65% of their value.

2001-2002	2002-2003
-506,747	-802,908
-556,260	-386,000
-234,439	-462,988
-77,361	-77,361
-14,000,000	-14,000,000

**Reallocations or Transfers**

- Offset Federal Income Tax Refund when a State Income Tax Debt is Owed  
*Reallocate \$45,000 from the Collection and Litigation Contingency account and \$148,000 from recommended Other Expense and Equipment accounts to establish an information exchange with the Federal Government. This system is expected to produce additional revenues of \$4.0 million per year.*
- Data Enter Partnership Returns  
*Reallocate \$40,000 to electronically scan schedules for nonresident partners who have not filed the appropriate Connecticut Income Tax returns. An increase of approximately \$1.4 million per year in increased revenues is anticipated.*
- Develop an Audit Selection Program to Identify Liquor Retailers Who Fail to Report Their Sales and Use Tax Obligations Accurately  
*Reallocate \$48,000 from recommended Other Expense and Equipment accounts for one-time computer equipment and software to more readily identify taxpayers suspected of underreporting Sales Taxes. This system is expected to produce additional revenues of \$2.4 million per year.*

**AGENCY SUMMARY**

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	833	-1	832	0	832
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	47,001,138	51,438,969	50,854,861	53,691,498	52,811,229
Other Expenses	10,192,980	10,449,128	10,259,689	10,696,807	10,278,819
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	557,260	1,000	387,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Collection & Litigation Contingency Fd	500,000	500,000	455,000	500,000	455,000
Tax Credit Exchange	0	14,000,000	0	14,000,000	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	500,000	14,500,000	455,000	14,500,000	455,000
TOTAL - General Fund	57,695,118	76,945,357	61,570,550	79,275,305	63,546,048



## DIVISION OF SPECIAL REVENUE

### AGENCY PURPOSE

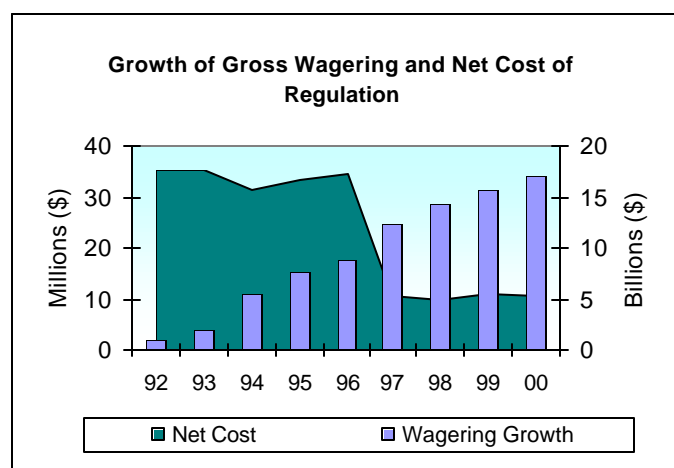
The Division of Special Revenue is a regulatory agency charged with ensuring the highest degree of integrity in the operation of all legalized gambling activity within the State by enforcing the gaming laws of the State of Connecticut and monitoring compliance with the Tribal-State Compacts governing gambling on Indian reservations. In furtherance of this purpose, the Division focuses on the following core functions:

- Enforce regulations and procedures to assure the public that all gaming is conducted in a fair and honest manner.
- License only suitable individuals, organizations and vendors of equipment and services to be employed or contracted with gambling industries within the State.

- Provide due process and an opportunity to be heard under the Administrative Procedures Act for those individuals or entities denied initial licensure or whose current license is in the process of being revoked.
- Test wagering systems and related equipment including telecommunication protocols and standards to insure the integrity of games.
- Conduct independent audits to insure operations are compliant with regulatory requirements.

### RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Establishment of an agency website to provide valuable information and timely responses to inquiries from the public.
- Improved the application process by streamlining required information and classifications of positions.
- Performed financial suitability investigations in order to reduce the State Police background investigation reporting requirements.
- Established a committee for compulsive gambling participated in by all operators of legalized gambling facilities in Connecticut to promote responsible gambling.



### INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

The Division continues to seek ways to improve regulatory oversight in an efficient and cost-effective manner despite the continued growth of gaming in Connecticut.

- Develop options for electronic filing storage systems to reduce space requirements in the future.  
Implement automated systems for Charitable Games accounting and regulatory functions.

### RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

#### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-89,858	-147,258
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-227,180	-84,180
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-41,087	-86,261
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-21,715	-21,715
• Change Gaming Study Requirement from 5 Years to 10 Years	-550,000	
• Reduce Expenditures to Reflect the Receipt of Indirect Costs Associated with Casino Operations	-466,029	-492,048

### AGENCY SUMMARY

#### Personnel Summary

##### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	166	0	166	0	166
Private Contributions	27	0	27	0	27

##### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

Budget Summary

General Fund	2	0	2	0	2
<b><i>Financial Summary</i></b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	7,469,357	8,137,851	7,583,036	8,578,333	7,941,231
Other Expenses	1,670,375	2,438,308	1,824,434	1,876,389	1,766,209
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	31,000	228,180	1,000	85,180	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	9,170,732	10,804,339	9,408,470	10,539,902	9,708,440
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	4,982,000	4,985,000	4,985,000	4,993,000	4,993,000
Private Contributions	2,853,497	2,955,653	2,955,653	3,097,524	3,097,524
TOTAL - All Funds Net	17,006,229	18,744,992	17,349,123	18,630,426	17,798,964



# STATE INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT BOARD

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Promote a coordinated insurance and risk management program within the State.
- Protect the assets of the State of Connecticut by developing and implementing risk management and loss prevention programs.
- Determine method by which the State shall insure/self-insure.
- Obtain broadest coverage at the most reasonable cost.
- Designate agent of record and select insurance companies.
- Utilize risk management methods such as exposure identification, loss control, risk transfer or risk assumption.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Board has undertaken some specific proactive risk management initiatives such as property inspections, loss cause coding, accident review boards and defensive driving programs.
- The effect of these initiatives will be to reduce the frequency and severity of claims.
- The Board developed a web page that includes notices to agencies on risk management topics.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Board will conduct risk management seminars to train State personnel.
- The Board will provide State agencies with a standardized format regarding insurance requirements for the use of State facilities by non-state entities.
- The Board will share loss information with State agencies to help reduce the severity and/or frequency of losses.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
Reduce Agency Personal Services	-4,369	-9,809
Transfer Equipment to CEPF		-2,000
Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-7,075	-15,106

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	3	0	3	0	3

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	217,548	214,984	210,615	228,392	218,583
Other Expenses	7,695,006	8,258,313	8,251,238	8,937,848	8,922,742
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	100	100	3,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Surety Bonds State Officials & Employ	119,000	132,200	132,200	153,450	153,450
TOTAL - General Fund	8,031,654	8,605,597	8,594,153	9,322,690	9,295,775
Other Expenses	2,142,275	2,252,000	2,252,000	2,457,000	2,457,000
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	2,142,275	2,252,000	2,252,000	2,457,000	2,457,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	10,173,929	10,857,597	10,846,153	11,779,690	11,752,775



# GAMING POLICY BOARD

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Gaming Policy Board provides policy direction to the Division of Special Revenue in the implementation of the regulatory provisions covering the conduct and operation of legalized gambling.

Statutory responsibilities include:

- Approving, suspending or revoking association licenses.
- Setting greyhound racing and jai alai meeting dates in the State; and approving the types of pari-mutuel wagering to be permitted.
- Advising and assisting the Executive Director of the Division of Special Revenue.
- Approving regulations prior to adoption for all programs including charitable games such as bingo, raffles, bazaars and games of chance.
- Advising the Governor on statewide plans and goals for legalized gaming.
- Hearing all appeals of any licensee or applicant for a license aggrieved by a decision of the Executive Director.
- During fiscal year 1999-2000, the Gaming Policy Board convened seven regular meetings.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-79	-162

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Other Expenses	3,400	3,479	3,400	3,562	3,400
TOTAL - General Fund	3,400	3,479	3,400	3,562	3,400



# OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Support the Governor in development, implementation and analysis of various policies.
- Prepare executive budget and execute biennial budgets as passed by the General Assembly.
- Provide analyses, evaluations and recommendations to the Governor and the Secretary regarding the financial implications of state policies and practices.
- Formulate policy pertaining to the relationship between the state and Connecticut's municipalities.
- Improve the effectiveness of state services by ensuring the efficient use of resources through research, policy development and interagency coordination.
- Deliver timely and effective labor relations and collective bargaining services on behalf of the state as an employer.

**The Mission of the Office of Policy and Management is to provide information and analysis that the Governor uses to formulate public policy goals for the State and to assist State agencies and municipalities in implementing policy decisions on behalf of the people of Connecticut.**

- Improve the core financial management policies and practices in state agencies.
- Provide statewide organizational management to state agencies.
- Ensure the implementation of programs enacted by law.
- Review and approve agency legislative proposals.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

The resources of the Office of Policy and Management have been devoted to improving fiscal stability, reducing the overall growth in government, cutting taxes, improving the business climate and providing additional funding to targeted areas to improve the long term economic and competitive outlook for the state, and the health and welfare of Connecticut's citizens. Through the use of interdisciplinary teams comprised of members from the agency's various divisions, the Office of Policy and Management has assisted in the development and implementation of the Governor's goals. Recent accomplishments include:

- Managed the state budget to a ninth consecutive year-end General Fund surplus.
- Developed a \$0.07 reduction per gallon of the tax on gasoline to save taxpayers approximately \$100 million annually.
- Implemented a hiring freeze and allotment rescission program to insure that the state budget remained within the spending cap for ongoing operations.

- Assisted with the development and implementation of a statewide Violence in the Workplace Prevention Program.
- Negotiated successor collective bargaining agreements.
- Developed alternatives to nursing home care by building on the continuum of care.
- Issued Request for Proposals for deregulated electric supply.
- Administered municipal grant programs to provide property tax relief for individuals, exemptions on new machinery and equipment, payment in lieu of taxes on state property and on private colleges and hospitals, and tax-exemptions for manufacturers in distressed and targeted communities.
- Administered state and federal grants for programs in law enforcement, children and youth development, narcotics control, violence reduction, and summer youth recreation.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Review and update state agency program budget structures and introduce performance measures into agency budget presentations.
- Continue efforts to provide alternatives to nursing home care by building on the continuum of care.
- Develop a statewide strategy to deal with underage drinking.
- Obtain additional federal funds to assist in the development of technology in the criminal justice system.
- Continue implementation of the High Efficiency Licensing Program (HELP), a customer-focused service delivery structure supporting licensing and permitting functions across state agencies that will provide individuals and businesses with the ability to utilize different types of customer contacts, such as the Internet.
- Coordinate statewide efforts to improve transportation systems in the State of Connecticut.
- Continue lead role in the development of Adriaen's Landing, an economic development project in downtown Hartford.
- Oversee development of a stadium in East Hartford for the University of Connecticut's football team.
- Collaborate with the Department of Administrative Services, the Department of Information and Technology, and the State Comptroller to begin the first phase of replacement of the state's core financial system.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce funding for the High Efficiency Licensing Program
- Reduce Funding for the Children and Youth Development Program
- Reduce Funding for Justice Assistance Grants
- Make Additional Personal Services Reductions to Effect Economies
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Eliminate Waste Water Treatment Facility Host Town Grant
- Make Additional Other Expense Reductions to Effect Economies

2001-2002	2002-2003
-133,162	-222,670
-224,000	-164,000
-150,000	-150,000
-750,000	-750,000
-500,000	-2,000,000
-526,821	-556,787
-28,794	-28,794
-250,000	-250,000
-200,000	-200,000



## Budget Summary

• Eliminate Truancy Prevention Pilot Program <i>The three year pilot has been completed.</i>	-560,000	-560,000
• Reduce Leadership, Athletics in Partnership Grant	-500,000	-500,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-480,575	-998,441
• Reduce New Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Grant State Contribution to 80% for New Participants in the Program and Repeal 55,000 Pound Truck Exemption. <i>Reduce the rate schedule to 80% for new participants in the program beginning in FY 2002 and thereafter and repeal the 55,000 pound truck exemption. Towns are obligated to abate 20% and cannot assess businesses.</i>	-8,300,000	-14,300,000

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Transfer Position to the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities	-55,000	-57,750
• Transfer Position from the Dept. of Correction for Oversight of the Core Financial Systems Replacement Project	117,306	123,786

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$5.0 Million for State Agency's Litigation Costs from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$33.7 Million for a One-Time Technology and Infrastructure Fund for Private Providers from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$41.0 Million for an Energy Contingency Fund from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$6.5 Million for Adriaen's Landing moving costs from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$8.0 Million for a Lease Option Buyout for the Adriaen's Landing Project from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$200,000 for Adriaen's Landing Property Tax Costs from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$1.5 Million to Extend the Safe Neighborhood Program for One Additional Year from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$2.0 Million for Jail Diversion and Other Federal Justice Assistance Federal Match Requirements from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$3.0 Million for Thermal Imaging Equipment from the FY 2001 Surplus

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	182	0	182	0	182
Federal Contributions	14	0	14	0	14
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	9	0	9	0	9
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	13,750,177	14,622,599	14,024,922	15,429,766	14,716,345
Other Expenses	2,214,875	2,265,822	1,986,086	2,320,199	1,986,086
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	225,000	1,000	165,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Automated Budget Sys & Data Base Link	155,304	158,876	155,304	162,689	155,304
Drugs Don't Work	475,000	485,925	475,000	497,587	475,000
Leadership, Educ, Athletics-Partnership	2,326,700	2,380,214	1,826,700	2,437,339	1,826,700
Children and Youth Program Development	1,500,000	1,534,500	750,000	1,571,328	750,000
Cash Management Improvement Act	100	100	100	100	100
Truancy Prevention Program	560,000	572,880	0	586,629	0
Justice Assistance Grants	3,146,351	3,868,725	3,368,725	4,288,501	2,288,501
Neighborhood Youth Centers	1,846,107	1,888,567	1,846,107	1,933,893	1,846,107
High Eff Licensing Pgm	400,000	409,200	250,000	419,021	250,000
Boys and Girls Club	350,000	358,050	350,000	366,643	350,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	10,759,562	11,657,037	9,021,936	12,263,730	7,941,712
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Regional Planning Agencies	624,240	638,598	624,240	653,924	624,240
Tax Relief for Elderly Renters	12,112,500	12,250,000	12,250,000	12,800,000	12,800,000
Drug Enforcement Program	1,414,348	1,446,878	1,414,348	1,481,603	1,414,348
Private Providers	233,702	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	14,384,790	14,335,476	14,288,588	14,935,527	14,838,588
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
Reimb Property Tax-Disability Exempt	430,000	430,000	430,000	450,000	450,000
Distressed Municipalities	5,305,540	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Prop Tax Relief Elder-Circuit Breaker	20,600,000	21,500,000	21,500,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Prop Tax Relief Elderly Freeze Program	4,500,000	2,534,000	2,534,000	1,830,000	1,830,000
Property Tax Relief for Veterans	8,500,000	8,600,000	8,600,000	8,900,000	8,900,000
Drug Enforcement Program	9,801,189	9,456,447	9,266,053	9,659,545	9,266,053

## Budget Summary

P.I.L.O.T. New Mfg Machine & Equipment	76,600,000	82,000,000	73,700,000	87,800,000	73,500,000
Interlocal Agreements	0	208,692	208,692	213,701	208,692
Capital City Economic Development	750,000	767,250	750,000	785,664	750,000
Waste Water Treatmt Facility Host Town	250,000	250,000	0	250,000	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	<u>126,736,729</u>	<u>131,746,389</u>	<u>122,988,745</u>	<u>138,388,910</u>	<u>123,404,745</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	167,847,133	174,852,323	162,311,277	183,503,132	162,888,476
<i><u>Additional Funds Available</u></i>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	53,702,307	0	0	0	0
Bond Funds	31,272,158	30,170,000	30,170,000	30,175,000	30,175,000
Private Contributions	50,374,404	102,500	102,500	102,500	102,500
Federal Contributions	32,240,777	24,938,744	24,938,744	24,025,666	23,772,766
TOTAL - All Funds Net	<u>335,436,779</u>	<u>230,063,567</u>	<u>217,522,521</u>	<u>237,806,298</u>	<u>216,938,742</u>



# DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide comprehensive assistance and formal representation to veterans, their spouses and/or eligible dependents in obtaining rights, benefits and privileges to which they may be entitled under federal, state and local laws.
- To deliver a responsive system of inpatient and long-term health care and clinical support to Connecticut's veterans.
- To provide a domiciliary level of care, substance abuse treatment, and associated services which facilitate rehabilitation and the return to independent living to the greatest extent possible.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Entered into a three-year agreement with the University of Connecticut Health Center for the provision of on-site specialty medical care and a full range of services at the Health Center's Farmington campus. Primarily as a means of enhancing the quality of services provided to veterans, the agreement consolidates dozens of prior contracts with providers across the region. The Health Center's state of the art technology and excellent staff will ensure the best patient care possible.
- Formed new partnerships with the federal government for the provision of health care services, including dental services and pathology services.
- Continued highly successful outreach efforts through the annual "Stand-down" event that assists homeless and impoverished veterans statewide. Through this annual, one day event, those veterans not residing at the facility are assisted in obtaining benefits, getting much needed health services, legal assistance and a variety of other services designed to improve the lives of needy veterans.
- Consolidated a number of administrative support services to yield significant savings and provide more efficient delivery of services.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to examine ways to more efficiently provide care to veterans through external resources, implementation of new technologies, and refinement of internal processes.
- Form new partnerships with the other State agencies and the federal government where missions are the same or similar.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-233,368	-380,367
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-302,600	-134,100
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-62,414	-228,414
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-238,591	-238,591
• Savings Attributable to the UConn Health Center Contract	-225,000	-225,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	375	-19	356	0	356
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	96	0	96	0	96
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	22,226,547	22,518,000	22,284,632	23,634,000	23,253,633
Other Expenses	5,985,586	6,433,000	5,906,995	6,599,000	5,906,995
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	304,600	2,000	135,100	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	28,213,133	29,255,600	28,193,627	30,368,100	29,161,628
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Burial Expenses	9,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Headstones	243,000	243,000	243,000	243,000	243,000
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	252,000	247,500	247,500	247,500	247,500
TOTAL - Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	252,000	247,500	247,500	247,500	247,500
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Private Contributions	3,489,480	3,072,366	3,072,366	3,188,384	3,188,384
TOTAL - All Funds Net	31,956,863	32,577,716	31,515,743	33,806,234	32,599,762



# OFFICE OF WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of Workforce Competitiveness (OWC) was established by Governor Rowland by Executive Order and ultimately by the legislature in P.A. 00-192. The OWC serves as the Governor's principal workforce development policy advisor. The legislation establishing OWC recognizes the essential nature of a skilled workforce to Connecticut's continued economic health and development. The OWC, headed by a Director who reports directly to the Governor, provides;

- Liaison between the Governor and various federal, state and local entities involved in workforce development issues.
- Staff support to the Connecticut Employment and Training Commission (CETC) and the Governor's JOBS Cabinet.

The CETC, which is a partnership of appointed public and private sector volunteers, oversees the development of statewide workforce investment policy. The Governor's JOBS Cabinet guides the implementation of integrated, coordinated, multi-agency education and training programs and services that are responsive to customers and labor force needs. A major task of the OWC is to oversee implementation of the federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 on behalf of the Governor, the JOBS Cabinet and the CETC.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Assist in the development of a comprehensive, statewide employment statistics system to inform and guide state planning and policy decisions.
- Test and demonstrate model workforce development strategies to improve programs and services for youths, students, job seekers, workers and employers.
- Assist the Work Investment Boards, the CETC and the JOBS Cabinet, in building their capacity to meet the various requirements and responsibilities of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).
- On behalf of the CETC and the JOBS Cabinet, support and guide a workforce development strategic planning initiative involving the higher education community and the state's employers, that includes the use of occupational demand information to inform curriculum design, the application of distance learning technologies and the expanded use of certificate programs for incumbent workers.
- On behalf of the CETC and the JOBS Cabinet, coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive and integrated strategy for workforce and career development specific to Connecticut's youth with particular attention to those who are at-risk, out of school or involved with the justice system.
- Coordinate and facilitate the design, development and implementation of a comprehensive One-Stop delivery system in the State of Connecticut.
- Oversee in coordination with DOL and other affected agencies the implementation of a WIA business system. This system will support the operation of the One-Stop service delivery system under Title I of WIA and the employment and training programs administered by the Department of Labor.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Reduce CETC Workforce Initiatives

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-8,874	-19,924
	-134,505	-278,083
	-670,000	-670,000

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$5.0 Million for Jobs Funnel

*This initiative will expand the Hartford Jobs Funnel model of employment and training services to low income individuals in New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury. The services provided include remedial training and on the job apprenticeships, primarily in the construction trades. The surplus funding will provide \$2.5 million in each year of the biennium for the expansion.*

- Provide \$5.0 Million for Two Years of Funding for School to Work

*Restructure the school to career program by establishing a public/private intermediary to be responsible for raising corporate contributions to match the State's investment, and become self sufficient after the two-year period.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	5	0	5	0	5

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	500,000	503,226	494,352	529,093	509,169

Budget Summary

Other Expenses	475,000	510,305	500,000	521,302	500,000
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	0	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
CETC Workforce	5,130,000	5,524,200	4,730,000	5,656,781	4,730,000
TOTAL - General Fund	<u>6,105,000</u>	<u>6,539,531</u>	<u>5,726,152</u>	<u>6,708,976</u>	<u>5,740,969</u>



# DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) offers centralized support and policy direction to state agencies.

- Administers statewide Human Resources services.
- Distributes surplus property and federally donated foods.
- Manages the state's fleet of vehicles.
- Collects money owed the state.
- Assists state agencies with procurement, document management and financial services.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- DAS introduced "E-Comm Connecticut", a cutting edge e-commerce system that leverages the state's massive buying power. Agencies, municipalities and school boards can buy supplies and equipment at low prices. There are currently 824 participants from 129 state agencies, municipalities and school systems in the DAS OrderLink program. Seventy-six contracts are entered in the system representing 182,687 goods and services. More than 3500 orders worth approximately \$2.3 million were placed in the first nine months of the program.
- The DAS Federal and State Surplus Property Distribution Program saves taxpayers millions of dollars each year, returning quality used merchandise to towns and schools free or for a nominal cost. Items are posted to a "virtual warehouse" using a web-based system where users can log on and list or claim property. Taxpayers are also reaping the benefit of this program at the popular used vehicle auctions, which last year generated nearly \$4.3 million in sales.
- The Federal Foods Distribution Program distributed \$6.2 million in commodities to Connecticut school cafeterias and charitable organizations last year.
- The Master Insurance Program helps to ease the financial burden of insurance costs for low-income, disabled, and elderly residents in Connecticut. DAS offers lower rates for liability, workers' compensation, property, and automobile comprehensive coverage; a savings that local housing authorities are able to pass along to their tenants. The ninety-five participating local housing authorities saved their residents a combined total of \$4 million last year.
- DAS developed a low-cost training curriculum to help Connecticut's agencies and municipalities gain an understanding of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Through the Small Business Set Aside Program, DAS helped thousands of small businesses gain greater exposure and increase their opportunities for new contracts. The total number of certified small businesses has risen from 1,240 to 1,982, and contract dollars awarded to small businesses have risen by 30 percent.
- The DAS Financial Services Center generated over \$662 million in revenue, breaking last year's record high that was already \$100 million above prior year collections.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Increase the use of the Internet to eliminate paper, streamline processes and make DAS services more easily accessible.
- Continue to roll out the electronic commerce initiative by fully automating state agency ordering, adding goods and services and increasing buying power by reaching out to both large and small agencies.
- Focus much of our procurement development on environmentally preferable purchasing.
- Study the document management operation in relation to the state's overall document needs and make enhancements to support those needs.
- Expand the new Human Resources Learning Center to include courses that provide vital information on employment law to state agencies.
- Continue to automate and simplify affirmative action reporting.
- Work with the Office of Information Technology, the Office of Policy and Management and the Office of the Comptroller to revamp the state's core financial systems.
- Work to effect a smooth transition of DAS information technology staff to the Department of Information Technology.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$50,000 in Each Year of the Biennium to Replace Federal Funds for the Governor's Career Internship Program

2001-2002	2002-2003
-227,703	-359,413
-289,000	-269,000
-430,628	-642,299
-19,950	-19,950

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	312	0	312	0	312
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	17	0	17	0	17
General Services	143	0	143	0	143
Private Contributions	4	0	4	0	4
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	44	0	44	0	44
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	2	0	2	0	2
General Services	9	0	9	0	9
Private Contributions	4	0	4	0	4
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	17,288,375	19,410,197	18,832,494	20,458,928	19,749,515
Other Expenses	2,932,544	3,026,581	2,881,613	3,100,270	2,881,613
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	290,000	1,000	270,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Loss Control Risk Management	705,000	705,000	537,250	705,000	537,250
Employees' Review Board	64,000	64,000	55,400	64,000	55,400
Quality of WorkLife	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Refunds of Collections	45,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
W. C. Administrator	5,620,008	5,749,268	5,620,008	5,887,250	5,620,008
Hospital Billing System	0	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	6,784,008	7,060,268	6,754,658	7,198,250	6,754,658
TOTAL - General Fund	27,005,927	29,787,046	28,469,765	31,027,448	29,386,786
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	252,960	260,000	260,000	270,000	270,000
Federal Contributions	178,151	125,000	125,000	130,000	130,000
General Services	30,430,144	30,430,144	30,430,144	30,430,144	30,430,144
TOTAL - All Funds Net	57,867,182	60,602,190	59,284,909	61,857,592	60,216,930



# DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Department of Information Technology (DOIT) was created in July 1997 to provide statewide leadership in the effective use of information technology (IT), to build a statewide IT infrastructure to support the integration of information systems, and to direct the development of IT systems statewide.
- DOIT's mission is to effectively manage information technology in the State. With the creation of DOIT, for the first time, authority for dealing with the State as a single enterprise for IT resides in one agency.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Transitioned 50 IT managers to DOIT to carry out IT standardization and consolidation objectives and maintain agency services during transition.
- Developed common standards for 84 categories of technology used throughout state government. These standards will govern all new technology purchases, upgrades and management.
- Co-organizing with OPM, Comptroller and DAS a multi year, cross-agency initiative to overhaul the state's core financial systems.
- The Commission on Education Technology was established to coordinate and promote efforts in using technology to enhance learning.
- Planning a consolidated, next generation state network to carry voice, video, internet, and other telecommunication services. This Optical Carrier-based network will service all of state government, municipalities and provide the internet backbone for the Connecticut Education Network.
- Established first on-line payment system which will be used as model for future e-government applications.
- Coordinated and funded training of more than 140 web developers in all three branches of government in website accessibility and strengthened the state's internet privacy policy with the Connect Management Advisory Committee.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNium

- Implement a technical infrastructure capable of supporting rapid development and deployment of e-government applications.
- Provide outreach to client agencies on planning and executing on-line applications.
- Focus on improving IT services to client agencies using project management practices and tools planned and developed in 2000. These include the establishment of service level agreements, simplified procurement, 24/7 access to project information and improved communication.
- Implement a statewide e-mail and directory services server that will provide standardized e-mail service to all state agencies.
- Develop plans for a state internet portal with a service-based navigation for internet site users.
- Pilot new technologies having beneficial cost, service and operational impacts for potential statewide use. Terminal Service Technology will be among the first. This technology holds tremendous potential for reduce maintenance, upgrade and refresh costs for agency computers and technology systems.
- A new Data Center with expanded capabilities will be fully operational in 2001 and provide improved data storage and other services to client agencies.
- Procure services for the Commission on Education Technology to establish the high speed Connecticut Education Network.
- Continue to employ and improve security measures to protect the state's network and data.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-98,343	-123,713
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-6,500	-6,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-27,046	-57,720
• Continue to fund the Commission for Educational Technology and the Administration for the Commission from Surplus Funds	-240,000	-240,000

### Within Current Services

• Fund Lease Costs	5,006,000	5,006,000
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*This includes the transfer of \$2,895,000 in lease costs from the Department of Public Works and an additional annualization amount of \$2,111,000.*

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$8.0 Million for Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Implementation from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$10.0 Million for School Wiring and \$10.0 Million for Two Years of Funding for the Education Network from the FY 2001 Surplus



## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	18	0	18	0	18
Technical Services	273	0	273	0	273
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,599,952	1,701,272	1,602,929	1,779,783	1,656,070
Other Expenses	78,338	4,204,703	4,202,944	4,206,611	4,202,944
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	2,000	7,500	1,000	7,500	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Automated Personnel System	1,502,299	1,947,000	1,927,233	2,023,000	1,980,359
Commission for Educational Technology	0	122,760	0	125,706	0
Admin-Comm Educational Technology	0	122,760	0	125,706	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	1,502,299	2,192,520	1,927,233	2,274,412	1,980,359
TOTAL - General Fund	3,182,589	8,105,995	7,734,106	8,268,306	7,840,373
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Technical Services	68,241,464	69,742,543	69,742,543	71,416,364	71,416,364
TOTAL - All Funds Net	71,424,053	77,848,538	77,476,649	79,684,670	79,256,737

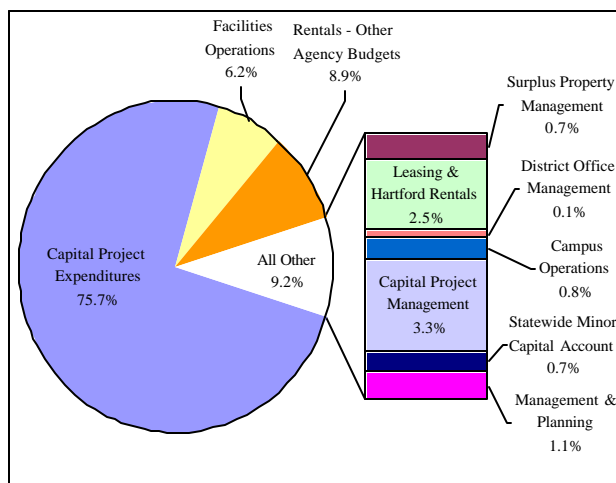


# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Supervise care and control (property management) of State property, including buildings and grounds in Hartford, district office facilities in the major urban centers, various locations outside of Hartford by agreement and surplus property of the state, with some exceptions.
- Purchase, lease and acquire property and space for state agencies.
- Provide technical assistance to agencies in developing plans for improvement to their facilities.
- Provide construction planning and construction management services for all capital improvements undertaken by the state, with some exceptions.
- Provide energy management technical support and guidance on the state's energy policy.
- Collaborate with OPM Assets Management in the sale of surplus state property.
- Maintain an inventory of state land and buildings, including space utilization information.
- Establish and maintain security standards for all facilities housing offices and equipment of the state, with some exceptions.

State Expenditures from DPW Programs  
FY 2000 Cash Outlay - \$275 Million



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- From 1995- 2000, a total of \$1.2 billion was bonded to fund a wide range of multi-million dollar projects from state office buildings, college campus buildings, laboratories, hospitals, and prisons. Major projects completed include the Academic Research Building, UCONN Health Center (\$37.9 M), Supermax prison in Somers ( \$30 M), New Britain Courthouse ( \$ 29.5 M), Waterbury Courthouse ( \$ 36.5 M), and numerous campus improvements such as Housatonic Community College ( \$27 M) and Central Connecticut State University system dorms, football stadium and classroom buildings (\$34 M).
- Currently, DPW manages 542 active projects in various stages of planning, design and construction worth \$2.2 billion.
- DPW has administered over \$55 M of agency administered projects under \$500,000 and emergencies.
- DPW developed the statewide property disposition program, and in partnership with OPM, identified and sold surplus real property that generated \$ 5.5 M in revenue.
- The Facilities Management portfolio tripled in size while simultaneously reducing staff levels.
- DPW achieved savings and cost avoidance through:
  - Reduction of DPW fees;
  - Rent aversion and reduction of leases;
  - Process improvements;
  - Savings in energy costs;
  - Higher use of the design-build delivery system resulting in reduced change orders;
  - DPW assumed the role of lead agency for the state facility component of the Energy Conservation Management program formed as a result of electricity deregulation legislation.
  - By improving construction claims management, the State paid \$ 8 M in claims settlements on \$36.8 M claims filed. This represents a 78.2 % reduction, the largest reduction in five years.
- DPW ensured that client agencies in DPW-managed buildings and state-leased buildings experienced a seamless Y2K transition. Actions included establishing a reporting system for power or heat emergencies, providing emergency generator power for critical agencies, developing a Y2K procedure manual for DPW-managed buildings as well as a separate manual that addressed each building's differences, and maintaining 24-hour DPW operations center as a clearinghouse for all Y2K information reported from DPW-managed buildings.
- DPW was designated by Governor John G. Rowland as the lead agency to coordinate a comprehensive statewide security initiative. DPW chairs the Statewide Security Management Council and partnered with the Office of Policy and Management, the Department of Administrative Services, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Public Safety, and the Office of the Attorney General to develop and deploy Executive Order No. 16, the statewide workplace violence prevention policy, and a procedures manual to aid state agencies in preventing and handling incidents of workplace violence or threats.
- The Facilities Design and Construction division received First Place and Best Project Golden Trowel Award for the UCONN Law School from the International Masonry Institute of America.
- The Facilities Management division received the TOBY Government Building of the Year award for a DPW-owned building in New Britain from the Building Owners & Managers Association.
- DPW led the state in contract compliance performance, exceeding the small business set-aside goal by 323 % and the minority and women set aside goal by 675%.
- DPW embarked upon a business planning initiative and completed a plan identifying core functions, unit objectives, measures, and resources. The plan has served as the basis of budget documents, staff development activities, redeployment actions, and accountability efforts.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Initiate an aggressive program of preventive maintenance to help ensure preservation of the State's physical assets, avoid facility-related crises, and curtail costs.
- Refine the capital planning process.
- Pursue technology improvements to expand the DPW home page and presence on the Web, link databases to create a single repository of information for DPW -maintained and leased buildings, and develop an electronic project tracking system for storage and retrieval of project-related documents.
- Expand the safety, environmental and code compliance initiatives to ensure all DPW-owned and leased buildings meet federal and state requirements.
- Continue efforts to modernize the statewide land and building inventory.
- Partner with the Office of the State Comptroller, the Office of Policy and Management, and the Department of Information Technology to develop a real property management system to meet the varied property inventory needs of state agencies.
- Implement recommendations from the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee report on Facilities Management.
- Continue to implement the results of building security audits and administering bond funds for security improvements to state-owned and leased space.
- Expand the use of performance energy contracts as a tool to reduce energy consumption, reduce energy costs, and modernize the state's heating, ventilation, and air condition systems.
- Pursue efforts to centralize facility management services to reduce costs and allow agencies to focus on their core business.
- Expand the program monitoring and accountability function.
- Explore ways to generate revenue, such as global construction liability insurance and wireless leasing.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-97,350	-168,239
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-227,100	-173,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-446,592	-851,530
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-561,423	-598,022
• Fund Minor Capital Improvement Projects from FY 2001 Surplus	-2,000,000	-2,000,000

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$5.6 Million to Eliminate the Public Works Capital Project Revolving Fund Deficit from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$250,000 for Transition Costs to Implement the 24-hour Statewide Security Hub

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	182	0	182	0	182
Bond Funds	76	0	76	0	76
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	5,533,244	6,155,765	6,058,415	6,534,887	6,366,648
Other Expenses	16,314,066	16,642,351	15,956,972	16,916,569	15,940,393
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	228,100	1,000	174,500	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Minor Capital Improvements	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0
Management Services	5,541,585	5,673,520	5,353,397	5,809,576	5,341,395
Rents and Moving	9,355,000	7,801,288	7,801,288	7,772,311	7,772,311
Capitol Day Care Center	109,250	111,763	109,250	114,445	109,250
Facilities Design Expenses	4,917,404	5,259,287	5,259,287	5,572,849	5,572,849
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	21,923,239	20,845,858	18,523,222	21,269,181	18,795,805
TOTAL - General Fund	43,771,549	43,872,074	40,539,609	44,895,137	41,103,846
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Bond Funds	3,318,253	3,856,006	3,856,006	4,386,216	4,386,216
TOTAL - All Funds Net	47,089,802	47,728,080	44,395,615	49,281,353	45,490,062



# ATTORNEY GENERAL

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of the Attorney General represents the state in litigation in the most vigorous and cost-effective manner to ensure that state government acts within the letter and spirit of the law:

- Preserving public resources.
- Preventing unnecessary litigation.
- Improving the quality of life by protecting the rights of the people of the state of Connecticut to the fullest extent allowed by law.

### Statutory Responsibility

- The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the state.
- The Attorney General's Office serves as legal counsel to all state agencies.
- The Connecticut Constitution and common law authorize the Attorney General to represent the people of the State of Connecticut to protect the public interest.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued to monitor the State's collection of \$5.5 billion that it will receive from this office's lawsuit against the tobacco industry, collecting \$150 million in this year alone.
- Reached an agreement with ConnectiCare to establish a \$130 million charitable foundation for the purposes of increasing access to quality and affordable health services; promoting wellness, prevention of disease, and active management of chronic illnesses and conditions; and, encouraging the improvement of health care outcomes and wise use of health care resources.
- Successfully fought New York's attempt to impose an unconstitutional commuter tax on Connecticut residents working in New York.
- Recovered over \$5 million in improper or fraudulent charges by health care providers and have sued several major insurance companies to ensure that they provide their Connecticut customers with the level of care they are entitled to.
- Established an e-commerce unit to assist consumers who have been abused by unscrupulous internet businesses in an ongoing effort to provide Connecticut consumers with protection against unfair and corrupt business practices and scams.
- Diligently enforced Connecticut's environmental laws, collecting over \$4 million in environmental penalties and filing lawsuits where necessary to protect the State's natural resources from damage or destruction.
- Represented the interests of the state in acknowledgment proceedings before the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and has recently filed a lawsuit against the Bureau, the Department of Interior, and several high level officials challenging unlawful procedures followed in considering tribal petitions.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-353,737	-520,482
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-454,000	-105,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-25,077	-55,886

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	328	0	328	0	328
Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	5	0	5	0	5
Special Transportation Fund	11	0	11	0	11
Second Injury Fund	30	0	30	0	30
Federal Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
Private Contributions	15	0	15	0	15

#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

General Fund	19	-1	18	0	18
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### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	24,151,718	25,844,470	25,490,733	27,133,379	26,612,897
Other Expenses	1,097,347	1,292,589	1,267,512	1,323,398	1,267,512
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	455,000	1,000	106,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	25,250,065	27,592,059	26,759,245	28,562,777	27,881,409
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Second Injury Fund	1,625,000	1,730,000	1,730,000	1,843,000	1,843,000
Private Contributions	2,861,274	3,015,000	3,015,000	3,183,100	3,183,100
Federal Contributions	76,200	81,900	81,900	87,800	87,800
TOTAL - All Funds Net	29,812,539	32,418,959	31,586,145	33,676,677	32,995,309



# OFFICE OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Receive claims filed against the state pursuant to section 4-141 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- Conduct hearings for claims seeking more than \$7,500 and/or permission to sue the state.
- Adjudicate, with or without hearings, all claims against the state for less than \$7,500.
- Process all claims in an expeditious manner.
- Decide which claims are "just and equitable" and meet the other statutory elements warranting a waiver of the Sovereign Immunity of the State.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued to reduce the backlog of claims.
- Initiated substantial changes in the way claims are processed to improve efficiency.
- Worked with the Department of Correction to reduce the number of inmate claims being filed.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to decrease the backlog of claims to achieve the agency's goal of processing all claims within a set, reasonable period of time.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-4,456	-10,005
	-719	-1,486

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	4	0	4	0	4
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	228,187	242,977	238,521	259,683	249,678
Other Expenses	31,258	31,977	31,258	32,744	31,258
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Adjudicated Claims	95,000	100,000	100,000	105,000	105,000
TOTAL - General Fund	354,545	375,054	369,879	397,527	386,036

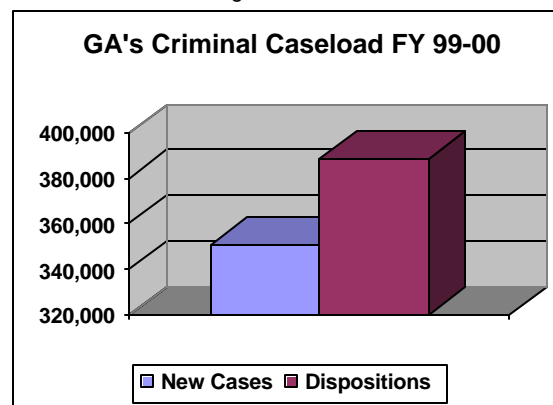
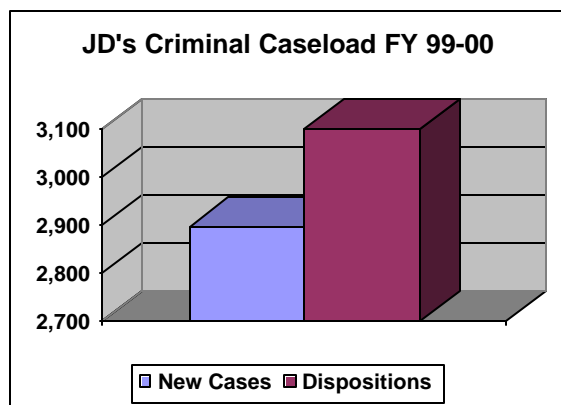


# DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To investigate and prosecute crime in Connecticut.
- The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) operates out of some 50

offices, located in 13 Judicial Districts, 22 Geographic Areas, 13 Juvenile Matters and 4 Housing Court locations.

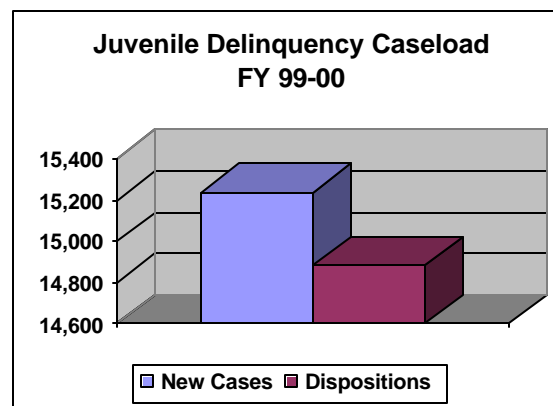


## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Passage of Public Act 99-240, An Act Concerning Witness Protection, placed responsibility for the monitoring of protective services to witnesses in criminal cases with the Chief State's Attorney. During FY 99-00, the Division created a Witness Protection Unit to coordinate the delivery and monitoring of services to witnesses statewide, in cooperation with various state agencies and local police departments. The unit works closely with the State's Attorneys to identify witnesses in need of protection and utilizes a broad array of protective measures for such witnesses. The Chief State's Attorney and State's Attorneys review witnesses admitted to the program on a continuing basis to ensure that services are being efficiently rendered, to assess the need for a change in the level of protection and to determine when protection is no longer necessary. To comply with the Act's requirement to inform witnesses about the responsibilities and risks of being a witness, and available witness services and contact persons, the Division obtained a federal grant which will be used to develop and disseminate an informational video regarding this topic.
- The Division of Criminal Justice continues its commitment to a multi-faceted strategy to combat crime through the operation of its Nuisance Abatement Unit. This unit, initially established in 1998 as a pilot program within the Asset Forfeiture Bureau of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, combines civil litigation with traditional policing strategies to address chronic problems eroding the quality of life in communities across the state. Public Act 98-220, An Act Concerning Nuisance Abatement and Quality of Life, provided the catalyst for a comprehensive redrafting of Connecticut's public nuisance law, allowing the state to vigorously enforce nuisance laws to clean up properties which allow crime to fester and communities to deteriorate. During FY 99-00, the unit's prosecutorial staff doubled to service requests from throughout the state.
- As the result of the passage of Public Act 99-198, An Act Concerning Traffic Stop Statistics, the Division of Criminal Justice, in cooperation with the Office of Policy and Management, has

prepared an efficient, yet comprehensive system for data collection on traffic stops made by Connecticut police departments.

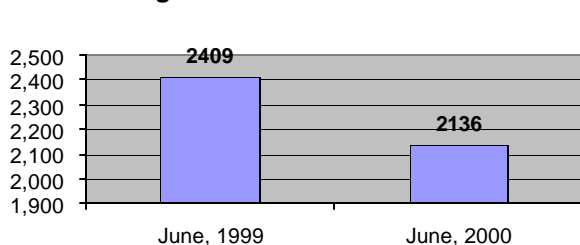
- The Division's Civil Litigation Bureau, which handles habeas corpus and litigation collateral to criminal cases, collected over \$3.5 million in FY99-00 in bonds forfeited in criminal cases statewide. These substantial recoveries were deposited into the General Fund.
- Combining federal and state grant resources with General Fund appropriations, the Division has enhanced its juvenile prosecution and investigative staffing in multiple Judicial Districts. This activity includes the appointment of new Juvenile Investigators and Supervisory Juvenile Prosecutors to handle an increasing juvenile caseload, as well as enhanced resources for all juvenile staff.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Division will implement, through the use of federal funding, an Elder Abuse Unit to combat crimes committed against seniors. The creation of this unit within the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, reflects the aging population of the state and the increased incidence of crimes against the elderly nationally. These crimes include scams in which life savings are lost, as well as physical abuse suffered by seniors in nursing homes or other care settings. Prosecutors and investigators assigned to this unit will work with local, state and federal agencies and will conduct aggressive outreach efforts in community centers, nursing homes and other settings to gain input from seniors. The unit vigorously will prosecute crimes within their jurisdiction.
- The Division will continue its efforts to aggressively target Medicaid fraud through its Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. This unit, in cooperation with the federal government, Medicaid Fraud Control Units in other states and state agencies, identifies, investigates and prosecutes fraud, whether committed by providers or recipients. Similarly, the Provider Fraud Unit of the Health & Social Services Fraud Bureau will continue to investigate and prosecute social service fraud committed by the vendors and providers of such services. Recent efforts to identify and combat Food Stamp fraud also will continue. The Provider Fraud Unit, for example, has collected over \$834,000 in court-order restitution since its inception and will grow by two staff members in FY00-01.
- In FY99-00, the Division implemented a "Cold Case Unit" within the Office of the Chief State's Attorney to investigate and, whenever possible, prosecute serious crimes that have gone unsolved for a lengthy period of time. These cases typically include unsolved murders, some dating back decades. Through the use of advanced forensic technology and with the close assistance of the Connecticut State Police and nationally-recognized experts, the unit will continue to identify and scrutinize such unsolved cases so that justice is done.

**Pending Serious Felonies Down 11%**

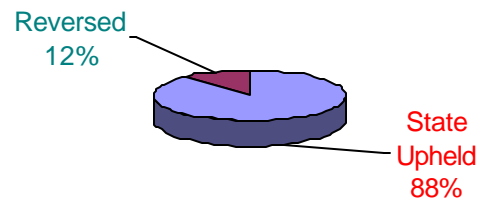


- Connecticut currently has fourteen (14) death penalty cases pending in the Superior Court. Another five (5) cases are pending

in the Connecticut Supreme Court and two (2) cases in which the death penalty was affirmed are now pending review by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Division utilizes at least two prosecutors in the trial of capital cases because of their complexity. Further, appeals from death sentences routinely take years of state and federal court review. Federal habeas corpus review of death penalty cases may result in a retrial of many issues of the criminal trial and the litigation of new constitutional issues.

- The Division's successful Regional Infractions Adjudication Program (RIAP), begun in 1998 in West Hartford through federal funding, has expanded to the New Haven Judicial District (Geographical Area No. 7, Meriden) and will soon be established in the New London Judicial District (Geographical Area No. 21). This program has resulted in streamlined adjudication of contested motor vehicle infractions by providing a mechanism for pre-

**Defendants' Appeals**



screening of cases before assignment to court and prompt trials for those in which a hearing is scheduled. The use of part-time per diem prosecutors has permitted full-time prosecutors to devote more attention to criminal cases and the review of search and arrest warrants.

- In cooperation with the Department of Information Technology, the Division is poised for a major expansion of its information technology resources statewide. The advent of new case management technologies, electronic legal research media, digital imaging, electronic forms and Internet access are revolutionizing the processes of criminal investigation and prosecution. The implementation of the new Criminal Justice Information System/Offender-Based Tracking System (CJIS/OBTS) will further enhance the Division's ability to have all essential information about an offender in making investigative and prosecutive decisions. The Division hopes to achieve greater connectivity between its offices – with resulting greater access to many of these new technologies in FY02-03.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Pick Up Expiring Federal Grants

*General Fund pick up of 10 positions and continuation of programs will take place through reclassifications of existing vacancies. Programs include Nuisance Abatement, Drug Session Expansion, the statutory rape prosecution component of Violence Against Women, the Bridgeport Domestic Violence Special Docket, and the Regionalized Infraction Adjudication Program.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-447,619	-786,256
-192,500	-169,500
-77,148	-161,800
-3,295	-3,295



## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	526	0	526	0	526
Federal Contributions	22	-12	10	0	10
Private Contributions	13	0	13	0	13
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	33,309,129	36,177,138	35,729,519	37,906,257	37,120,001
Other Expenses	2,903,323	2,879,505	2,816,139	2,862,272	2,734,707
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	45,529	815,000	622,500	557,000	387,500
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Forensic Sex Evidence Exams	353,932	329,640	329,640	338,330	338,330
Witness Protection	350,000	558,050	550,000	571,443	550,000
Training and Education	65,902	89,966	85,155	92,125	85,155
Expert Witnesses	183,306	204,216	200,000	209,117	200,000
Medicaid Fraud Control	484,125	658,137	658,137	629,816	629,816
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	1,437,265	1,840,009	1,822,932	1,840,831	1,803,301
TOTAL - General Fund	37,695,246	41,711,652	40,991,090	43,166,360	42,045,509
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	1,464,913	1,337,175	1,337,175	1,315,333	1,315,333
Federal Contributions	1,332,984	727,725	727,725	620,475	620,475
TOTAL - All Funds Net	40,493,143	43,776,552	43,055,990	45,102,168	43,981,317





# CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Criminal Justice Commission is charged with making certain prosecutorial appointments as staff to the Division of Criminal Justice as required by statute or at the request of the Chief State's Attorney. These appointments include the Chief State's Attorney, Deputy Chief State's Attorneys, State's Attorneys, and Deputy Assistant State's Attorneys.
- The terms of appointment are as follows: Chief State's Attorney, five years; Deputy Chief State's Attorneys, four years; and State's Attorneys, eight years.
- The Commission is composed of the Chief State's Attorney and six members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the General Assembly, two of whom must be judges of the Superior Court. The Governor appoints the chairman.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- During FY 99-00, the Commission appointed 21 new Deputy Assistant State's Attorneys to fill vacancies throughout the State.
- In FY 00-01 the following statutory employees' terms of appointments will expire and the Commission will act on new appointments for: Chief State's Attorney, Deputy Chief State's Attorney for Operations and State's Attorneys for the Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Litchfield, New Haven, New London, Tolland and Windham.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- In FY 01-02 the following statutory employees' terms of appointment will expire and the Commission will act on new appointments for: Deputy Chief State's Attorney for Administration, Personnel & Finance and State's Attorneys for the Judicial Districts of Ansonia-Milford, Danbury, Middlesex, and Stamford-Norwalk.
- The Commission will continue to act upon other prosecutorial appointment recommendations from the Chief State's Attorney and the State's Attorneys.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-27	-56

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Other Expenses	1,195	1,222	1,195	1,251	1,195
TOTAL - General Fund	1,195	1,222	1,195	1,251	1,195

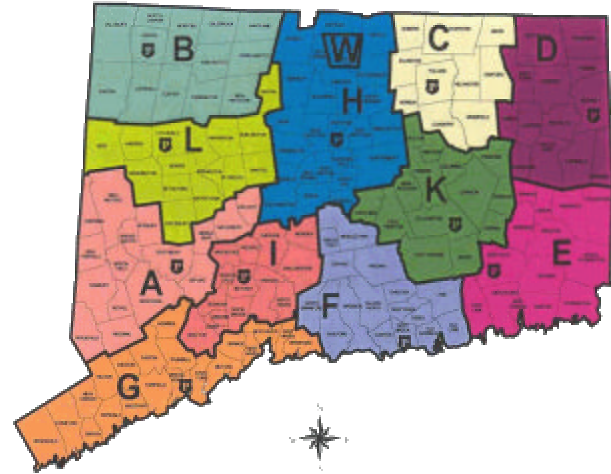


# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Department of Public Safety is committed to providing for the protection of the public by efficient and effective utilization of resources through education, prevention, technology and enforcement activities:

- To fairly and impartially enforce state and federal laws and regulations.
- To enhance community services and relations through Cooperative Policing.
- To maintain a progressive working environment of career development and equal opportunities.
- To achieve the highest level of professionalism, ethics, and standards.
- To foster mutual and collaborative efforts among the various disciplines both inside and outside the Department.
- To acquire and maintain effective and efficient technology and facilities which provide a quality work environment.



**TROOP MAP**

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Implemented the Connecticut Telecommunication System to provide a Statewide Microwave Radio System.
- Implemented numerous traffic safety initiatives throughout the state.
- Established a state of the art Computer Crime and Electronic Evidence Unit, providing forensic data analysis, computer and internet-based investigation, and training to law enforcement, prosecutors and parents and children.
- Upgraded 911 emergency telephone equipment in 109 local communications centers to become the second state to implement state of the art 911 digital technology which provides faster access to emergency services and a more reliable system.
- Expanded Community Policing Programs throughout the state.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Upgrading of the Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).
- Implementation of the Gun Law Enforcement Task Force.
- Development of a centrally located Emergency Response Center in Cheshire.
- Collaborative efforts with the Department of Transportation to develop additional highway operations centers.
- Improvements to existing facilities to enhance our operations in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This includes the addition of networks and IT improvements.
- Develop and further implement existing forensic databases to create an artificial intelligence system that will increase our ability to solve cold cases and no-suspect cases.
- Merge the training and certifications functions of the Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications into the Office of Education and Data Management to centralize the training thereby increasing program offerings and enhancing program quality.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus
- Reduce Expenditures to Reflect the Receipt of Indirect Costs Associated with Casino Operations
- Adjust the Workers' Compensation Claims Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer

### Within Current Services

- Provide funding for maintenance costs associated with the Connecticut Telecommunication System for Radio and Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System

### New or Expanded Services

- Provide Funds for Helicopter Operations

	2001-2002	2002-2003	
	-1,063,040	-1,699,369	
	-1,191,975	-1,193,787	
	-332,602	-1,015,666	
	-1,700,000	-1,700,000	
	-2,061,852	-2,064,414	
	-410,862	-431,384	
	-566,931	-533,819	
	2,217,844	2,284,757	
	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>
	368,760	368,760	368,760

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	1,840	0	1,840	0	1,840
Federal Contributions	1	0	1	0	1
Private Contributions	120	0	120	0	120
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	27	0	27	0	27
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	92,954,650	107,339,079	105,976,039	113,157,367	111,157,998
Other Expenses	19,343,979	22,368,852	20,432,788	22,878,939	20,492,814
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	10,000	1,192,975	1,000	1,194,787	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Stress Reduction	53,354	54,581	53,354	55,891	53,354
Fleet Purchase	6,384,992	10,064,623	8,177,748	10,306,174	8,177,748
Gun Law Enforcement Task Force	500,000	511,500	500,000	523,776	500,000
Workers' Compensation Claims	2,519,497	2,577,445	2,010,514	2,639,303	2,085,484
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	9,457,843	13,208,149	10,741,616	13,525,144	10,816,586
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Civil Air Patrol	38,692	39,582	38,692	40,532	38,692
TOTAL - General Fund	121,805,164	144,148,637	137,190,135	150,796,769	142,507,090
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	8,364,100	8,404,900	8,404,900	8,135,580	8,135,580
Private Contributions	12,300,725	12,301,133	12,301,133	12,496,196	12,496,196
Federal Contributions	8,559,171	9,724,000	9,724,000	7,387,161	7,387,161
TOTAL - All Funds Net	151,029,160	174,578,670	167,620,168	178,815,706	170,526,027



# POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Police Officer Standards and Training Council is responsible for the certification of all police officers, law enforcement instructors and police training programs requiring certification throughout the State of Connecticut.

- It is the primary provider of training for municipal, state agency and state university police officers in the areas of basic law enforcement, in-service law enforcement and professional development.
- It is responsible for all of the certified police training activities at the Connecticut Police Academy.

- It develops and revises a comprehensive police training and education plan which includes approving the operations of police training schools, approving courses of study, certifying instructors, and setting minimum employment standards and certification requirements.
- It offers professional, advanced, specialized and continuing education to veteran police officers as part of the license renewal process which requires each police officer to satisfactorily complete at least 45 hours of certified review training every three years.
- It also may revoke the certification, i.e. license, of police officers under certain statutory conditions.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Developed a Customized Software Program to track the Certification of all Police Officers.
- Completed a review and rewrite of the state's Basic Law Enforcement Officer Curriculum and formally adopted it effective July 1, 1998.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Council is expecting to have its first Police Corps program underway within this fiscal year. This is a federally supported program that will train college graduate police officer candidates in not only basic recruit training but also in community policing and it will go beyond the normal basic training program. The graduating officers will then be assigned by the Council to eligible, higher crime rate police departments.
- The Council is planning to significantly expand the physical facility at its Connecticut Police Academy grounds in Meriden. Additional dormitory, computer classroom and physical tactics and fitness training center are planned as well as expansion of its law enforcement driver training skid pan and firearms training facility.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-17,447	-26,833
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-171,327	-86,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-20,447	-42,265
• Eliminate Alzheimer's Association Funding	-50,000	-50,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	27	0	27	0	27
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	3	0	3	0	3
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,623,378	1,690,762	1,673,315	1,776,227	1,749,394
Other Expenses	888,703	1,022,638	928,703	961,804	909,539
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	172,327	1,000	87,000	1,000
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Alzheimer's Association	40,000	40,000	0	40,000	0
TOTAL - General Fund	2,553,081	2,925,727	2,603,018	2,865,031	2,659,933
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	20,528	0	0	0	0
Federal Contributions	61,582	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - All Funds Net	2,635,191	2,925,727	2,603,018	2,865,031	2,659,933



# BOARD OF FIREARM PERMIT EXAMINERS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is a seven-member board appointed by the Governor to hear appeals in regard to permits to sell or carry pistols and revolvers.
- In connection with its responsibility, the Board provides information on firearms laws to issuing authorities, attorneys, legislators and the public.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The booklet, *"Laws Pertaining to Firearms"*, has been updated from 1997 to 2000 to reflect new legislation. The changes are also reflected on the agency Web-Site.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-2,410	-5,411
-1,000	-500
-690	-1,390

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
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#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
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### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	61,734	64,906	62,496	70,907	65,496
Other Expenses	30,007	38,811	38,121	39,511	38,121
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	92,741	105,717	101,617	111,918	104,617



# DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Perform public safety functions through enforcement of the statutes concerning motor vehicles and their operation.
- Issue credentials for motor vehicles, their operators and vehicle-related businesses.
- Deliver high quality, innovative services to customers.
- Impose sanctions on the credential-holders who violate laws and regulations.
- Collect revenues for the construction and maintenance of the State's highways, collect information on revenues, credentials and credential-holders, and provide it to all those with a legitimate need to know.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

<b>Fiscal Year 1999-2000 Fast Facts</b>	
1.5 million	Calls to Phone Center
2.1 million	Visitors to Branch Offices
2.7 million	Registered Motor Vehicles
2.3 million	Licensed Drivers
13,754	Voters Registered
\$345 million	Revenue Collected by DMV
1.2 million	Emissions Tests Administered
40,500	Vehicle Safety Inspections Performed

- Seventy percent of agency customers surveyed report total satisfaction with services provided to them.
- DMV continues to expand its Home Page at <http://dmvct.org>, which provides customers with our varied services via the Internet.
- The Department's Administrative Offices moved to the Rowland State Government Center in Waterbury.
- The migration of the Department's mainframe operation to the State Data Center (CATER) and Y2K conversion were successfully completed.
- The reflectorized replacement plate program was implemented.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Expand service delivery options for agency customers (i.e. renewal of registrations via internet or by phone).
- Enhance agency technology systems to improve service delivery.
- Strengthen efforts to combat and reduce Driving Under the Influence (DUI).
- Improve driver license security.
- Continue the reflectorized replacement plate program.
- Reduce the number and complexity of forms.
- Improve highway safety by continuing the Commercial Vehicle Information Systems and Network project, which will enhance data flow among state agencies, the federal government and law enforcement personnel regarding the commercial trucking industry.
- Establish a relational linking of the emission and registration databases and enable the future linking of all DMV databases.
- Develop the parameters and implement the procurement of a new emissions program.
- Upgrade DMV's Branch Office facilities and work environment.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-393,069	-634,064
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-222,995	-487,998
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-36,037	-32,413
• Revise Vision Screening Requirements <i>Mandatory Vision Screening Requirements after age 69.</i>	-1,102,073	-1,148,864
• Defer Social Security Numbers on Registrations <i>Defer the requirement that DMV collect Social Security numbers prior to issuing a new or renewal registration until October 1, 2003.</i>	-633,775	-576,808
• Eliminate Registration Expiration Stickers	-244,000	-244,000
• Reduce Branch Office Hours <i>Branch Offices will close ½ hour earlier, at 7:00 PM on Thursday evenings.</i>	-159,218	-163,995
• Eliminate the 10-year-old Safety Inspection Program. <i>The current inspection of ten-year old vehicles at transfer is not an effective safety inspection process.</i>		

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Require Electronic Transmission of Application for Permanent Registration by Dealers  
*Dealers who process over 25 applications per month will be required to submit electronic applications for permanent registrations. Dealers who appear at Branch Offices will pay a \$10 transaction fee, per application. This will encourage dealers to use the on-line service at a cost of about \$8.25 per transaction.*
- Implement a Six Year Drivers License  
*This would extend the renewal for an operator's license from 4 years to 6 years. The renewal fee would increase from the current \$35.50 for 4 yrs to \$53.25 for 6 yrs. (the same \$8.875 per yr.) Savings to operating expenses of \$1.1M would occur in the fifth year when fewer licenses/yr would*

## Budget Summary

be issued. Senior citizens over 65 could still opt for a two-year license. The change to a six-year license will generate \$21.3 million in revenue acceleration over the first four years.

- Decentralize Emissions Inspections after the Current Contract Expires  
Licensed Dealers and Repairers will conduct emissions inspections.

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$1.8 Million for the Upgrade of the Registration and Title Processing System from the FY 2001 Surplus

Funding is provided to improve record accuracy, reduce transaction time, eliminate duplicate data entries and improve reporting and statistical analysis capabilities. The U.S. EPA mandates a registration-based emissions compliance enforcement mechanism and recent developments in the emissions program have proven the need for such a system.

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Special Transportation Fund	690	5	695	0	695
Emissions Enterprise Fund	57	0	57	0	57
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	2	0	2	0	2
Federal Contributions	15	0	15	0	15
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Special Transportation Fund	87	0	87	0	87
Emissions Enterprise Fund	2	0	2	0	2
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	3	0	3	0	3
Federal Contributions	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	36,056,697	38,206,198	37,653,911	40,186,756	39,388,697
Other Expenses	13,097,638	13,730,276	13,105,549	14,617,874	13,786,887
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	622,185	827,684	827,684	824,182	824,182
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Graduated Licenses	200,000	224,127	224,127	234,170	234,170
Insurance Enforcement	360,000	559,542	559,542	574,403	574,403
Soc Security Numbers on Registration	0	633,775	0	576,808	0
Vision Screening	0	1,102,073	0	1,148,864	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	560,000	2,519,517	783,669	2,534,245	808,573
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	50,336,520	55,283,675	52,370,813	58,163,057	54,808,339
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Emissions Enterprise Fund	26,504,924	27,159,446	27,159,446	20,935,389	5,333,000
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	384,041	412,710	412,710	428,247	428,247
Federal Contributions	1,625,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	78,850,485	85,955,831	83,042,969	80,526,693	61,569,586

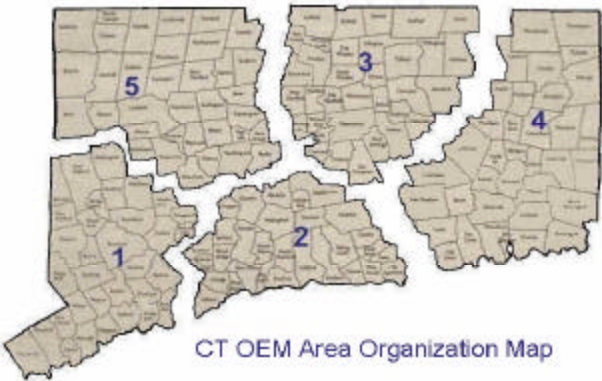




# MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Military Department is comprised of the Connecticut Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Office of Emergency Management, and the State Militia.
- The State mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by law.
- The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war or national emergencies.
- Collectively, the Connecticut Army and Air National Guards, Office of Emergency Management and the organized Militia augment federal, state, and local authorities in the event of emergencies; provide emergency management planning, funding and training assistance to communities; and to conduct community service programs.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Responded to Tropical Storm Floyd resulting in public individual assistance of \$3,000,000.
- Assisted in the search and rescue of an Alzheimer's patient lost in the East Hampton area utilizing National Guard Personnel and the First Governor's Horse Guard. Forty-seven man-days were utilized in this operation.
- Completed the following projects at Camp Rowland:
  - Fire Arms Simulator Training Facility - \$650,000
  - Officers Quarters Facility - \$3,000,000
  - Open Air Pavilion - \$135,000
- Initiated the renovation of four Armories - Branford, Westbrook, New London and Stratford to provide appropriate emergency shelters along Connecticut's coastline.
- Provided 300 man-days of support for the State's preparedness and response to Y2K.
- Provided 94 man-days in support of Operation Sail 2000 held in New London and Groton Ct.
- Conducted a major Hurricane Exercise and an interagency terrorism tabletop exercise.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Construct at Camp Rowland:
  - The Total Army School System Complex, a \$21.5 m training facility;
  - The second living quarters facility;
  - The maintenance/administration building.
- Modernize and expand the Emergency Management Operations Center.
- Support the deployment of 320 soldiers to Bosnia.
- Expand youth programs sponsor by the National Guard Bureau.
- Continue to upgrade state armories for use during state emergencies.
- Develop a comprehensive plan to respond to terrorism incident planning and consequence management.
- Increase the federal funding and number of communities participating in Local Emergency Management Planning.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus
- Relocate Units from Brainard Field to Other Facilities
- Transfer Support for Radiological Instrument Maintenance Program to the Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Fund Budget
- Eliminate Security at Camp Hartel
- Reduce Security Services at the Hartford Armory
- Reduce Maintenance Support to Facilities

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$600,000 for the Renovation of Helicopters from the FY 2001 Surplus

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-52,856	-90,446
	-270,300	-247,900
	-20,963	-68,505
	-108,374	-107,469
	-125,020	-128,989
	-96,875	-101,052
	-50,607	-51,000
	-58,598	-60,000
	-95,138	-109,474



## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	64	-1	63	0	63
Federal Contributions	94	0	94	0	94

#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

General Fund	4	0	4	0	4
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### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	4,059,093	4,489,826	4,250,975	4,740,614	4,444,853
Other Expenses	2,347,354	2,430,817	2,061,237	2,466,787	2,056,247
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	271,300	1,000	248,900	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Firing Squads	482,000	400,000	400,000	410,634	400,000
TOTAL - General Fund	6,889,447	7,591,943	6,713,212	7,866,935	6,902,100
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	2,460,072	2,253,000	2,253,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Private Contributions	1,506,000	1,506,000	1,506,000	1,506,000	1,506,000
Federal Contributions	9,926,955	9,773,000	9,773,000	9,335,500	9,335,500
TOTAL - All Funds Net	20,782,474	21,123,943	20,245,212	19,708,435	18,743,600



# COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Reduce death, injury and property damage due to fire and other disasters by increasing the proficiency of firefighters through training, education and certification.
- Provide technical assistance, guidance and resource services to the fire service.
- Raise the fire safety awareness level of the public.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- 3,201 firefighters tested via written and practical skill examinations in FY 2000.
- Over 1,500 firefighters certified in FY 1999.
- Remitted 2,420 payments to volunteer fire companies for responses to emergency calls on limited access highways.
- More than 6,000 emergency service personnel trained by Commission staff during past fiscal year.
- Established a statewide volunteer fire service recruitment program.
- Expanded to three recruit firefighter training programs per year.
- Acquired a storage facility in Meriden from the Department of Transportation.
- Assisted the Connecticut State Firefighters Association with fundraising efforts for construction of a firefighter memorial to be erected at the Connecticut Fire Academy.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Aid municipalities by initiating the delivery of Candidate Physical Ability (CPAT) examinations for firefighting candidates.
- Establish a bookstore operation at the Connecticut Fire Academy in Windsor Locks to enable fire service ease of access to technical and reference materials in support of training and certification.
- Expand market base through use of the agency's internet e-mail list server, agency internet homepage and ConneCT web site.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-15,515	-23,711
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-178,500	-269,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions		-10,490

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$100,000 for the Firefighters' Memorial from the FY 2001 Surplus

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	23	0	23	0	23
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	4	0	4	0	4
Private Contributions	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,372,442	1,532,072	1,516,557	1,619,134	1,595,423
Other Expenses	617,634	612,898	612,898	623,388	612,898
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	179,500	1,000	270,500	1,000
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Payments to Volunteer Fire Companies	220,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
TOTAL - General Fund	2,211,076	2,564,470	2,370,455	2,753,022	2,449,321
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	710,130	710,130	710,130	710,310	710,310
Federal Contributions	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	2,961,206	3,314,600	3,120,585	3,503,332	3,199,631



# DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Ensure the safety and soundness of regulated depository institutions.
- Administer the state's banking and related laws.
- Protect Connecticut consumers and investors.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Bank Examination and Credit Union Divisions conducted rigorous examination programs and closely monitored state institutions, in close cooperation with federal authorities, to guard against potential year 2000 (Y2K) problems. The Department also conducted an extensive education program, speaking before dozens of groups across the state, to allay consumer anxiety. As a result of extensive preparations made by industry and its regulators, the public did not experience any significant Y2K-related banking problems.
- The Securities and Business Investment Division continued to place great emphasis on protecting Connecticut investors from fraud and abuse, while at the same time recognizing the important role capital formation plays in the state's economic growth. Over the past five years, Division intervention has resulted in nearly \$28 million in restitution being offered/returned to state investors.
- The Consumer Credit Division responded to over 43,000 public inquiries and complaints in 1999. Reimbursements and adjustments to consumers resulting from the Division's complaint handling process totaled \$1,274,535, an increase of 28% over the previous year.
- Two department employees received special recognition during the year. Governor John G. Rowland presented the Bank Examination Division Director with a "Distinguished Manager of the Year Award" for his contributions to state service and, in recognition of exceptional customer service, an employee of the Government Relations and Communications Division received a "Governor's Service Award".

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-300,938	-169,546
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-176,326	-124,896
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-125,810	-125,810

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Banking Fund	143	0	143	0	143
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Banking Fund	5	0	5	0	5
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	8,328,915	8,818,840	8,517,902	9,247,921	9,078,375
Other Expenses	2,391,209	2,576,619	2,390,399	2,641,105	2,390,399
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	373,600	181,900	147,858	134,100	134,100
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Fringe Benefits	3,156,920	3,616,606	3,534,732	3,792,572	3,792,572
Indirect Overhead	266,364	379,313	379,313	379,313	379,313
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	3,423,284	3,995,919	3,914,045	4,171,885	4,171,885
TOTAL - Banking Fund	14,517,008	15,573,278	14,970,204	16,195,011	15,774,759
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	36,602	45,602	45,602	55,602	55,602
TOTAL - All Funds Net	14,553,610	15,618,880	15,015,806	16,250,613	15,830,361



# INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To protect the consumer by administering and enforcing the insurance laws and regulations in the most responsive and cost effective manner.
- To ensure financial reliability and responsibility of all licensed entities while maintaining an open, competitive market.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Insurance Department continues to maintain and meet the accreditation standards established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Maintaining NAIC accreditation is a priority and is a measure of the adequate statutory and administrative authority to regulate the financial condition and corporate affairs of insurance companies, the resources necessary to carry out the authority and an organizational structure to promote effective solvency regulation. The Department received full accreditation in March of 1999 and will be reviewed again in 2004.
- The managed care report card, "A Comparison of Managed Care Organizations in Connecticut" is published and distributed each year. In addition to the distribution to legislators, hospitals and libraries, the report card is sent to every doctor's office in the State of Connecticut. The distribution to the doctors' offices is a cooperative effort of the Department and the State of Connecticut Medical Society.
- In addition to responding to over 14,000 consumer complaints in the last fiscal year, the Consumer Affairs Division of the Insurance Department continues to enhance its outreach programs. The outreach program, designed to educate the public on Department resources available to them, reached over 6,000 Connecticut residents last year.
- The Department's Market Conduct Division has expanded its exams to include the monitoring of utilization review companies that are licensed by this Department.
- The Department's Fraud Unit was established in October of 1999 to receive and resolve consumer and insurer questions concerning insurance fraud. The unit coordinates the Department's actions on insurance fraud allegations with other state and federal agencies, consumers, insurers, law enforcement and industry groups. The Department's first Insurance Fraud Summit was held in April of 2000 with over 200 participants. The agenda included a wide range of experienced insurance officials and law enforcement personnel who spoke on all aspects of insurance fraud. The Department held a second Fraud Summit in November of 2000.
- The Federal/International Relations Office was established under the Office of the Commissioner in April of 2000, to effectively address the issues arising from financial services modernization and globalization of the economy as they relate to the insurance industry in Connecticut. The primary goal is to oversee the implementation of all applicable provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act that pertain to the functional regulation of insurance.
- The State's first Managed Care Ombudsman was appointed by the Governor, August 28, 2000. The Office of the Managed Care Ombudsman was established to assist managed care consumers with plan selections, understanding their rights and responsibilities, and accessing services through information, referral and assistance.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Completion of migration of our critical information system applications from a proprietary Wang environment and the transformation of certain paper intensive business processes into a unified, Department-wide computer information system. Subsequent to the completion, the system will be maintained and enhanced to meet changes in our business needs. The new information system will allow the Department to better serve the public and to monitor the insurance industry by providing a broad range of internet services and data mining capabilities that will allow informed decisions to be made on legislation, regulatory costs, and business operation matters.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### Within Current Services

- Annualize New Lease Cost

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-286,936	-341,204
	-195,896	-199,736
	726,057	726,057

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

Insurance Fund	178	0	178	0	178
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#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

Insurance Fund	10	0	10	0	10
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Budget Summary

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	11,519,753	12,256,629	11,969,693	12,828,261	12,487,057
Other Expenses	2,630,520	3,983,929	3,847,233	3,414,125	3,257,362
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	268,000	197,000	197,000	197,000	197,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Fringe Benefits	4,369,751	5,026,444	4,967,244	5,260,870	5,217,897
Indirect Overhead	357,336	506,360	506,360	506,360	506,360
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	4,727,087	5,532,804	5,473,604	5,767,230	5,724,257
TOTAL - Insurance Fund	19,145,360	21,970,362	21,487,530	22,206,616	21,665,676
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	190,024	193,126	193,126	193,126	193,126
TOTAL - All Funds Net	19,335,384	22,163,488	21,680,656	22,399,742	21,858,802



# OFFICE OF CONSUMER COUNSEL

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC) is an independent state agency with the responsibility of advocating Connecticut consumers' interests in all matters with respect to utility services and public service companies.
- To ensure that all of Connecticut's consumers receive the highest level of utility services at the lowest overall cost, the OCC is authorized to participate in any regulatory or judicial proceedings, federal or state, affecting such interests.
- OCC's statutory responsibility is fulfilled primarily by representing the interests of Connecticut's utility consumers in proceedings before the DPUC, which determines rates and services, and before other state and federal regulatory agencies, courts and other forums.
- The OCC is a party to all contested matters before the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) and is authorized to appeal decisions in court.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The OCC has been a forceful advocate in DPUC proceedings, seeking the greatest benefit possible for consumers.
- Service providers spend millions of dollars annually seeking favorable decisions on rate, service, and policy matters with far reaching impacts. The OCC is often the only party in a proceeding scrutinizing, evaluating and prosecuting the full array of issues on behalf of all consumers, and presenting alternatives more beneficial to consumers.
- In FY 00, the OCC was a party to 460 administrative and judicial proceedings, including a significant number of lengthy multiphase cases.
- Consistent with the direction set forth in OCC's recommendations, rate increase requests have been reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars, the quality of services has been maintained or increased, and where excessive rates have been found to exist, rate decreases have been ordered by the DPUC.
- In electric restructuring, dockets have been established to address stranded costs claimed by electric companies, entry conditions, codes of conduct, unbundling, divestiture of generation assets, rates, terms and conditions of the emerging competitive electric industry. OCC's primary goal is to seek beneficial decisions for consumers, maintain and increase consumer protections and afford the opportunity for the competitive marketplace to develop and operate effectively.
- Pursuant to Section 16-244d of the C.G.S., OCC has established a Consumer Education Advisory Council for electric industry restructuring. The Council advises the DPUC on the development and implementation of the Consumer Education Outreach Program. The goal of the program is to equip consumers to benefit fully from electric competition. To help achieve this, the Consumer Counsel appointed members with background and expertise in a full range of disciplines representing all classes of consumers.
- In telecommunications restructuring, the OCC has participated fully in implementation proceedings before the DPUC to ensure that procedures, which will be most effective in providing the intended consumer benefits of competition, are fully considered.
- Pursuant to PA 99-222, OCC has established a telephone industry restructuring Consumer Education Advisory Council. The Telecommunications Council advises the DPUC on the development and implementation of the Telecommunications Consumer Education Outreach Program. The goal of the program is to equip customers to benefit fully from telecommunications industry competition. To help achieve this, the Consumer Counsel appointed members with background and expertise in a full range of disciplines representing all classes of customers.
- In proceedings involving natural gas companies, the OCC continues to seek lower rates for consumers. This is particularly important to customers purchasing monopoly services; i.e. customers who do not have the opportunity to save by purchasing their gas competitively and transporting it to their homes or businesses, and who do not have other options with lower costs.
- With respect to water company proceedings, OCC has sought to keep rates as low as possible, commensurate with a high level of service. In an innovative program to reduce the costs of rate cases borne by consumers of smaller water companies, a procedure has been developed by the OCC and DPUC in which those companies may negotiate a settlement, which is then submitted to the DPUC.
- In view of the changing needs of consumers, the OCC has expanded its consumer information and assistance capabilities. Staff has been added to increase OCC's ability to respond to consumer inquiries, concerns, complaints and to provide information in this changing environment.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-18,509	-33,266
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-10,956	-22,588

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	19	0	19	0	19
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,260,455	1,367,817	1,349,308	1,429,397	1,396,131
Other Expenses	471,724	500,880	489,924	512,512	489,924
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	13,000	16,800	16,800	16,000	16,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Fringe Benefits	477,115	560,942	560,942	586,196	586,196
Indirect Overhead	73,111	199,899	199,899	199,899	199,899
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	550,226	760,841	760,841	786,095	786,095
TOTAL - Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	2,295,405	2,646,338	2,616,873	2,744,004	2,688,150



# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONTROL

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To ensure that safe, reliable, and fairly priced utility services are available throughout Connecticut.
- To balance the public's need for adequate utility service at reasonable rates with the providers' right to earn a reasonable return on their investment in those industries still wholly regulated.
- To design and oversee competitive utility service (telephone, commercial/industrial natural gas and electric service) with equity among the competitors while affording customers the economic benefit of competition along with adequate customer service.
- To assure that cable franchises are awarded and operated according to statute and regulation and that customer service is being provided in a timely and courteous manner.
- To perform management audits of public service companies.
- To perform research and analysis to provide data and support for adjudicatory functions.
- To monitor and enforce utility safety requirements.
- To resolve individual consumer complaints.
- To increase consumers' knowledge of their rights.
- To counter-balance utility companies' rate increase requests with an independently prepared, presented and defended opposing case.
- To educate consumers about changes taking place in the utility industry.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Department has adjudicated approximately 350 cases in the electric, water, cable, telecommunication and gas industries.
- The Department's website boasts increasing amounts of information, as virtually all filings in docketed cases are now posted there, along with lists of competitive providers, electric utility tariffs, application forms, and news releases. New this year is a Web Filing System that allows users to make filings in active dockets directly from the website. The Department also maintains a second website devoted to electric restructuring consumer education.
- Consumer contacts have increased over the past three years, chiefly as a result of competition, and specifically this year, as a result of electric choice. Consumer service representatives have responded to and assisted more than 80,000 consumers regarding electric, gas, telephone, cable and water issues.
- Approved the acquisition of NU by ConEd with numerous conditions to protect consumers, the economy, jobs and open space land.
- Approved the acquisition of United Water by Lyonnaise des Eaux, a French company.
- Approved the acquisition of the Village Water Company of Simsbury by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company.
- Implemented telephone number pooling in the 860 area code to allocate telephone numbers more efficiently and make the system more compatible with increasing competition in the telecommunications market. Since the FCC only allows number pooling in one area code at a time, implementation in the 203 area code is pending. Pooling is aimed at conserving numbers, delaying the need for two more area codes in CT.
- Petitioned the FCC for approval to implement a trial telephone conservation measure called unassigned number porting, permitting a telecommunications company with unused blocks of telephone numbers to allow another provider to use those numbers.
- Established standard offer for CL&P and UI, reducing rates by 10%.
- Successfully completed the auction of the Millstone nuclear Power Plants for a record \$1.3 billion to Dominion Resources as part of electric restructuring.
- Electric choice began statewide with new suppliers and aggregators entering the marketplace. The Department's education outreach effort increased, providing paid advertising, public service announcements and the distribution of the consumer guide to all CT residents. The guide provides an explanation of restructuring and how it works, gives consumers a comparison worksheet and prompts them to call the DPUC or visit the website for additional brochures and information.
- The Department met with the state's three natural gas companies to find ways to mitigate the potential price hikes that may face gas consumers this winter.
- Approved the acquisition of Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation and The Southern Connecticut Gas company by Energy East and the acquisition of Yankee Gas Services Company by Northeast Utilities.
- Extensive consumer research determined that consumer awareness and understanding of electric competition increased dramatically since the inception of the electric restructuring education program.
- Implemented conservation programs for electric utility customers, with CL&P and UI joining forces for the first time to present joint programs for greater consumer benefit. The program boasts the largest conservation budget with the most innovative programs in New England. The program has already distributed more than 60,000 torchiere floor lamps free of charge and sold over 100,000 energy efficient light bulbs.
- Approved the water infrastructure replacement plan, clearing the way for the state legislature to implement a program to improve the state's aging infrastructure.
- Performed an audit of SNET's operational support systems to require the company to open its network to allow local competition in the Connecticut telecommunication market.
- Enforced utility company compliance with Y2K security measures resulting in no significant negative impacts to customers of regulated utilities due to the year 2000 date change.
- Streamlined the cable franchise renewal process and standardized community access annual reports.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-268,033	-406,853
-229,618	-280,329



## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	159	0	159	0	159
Connecticut Siting Council	10	0	10	0	10
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	6	2	8	0	8
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	10,321,094	10,970,002	10,701,969	11,588,229	11,181,376
Other Expenses	2,305,666	2,479,742	2,300,508	2,537,193	2,300,228
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	192,000	192,000	182,790	192,000	189,810
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Fringe Benefits	3,927,762	4,498,798	4,457,624	4,752,333	4,711,159
Indirect Overhead	491,534	160,469	160,469	160,469	160,469
Nuclear Energy Advisory Council	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	4,429,296	4,669,267	4,628,093	4,924,802	4,883,628
TOTAL - Consumer Counsel/Public Utility Fund	17,248,056	18,311,011	17,813,360	19,242,224	18,555,042
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Federal Contributions	40,000	42,000	42,000	45,000	45,000
Connecticut Siting Council	1,068,945	1,167,219	1,167,219	1,248,581	1,248,581
TOTAL - All Funds Net	18,357,001	19,520,230	19,022,579	20,535,805	19,848,623



# DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Eliminate the hazards of adulterated, contaminated, or unsanitary food products by regulating all persons and businesses that manufacture or sell food products in the State of Connecticut.
- Detect and prevent the diversion of drugs from legal distribution channels by regulating all persons and firms involved in the legal distribution of drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices.
- Prevent the sale of alcoholic liquor to minors and intoxicated persons and ensure that licensed premises are safe and sanitary by regulating all persons and firms involved in the distribution, sale, and dispensing of alcoholic liquor.
- Eliminate threats to the health, safety and well-being of Connecticut citizens who interact with a wide variety of service providers in numerous occupational and professional licensing categories by administering a professional licensing procedure to ensure that only qualified, competent individuals are licensed.
- Ensure that indicators of weights and measurements are correct in order to protect both the buyer and seller in marketplace transactions involving the determination of quantity and quality.
- Protect the general public and businesses from unfair, deceptive, or unsafe practices that may be encountered in any trade or commerce occurring within the State of Connecticut through consumer education, mediation, arbitration, and other enforcement activities.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Department of Consumer Protection implemented one of the major goals of its first Strategic Business Plan by acquiring a new software application which integrates the agency's licensing, complaint-handling, and revenue-processing functions in one database. Current access to this information by DCP staff via the agency's Local Area Network, and future public access via the Internet, will facilitate the Department's efforts to improve the delivery of services to its customers. Additionally, the Department's computer hardware and software were upgraded in 1999 to ensure Year 2000 compliance and to support new software applications.
- The Department made significant enhancements to its three websites in order to assist both consumers and regulated industries. Specifically, the public can now access online licensing information for all active individuals and firms to determine whether they are properly licensed and/or registered in order to make business decisions. The agency's website enhancements also allow consumers to submit requests for complaint information related to home improvement contractors as well as allowing contractors to respond to alleged complaints in a more timely manner via the internet.
- The Department was selected by the Governor's Office of Policy and Management to pilot the development of electronic commerce by state agencies. This project will allow on-line license renewals beginning in 2001.
- Pursuant to its Strategic Business Plan, the Department established an Office of Enforcement Operations in order to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and uniformity, of agency enforcement activities. This office is working to maximize the utilization of existing agency enforcement resources vis-a-vis the enhanced use of developing technologies and training.
- The Department significantly enhanced its enforcement of Connecticut's Liquor Control Act during FY 00. Specific emphasis was placed upon streamlining the permit application process, and expanding regulatory actions conducted by field agents.
- The consolidation of two agency enforcement programs, the Regulation of Food & Food-Handling Facilities, and the Regulation of Weighing & Measuring, into the Regulation of Food and Standards, has resulted in improvements to the efficiency, and effectiveness, of both enforcement entities. Strategic planning has included a re-alignment of inspection territories, prioritization of inspections, survey projects, and a new critical control point inspection procedure.
- The Department conducted an amnesty program for home improvement contractors to generate increased compliance with State statutes in this regard. This effort resulted in the arrest of 28 contractors, penalties/fines amounting to \$24,000, and a significant increase in the number of new registrations by Connecticut home improvement contractors with the Regulation of Trade Practices Division.
- The Department's Strategic Business planning process continues to provide a means for the Agency to assume a lead role in implementing electronic commerce. This process, which will continue through the coming fiscal year and beyond, will provide the agency with the direction and resources necessary to effectively serve both consumers and the regulated industry well into the twenty-first century.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Department of Consumer Protection's new software application for licensing and complaint-handling, will be modified during the biennium to allow on-line license renewal vis-à-vis credit card. This objective, and other electronic commerce initiatives, such as public access to the agency's database, will be achieved with the assistance of the Governor's Office of Policy and Management.
- The Department will expand its use of the Internet as a means of communication and customer service to include access to complaint history, declaratory rulings, applicable laws and regulations, and consumer education information.
- The Department will further enhance enforcement activities specifically designed to prevent underage drinking in the State.
- The Department will coordinate enforcement actions to ensure uniformity, effectiveness, and efficiency among its regulatory programs.
- The Department will expand its consumer outreach activities in order to educate, and thereby protect, its customers from deceptive practices in the marketplace. This effort will include the coordination of divisional consumer education activities by the Commissioner's Office.
- The Department will expand its training program to promote the improvement of service within its major business functions: enforcement; licensing; and, management services.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

**Reductions to Current Services**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-113,582	-184,044
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-38,500	-122,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-24,353	-50,260
• Fund the State-run Lemon Law Arbitration Program from Required Automobile Manufacturer Contributions <i>Automobile manufacturers are using the State program for automobile consumer disputes rather than establish their own program as was the intent of the original lemon law legislation.</i>	-174,907	-181,221
• Eliminate 1 vacant Communication Support Services position	-56,170	-59,524
• Reduce Expenditures to Reflect the Receipt of Indirect Costs Associated with Casino Operations	-134,918	-143,013

**Within Current Services**

• Add 5 Positions for the Regulation of the Trade Practices Unit <i>As a result of an Arbitrator's ruling regarding staffing of the agency's toll-free telephone Hotline, 5 positions have been added.</i>	140,000	147,000
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## AGENCY SUMMARY

**Personnel Summary**

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	173	1	174	0	174
Federal Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
Private Contributions	23	0	23	0	23
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	12	0	12	0	12

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	10,053,176	10,827,037	10,283,670	11,338,238	10,706,345
Other Expenses	1,054,607	1,111,102	1,150,539	1,139,141	1,152,972
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	39,500	1,000	123,500	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	11,108,783	11,977,639	11,435,209	12,600,879	11,860,317
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	1,952,970	2,009,767	2,009,767	2,116,544	2,116,544
Federal Contributions	74,250	8,200	8,200	3,213	3,213
TOTAL - All Funds Net	13,136,003	13,995,606	13,453,176	14,720,636	13,980,074



# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The mission of the Department of Labor is to protect and promote the interests of Connecticut's workers and assist workers and employers to be competitive in the global economy.

- The Department does this by providing a variety of services that benefit the workplace. These include: income support that assists workers between jobs and stimulates the local economy; protection on the job (through wage and safety regulations and on-site consultations); work-related training programs, tax credit incentive programs; job search and recruitment assistance and, maintenance of the collective bargaining relationship. As the Connecticut arm of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the

Department of Labor (DOL) collects, analyzes and disseminates workforce data to inform businesses, the general public, government planners and policymakers about employment issues and trends.

- Informational and enforcement responsibilities that serve both workers and employers are assigned to the department by statutes that cover the payment of wages, collection of Unemployment Insurance (UI) taxes, payment of UI benefits, health and safety, employment of minors, family and medical leaves, representation by labor organizations and resolution of labor disputes.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, which replaced the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), took effect July 1, 2000. This legislation advocates One-Stop Career Centers to provide universal access to effective employment and training programs. DOL has both a partnership and a broad administrative role in implementing this new service delivery system in Connecticut. DOL contributed existing services and facilities from its statewide workforce development system.
- Connecticut's TeleBenefits system. With construction of two centralized TeleBenefits Centers completed, UI continued claim responsibilities have been consolidated at these two sites. Under the next phase of the program, initial claims will also be processed by telephone. The use of technology to streamline this process will allow DOL to better serve those seeking employment services.
- DOL improved the quality of Jobs First services by putting in place more standardized and individualized assessment, employment plan development and case management, and by instituting a "balanced work first" approach. This approach combines employment with further education or training when necessary to assist families in rising out of poverty. DOL's Case Management and Information System (CMIS) which supports the delivery of employment, services under the Jobs First and Welfare to Work program is now in place.
- The Tax Division placed new employer registration forms on DOL's Internet site, which helped facilitate an increase in new employer registrations of over 1,300 in the last year.
- The Wage and Workplace Division reduced mailings by making many of its services accessible via DOL's Web site, including a comprehensive guidebook on state wage laws.
- Labor Market Information (LMI) is provided through DOL's Office of Research. Two recent highlights include making available on the Web The Connecticut Education and Training Inventory ([www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi](http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi)) and the receipt of a national LMI award for workforce development for the recent LMI publication, Choices Today...A High Performance Workforce Tomorrow.
- DOL, in partnership with the Connecticut Association for Community Action Agencies (CAFCA), has been awarded a \$400,000 grant to operate the Individual Development Account program in several community action agencies in the state. These programs will give low-income working individuals an opportunity to save a portion of their earnings for training, education, or the purchase of a home or car.
- The Office of Program Policy participated in a national workgroup, which is developing a proposal to reform federal law governing the Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service program. The group has been working to build consensus around a plan that, in part, will increase administrative funding of the system and improve each state's capacity to provide reemployment services to more UI claimants.
- In June 2000, DOL was honored as the only state agency ever to earn a Platinum Connecticut Innovation Award. The award was presented by the Connecticut Quality Improvement Award Partnership, the first and oldest state-level Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award for Performance Excellence organization in the country. DOL received the award for its "Lean Government" program.
- DOL's Employment Security Appeals Division developed a new Internet site to provide Unemployment Insurance appeals process information to employers and claimants. The site, <http://www.ctboard.org/>, offers an on-line hearing docket and index of Board decisions. Companies can access the docket for upcoming hearings before a notice is received by mail. This provides extra preparation time prior to a hearing. In addition, the index of Board decisions can be researched by subject, company, and date, which provides quick access to precedent decisions.
- The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration updated its rules and regulations effective April 5, 1999. The information will soon be added to DOL's Internet site.
- In conjunction with the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women, DOL concluded its second successful class of pre-apprenticeship training for women interested in entering the building and construction trades.
- The Office of Research held 11 regional job fairs in the fall of 1999 and spring of 2000. The fairs brought together more than 400 employers and 8,500 job seekers.
- In the last year, Connecticut was awarded grants for four companies due to plant closure and layoff. These federal grants will provide affected workers with approximately \$8,000,000 in assistance.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Department is installing an Imaging System to speed up the employer tax registration process and provide improved customer service.
- DOL is setting up an Internet Filing System for employers. The Internet site will allow employers to file quarterly unemployment compensation tax returns in real-time.
- The Connecticut Department of Labor in collaboration with the Office for Workforce Competitiveness is launching a pilot project entitled the "Workforce Development Training Program." This initiative is targeted at certain economic-based, cluster-related industries, and/or Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) targeted investment areas.

## Budget Summary

- Under a new pilot program, DOL will work with the Department of Children and Families and Juvenile Justice staff to develop

expanded services for at-risk and out-of-school youth, including work-based education programs.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-310,801	-374,450
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-75,335	122,492
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-457,129	-924,753
• Eliminate Funding for Displaced Homemaker Program	-436,307	-436,307
• Eliminate Funding for Regional Workforce Development Boards	-468,180	-468,180
• Eliminate Funding for Community Employment Incentive Program	-2,633,071	-2,633,071
• Eliminate Funding for Non-Traditional Occupational Training	-338,130	-338,130
• Eliminate Funding for Machine Tool Job Training	-130,050	-130,050
• Reduce Funding for Opportunity Certificate and AEITC	-273,000	-279,558
• Reduce Funding for Summer Youth Employment in Recognition of Increased Federal Funding	-100,000	-100,000
• Eliminate Funding for Occupational Health Clinics from the Workers' Compensation Administration Fund	-690,244	-706,810
• Reduce Jobs First Employment Services	-900,000	-900,000

### Within Current Services

• Reduction in Jobs First Employment Services	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
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*This reduction will be offset by the carryforward of up to \$1.0 million in each year of the biennium.*

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Consolidate all funding for Opportunity Industrial Centers <i>General Funds from DSS, along with Social Service Block Grant funds, are transferred and consolidated in the Labor Department.</i>	538,472	538,472
• Transfer Food Stamp Employment and Training to DSS	-130,800	-130,800
• Transfer Employment-Related Safety Net Services from DSS to DOL <i>This transfer allows for the consolidation of services in DOL.</i>	657,000	657,000

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$5.0 Million for Workforce Investment Business System  
*The Workforce Investment Business System will provide for better data collection and administrative oversight of the workforce investment system and will allow individuals more efficient access to available services.*
- Provide \$5.7 for the Payment of a Receivable

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	146	0	146	0	146
Employment Sec. Admn. Fund	779	-72	707	0	707
Private Contributions	5	0	5	0	5
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	5	0	5	0	5
Employment Sec. Admn. Fund	29	-13	16	-2	14
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	9,085,210	9,863,399	9,552,598	10,310,969	9,936,519
Other Expenses	901,336	970,147	948,336	993,432	948,336
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	2,000	77,335	2,000	124,492	2,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Workforce Investment Act	23,267,536	25,078,000	25,078,000	25,078,000	25,078,000
Vocational and Manpower Training	1,910,582	2,049,153	2,003,082	2,098,333	2,003,082
Displaced Homemakers	419,957	446,342	0	457,054	0
Regional Workforce Development Boards	468,180	478,948	0	490,443	0
Community Employment Incentive Program	2,502,071	2,693,632	0	2,758,279	0
Summer Youth Employment	832,646	851,797	732,646	872,240	732,646
Jobs First Employment Services	14,377,547	15,754,230	15,266,658	16,156,332	15,428,037
Non-Traditional Occupational Training	321,230	345,907	0	354,209	0
Machine Tool Job Training	123,550	133,041	0	136,234	0
Opportunity Industrial Centers	118,750	127,875	592,955	130,944	584,932
Opportunity Certificate and AEITC	375,000	1,023,000	727,000	1,047,552	720,442
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	44,717,049	48,981,925	44,400,341	49,579,620	44,547,139

Pmts to Other than Local Govts

Food Stamp Training Expenses	124,300	133,808	0	137,019	0
TOTAL - General Fund	54,829,895	60,026,614	54,903,275	61,145,532	55,433,994

Other Current Expenses

Occupational Health Clinics	674,725	690,244	0	706,810	0
TOTAL - Workers' Compensation Fund	674,725	690,244	0	706,810	0

Additional Funds Available

Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	1,000,000	753,063	753,063	0	0
Bond Funds	491,099	0	0	0	0
Employment Sec. Admn. Fund	91,421,906	77,399,391	77,399,391	80,369,862	80,369,862
Private Contributions	460,381	381,500	381,500	385,600	385,600
Federal Contributions	18,607	19,072	19,072	19,549	19,549
TOTAL - All Funds Net	148,896,613	139,269,884	133,456,301	142,627,353	136,209,005



# OFFICE OF VICTIM ADVOCATE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of the Victim Advocate (OVA) is an independent agency that works to promote the legal rights of crime victims in Connecticut. The OVA:

- Monitors and evaluates the provision of services to crime victims in Connecticut.
- Advances policies throughout the state that promote the fair and just treatment of victims throughout the criminal justice system.

- Provides oversight and advocacy when the criminal justice system fails crime victims.
- Ensures that the voices of crime victims play a central role in Connecticut's response to violence and those victimized by crimes.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Designed and implemented methods for effectively monitoring and evaluating the provision of services to crime victims in Connecticut.
- Established cooperative and collaborative relationships with various public and private agencies providing crime victim services.
- Launched an intensive study of the policies and procedures of municipal police departments throughout the state, as well as the State Police, regarding the treatment of victims and the protection of victims' rights.
- Developed and distributed a brochure, and published a website in order to inform the general public about the office.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Promote and help formulate legislative initiatives to protect crime victims' legal rights and improve the system of services to crime victims/witnesses.
- Conduct a formal investigation of various cases to help determine how Connecticut's domestic violence laws can be more effectively implemented to protect citizens.
- Design and implement a computerized database system to log, track, collect, and analyze information related to complaints made by victims.
- Assess the quality of training programs specific to victims of crimes for judges and other judicial personnel, state attorneys, municipal and state police officers and direct service providers, both public and private.
- Collaborate and cooperate with municipal police departments to enhance the effectiveness of their community policing efforts.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-4,177	-9,379
-5,000	-10,000
-612	-1,551

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	3	0	3	0	3

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	174,361	200,208	196,031	214,332	204,953
Other Expenses	28,225	39,125	38,513	41,680	40,129
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,200	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	203,786	247,333	237,544	267,012	246,082





# COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS & OPPORTUNITIES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To enforce human rights laws to end illegal discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations and credit transactions.
- To monitor compliance with state contract compliance laws and with laws requiring affirmative action in the state government.
- To establish equal opportunity and justice for all persons in Connecticut through education and outreach activities.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Received 2,222 complaint affidavits and closed 2,249 cases during FY 2000.
- Closed 188 public hearing cases through settlements and hearing officer decisions on the merits or by other means, awarding \$1,499,512 in compensation to victims of discrimination in FY 2000. Of these decisions, 24 were in favor of the complainant and 18 decisions were in favor of the respondent.
- Transferred enforcement of the Set-Aside Program in accordance with Public Act 00-199 from the Department of Economic and Community Development to the Department of Administrative Services and the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities. The same act transferred the small contractor and minority business enterprise program functions from DECD to CHRO and DAS.
- Moved the agency's Waterbury regional office to the Rowland Government Center on October 26, 2000.
- Continued to assist the Department of Administrative Services to implement diversity training for state employees as mandated by Public Act 99-180.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to improve web site with information such as: FAQ's, directions, and hearing officer decisions.
- Streamline forms to make them available through the Internet.
- Update offices to become more ergonomically sound in the biennium.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-74,366	-118,367
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-134,000	-146,500
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-13,215	-28,750
• Replace Referees with Hearing Officers and Reallocate Staff	-164,500	-238,125

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Transfer Position from the Office of Policy and Management	55,000	57,750
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## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	112	1	113	0	113
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	5,412,603	5,968,000	6,652,634	6,270,000	6,880,283
Other Expenses	578,867	581,082	615,367	595,142	615,367
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	3,000	135,000	1,000	147,500	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission	5,230	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Human Rights Referees	828,791	916,000	0	958,000	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	834,021	923,000	7,000	965,000	7,000
TOTAL - General Fund	6,828,491	7,607,082	7,276,001	7,977,642	7,503,650
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Federal Contributions	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500
TOTAL - All Funds Net	6,869,991	7,648,582	7,317,501	8,019,142	7,545,150





# OFFICE OF PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

To protect and advance the civil and human rights of people with disabilities by:

- Investigating and exposing patterns of discrimination and abuse of rights.
- Pursuing legal and administrative remedies for violations of rights.
- Providing information, referral, technical assistance and training to help empower individuals and groups to effectively advocate for themselves.
- Working with advocacy groups, service systems and communities to develop effective safeguards against discrimination and abuse.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Completed work on projects to address areas identified as priorities after an extensive process of public input. Self-directed work teams developed materials, conducted surveys, initiated training and networking efforts, and developed new approaches to case screening, consumer support and outreach to members of minority communities and people living in institutional environments.
- Performed outreach and networking with other service systems to address needs of people with mental disabilities who are increasingly being incarcerated.
- Developed a methodology to monitor rights of individuals living in residential care homes.
- Completed a survey of municipal compliance with evaluation and planning requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Sponsored a forum to highlight issues affecting parents with disabilities.
- Published 12 self-help booklets and guides to barrier removal and ADA compliance.
- Sponsored organizing efforts in Latino and Caribbean/African-American communities for parents of children with disabilities.
- Developed a new investigation manual and compiled reference information concerning abuse and neglect of persons with disabilities.
- Expanded the agency web site to include weekly news updates and links to all agency publications.
- Responded to approximately 1,200 reports of abuse/neglect and 7,000 requests for information or advocacy assistance.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Implement, in conjunction with the advisory board, a biennial priority setting and planning process to include public forums, targeted outreach, customer satisfaction measurement and analysis of caseload data.
- Complete the information system for the abuse investigation program that will allow improved tracking of cases, monitoring of protective services, and analysis of locations and trends in types of abuse and neglect being reported. Statutory revisions and creation of a separate advisory panel focused on investigation issues will also assist in clarifying the distinct role of this program.
- Organize and train volunteer teams to monitor rights of persons with disabilities living or being educated in institutional environments.
- Expand outreach to racial and ethnic minority groups by supporting development of community based, family centered advocacy organizations.
- Sponsor educational forums to discuss and draw awareness to issues affecting people with disabilities.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-27,217	-45,845
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-36,000	-35,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-3,739	-7,803

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	37	2	39	0	39
Federal Contributions	11	0	11	0	11
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	3	0	3	0	3
Federal Contributions	2	0	2	0	2

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	2,210,703	2,411,000	2,383,783	2,516,000	2,470,155
Other Expenses	423,001	432,013	428,274	442,350	434,547
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	37,800	1,800	36,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	2,634,704	2,880,813	2,813,857	2,994,350	2,905,702
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	38,997	0	0	0	0
Federal Contributions	1,012,227	1,021,586	1,021,586	971,586	971,586
TOTAL - All Funds Net	3,685,928	3,902,399	3,835,443	3,965,936	3,877,288



# OFFICE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Office of the Child Advocate (OCA) is an independent state agency established in 1995 to protect the civil, legal and special rights of the children of Connecticut and to advance policies throughout the state that promote their well-being and best interests. The statutory responsibilities include:

- Evaluating the procedures for and the delivery of services to children by state agencies or other entities which receive public funding.
- Investigating inquiries and complaints regarding children; recommending changes in state policies concerning children; conducting programs of public education.
- Proposing systemic reform through legislative advocacy and formal legal action.
- Reviewing the facilities and procedures at all public and private facilities where children are placed, providing training and technical assistance to children's attorneys.
- Reviewing the number of special needs children in foster or permanent care facilities and recommending changes in placement policies and procedures.
- Serving on the Child Fatality Review Panel, conducting investigations of fatalities involving children who have received state services.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Established a fully operational children's ombudsman office. From July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, the OCA has responded to 1,008 telephone and written inquiries or concerns from the public regarding children's issues.
- Served as the catalyst for the development of a mentoring program for grants connected with economic development initiatives in Hartford.
- Convened a task force on drop-out prevention.
- Developed alternative service plans for young children and adolescents who are currently institutionalized and use these examples as a model plan for the systems of care initiative.
- Wrote a report, "The Cost of Failure," which analyzes the costs of institutionalizing adolescents.
- Established a multidisciplinary task force to address the issue of the state's care of children with special health care needs.
- Developed a mission statement, brochure, and web page to inform the general public of the OCA services that are available.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Investigate and make recommendations for system changes regarding special issues, such as the accessibility of mental health services for children and the causes and solutions to the problem of runaway and truant children.
- Convene a conference on gender-specific practice in mental health and juvenile justice.
- Develop and implement strategies to create systems change based on citizens' concerns as reflected by incoming calls to the office.
- Initiate an annual child fatality report on the causes of Connecticut child fatalities with recommendations for decreasing those numbers.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### New or Expanded Services

- Enhance Advocacy for Children

*Provide funding for a Child Fatality Review Specialist, a System/Facility Review position and a part-time position to handle public information and education.*

	2001-2002	2002-2003	
	-5,456	-11,512	
	-13,000	-3,000	
	-1,207	-2,901	
	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
	153,000	161,580	

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### **Personnel Summary**

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	6	2	8	0	8

### **Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	412,067	426,778	564,322	451,170	591,238
Other Expenses	52,490	70,551	79,344	72,245	79,344
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	14,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	465,557	511,329	644,666	527,415	671,582
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Federal Contributions	89,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - All Funds Net	554,557	511,329	644,666	527,415	671,582



# WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Adjudicate and administer the Workers' Compensation Act in a fair and equitable manner.
- Promote safety in the workplace.
- Educate employers and employees of their rights and responsibilities under the law.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Timely and Courteous Services

- Enhanced service to the public, delivered continuously, will take on new meaning at the Workers' Compensation Commission. A small active motivational team appointed by the Chairman and reportable to the Chairman has been charged with these key objectives: foster a positive, energized work environment; boost employee relationships, performance, and morale through coaching and training; improve communication among employees; and any other procedures as this panel believes necessary; to ensure we achieve the goal of providing prompt, courteous services to our customers to ensure excellent customer satisfaction.

### Technology

- In 1994, you would have had difficulty locating a computer at the Workers' Compensation Commission. A major automation effort completed in 1995, however, computerized and revolutionized the workers' compensation system.
- The Commission's web site, developed in 1997, encompasses every facet of the agency's quasi-judicial functions, including the most comprehensive and up-to-date library of Compensation

Review Board legal opinions. Over 65,000 web users have visited this dynamic and informative site ranked 9<sup>th</sup>\* among all Workers' Compensation web sites in the country.

- The year 2000 brought an exciting web site resource where injured workers and employers are walked through step-by-step procedures to file compensation claims; and Frequently Asked Questions are provided for employees, employers, legislators, insurance carriers, attorneys, and physicians, making the Commission available 24 hours a day.

\*Source: John Burton's Workers' Compensation Resources.

### Hearing Waiting Time Reduced

- Formal Hearing waiting times have been reduced from 16 weeks in 1995 to 9 weeks in 2000. And Informal Hearing waiting times have been reduced from 16 weeks in 1995 to six weeks in 2000; targeted to drop to four weeks by the end of 2003.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-91,896	-147,939
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-54,535	-153,970
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-306,338	-306,338
• Eliminate Funding for Rehabilitative Services	-4,922,988	-5,041,140

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

Workers' Compensation Fund 160 0 160 0 160

#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

Workers' Compensation Fund 11 0 11 0 11

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	8,750,767	9,572,671	9,358,437	10,138,133	9,867,856
Other Expenses	3,510,549	3,794,463	3,545,576	3,891,454	3,554,183
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	69,600	125,076	125,076	365,500	365,500
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Criminal Justice Fraud Unit	450,097	460,449	450,097	471,500	450,097
Rehabilitative Services	4,572,305	4,922,988	0	5,041,140	0
Fringe Benefits	3,067,277	3,489,637	3,489,637	3,637,683	3,637,683
Indirect Overhead	1,309,959	1,546,155	1,546,155	1,613,524	1,613,524
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	9,399,638	10,419,229	5,485,889	10,763,847	5,701,304
TOTAL - Workers' Compensation Fund	21,730,554	23,911,439	18,514,978	25,158,934	19,488,843



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### AGENCY PURPOSE

To foster a healthy economic, environmental and social climate for agriculture by:

- Developing, promoting, and regulating agricultural businesses.
- Protecting agricultural and aquacultural resources.

- Enforcing laws pertaining to the humane treatment of domestic animals.
- Showcasing the agricultural diversity of Connecticut and highlighting agriculture's contributions to the state's economy and cultural history.

### RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Implemented a private/public partnership at the Hartford Regional Market to build a new \$4.5 million state-of-the-art food distribution center. This activity is pivotal to future improvements at the facility.
- Took action in an animal cruelty case resulting in the seizure of 90 dogs, working with local veterinarians and shelters for their care until the placement of all but five dogs; won court judgment against owner.
- Fostered agricultural plastics recycling project; developed program with horticultural leaders to gain support of USDA for feasibility study to test gainful byproduct utilization.
- Administered first year of Farm Enhancement Program awarding \$500,000 in matching grants that leveraged \$1.5 million in capital improvements. Indicators show second year will be equally successful.
- Celebrated 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Ag Expo with a breakfast to honor First Lady Patricia Rowland and introduce "Patricia Lynn", a flower developed by the University of Connecticut in cooperation with the Agricultural Technologies unit; saw record breaking attendance.
- Initiated steering committee to explore potential for an Agricultural Cluster; administered cooperative effort on strategic plan and participated in program development.

### INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Establish a first-ever regional in-state shellfish hatchery program through model municipality, state and industry cooperative.
- Implement programs at the Hartford Regional Market to facilitate improved traffic flow, renovate exteriors, refurbish interior space and loading docks, and increase diversity of product available.
- Develop criteria to expedite farmland preservation for those localities with a matching funding program specifically for agricultural lands; enhance oversight of state-owned agricultural lands; assist farmers in adhering to new federal environmental regulations.
- Initiate an inner city year-round greenhouse food production program that incorporates private and public funding and high technology in energy transfer.
- Redefine economic development programs.
- Develop a program to provide better enforcement of state law in regard to dog licensing and local animal control programs.
- Create greater efficiencies in the agency's ability to provide and obtain information in the field by providing remote access and capabilities.

### RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

#### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Eliminate Funding for the CT Wine Council, the Food Council, the CT Seafood Advisory Council and Exhibits and Demonstrations
- Regional Market - Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Regional Market - Reduce Inflation

2001-2002	2002-2003
-48,646	-85,473
-42,100	-21,900
-22,797	-51,153
-155,600	-155,600
-617	-655
-2,286	-3,709

#### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Regional Market - Provide \$250,000 for Capital Improvements from FY 2001 Surplus

### AGENCY SUMMARY

#### Personnel Summary

##### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	62	0	62	0	62
Regional Market Operation Fund	9	0	9	0	9
Private Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	2	0	2	0	2

Budget Summary

<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	3,686,475	4,012,000	3,963,354	4,315,000	4,229,527
Other Expenses	653,111	735,200	719,796	747,900	714,010
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	43,100	1,000	22,900	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Oyster Program	100,000	102,300	100,000	104,755	100,000
CT Seafood Advisory Council	50,000	51,150	0	52,378	0
Food Council	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
Vibrio Bacterium Program	10,000	10,230	10,000	10,476	10,000
Connecticut Wine Council	50,000	51,150	0	52,378	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	260,000	264,830	110,000	269,987	110,000
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
WIC Pgm for Fresh Produce for Seniors	44,611	89,637	89,611	91,732	89,611
Collection of Agricultural Statistics	1,200	1,228	1,200	1,257	1,200
Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Indemnity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exhibits and Demonstrations	5,600	5,715	0	5,838	0
Connecticut Grown Product Promotion	15,000	15,345	15,000	15,713	15,000
WIC Coupon Program for Fresh Produce	130,371	87,420	85,371	89,518	85,371
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	197,782	200,345	192,182	205,058	192,182
TOTAL - General Fund	4,798,368	5,255,475	4,986,332	5,560,845	5,246,719
Personal Services	365,781	395,000	394,383	415,000	414,345
Other Expenses	277,809	336,286	305,000	343,709	313,000
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,500	16,000	16,000	30,000	30,000
TOTAL - Regional Market Operation Fund	645,090	747,286	715,383	788,709	757,345
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	541,700	890,150	890,150	890,150	890,150
Federal Contributions	471,379	414,379	414,379	414,379	414,379
TOTAL - All Funds Net	6,456,537	7,307,290	7,006,244	7,654,083	7,308,593



# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Agency's purpose is to ensure that:

- The State's natural resources are preserved, conserved and protected.
- Strict environmental quality standards are implemented fairly and effectively.
- All parts of society – communities, individuals, business, state and local governments – have access to accurate information sufficient to effectively participate in managing human health and environmental risks.
- Environmental protection contributes to making our communities and ecosystem diverse, sustainable and economically productive.
- In "pursuing a sustainable environment" three overarching themes have been identified – open space acquisition, urban redevelopment and ecosystem management which reflect the understanding that our natural and fiscal resources are not infinite, and our preservation and utilization of both must be systematically managed.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Information Technology:

- Electronic Calendar - DEP was the first agency in the state to provide a real-time, on line calendar of events. The addition of the Electronic Calendar to the agency's web page allows the public to get a glimpse of the many activities undertaken by the agency, including items otherwise found only as legal notices in the newspaper.
- Connecticut Campground Reservation Service - As part of a continuing effort to upgrade the state park system Connecticut Campground Reservation Service made its debut this summer. Campers wishing to make reservations can do so toll free (1-877-668-CAMP) or reserve sites on line at [www.reservamerica.com](http://www.reservamerica.com) and "click" on camping. More than 16,000 reservations were made for the 2000 camping season compared to a previous average of 13,000/season.

### Environmental Management:

- Naugatuck River Watershed Restoration - The Naugatuck River Watershed Restoration is a good example of the agency's commitment to comprehensive ecosystem management. The project included the reconstruction of the Waterbury and Thomaston Wastewater Treatment Works, the removal of four dams, the completion of a fish ladder at the Kinneytown Dam, revegetation of Naugatuck River streambanks in Waterbury and the elimination of combined sewer overflows from the Waterbury downtown area.
- Long Island Sound Restoration - Tidal wetland restoration efforts resulted in 67.9 acres restored in 1999. Over the last 30 years 1600 acres of tidal wetlands have been restored. During 1999 17.1 miles of riverine corridor were restored for anadromous fish through dam removal or installation of fish passageways. The year saw the number of osprey nests increase to 162 active nests with 315 osprey fledglings compared to 9 active nests across the state in 1974.
- Environmental Compliance - Connecticut continued to strive for compliance with strict environmental quality standards through permitting, compliance assistance, outreach and traditional enforcement. Between July 1999 - June 2000, DEP conducted 10,063 inspections; issued 2,350 permits; 1,358 notices of violations, 209 consent orders and 25 unilateral orders; and brought 34 case referrals to the Attorney General's office.

- Mercury Reduction - Adopted regulations consistent with the New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Mercury Action Plan that as of May 1, 2002 will significantly reduce mercury emissions from municipal waste combustors to a level three times more stringent than the most stringent federal limit.
- Sites Remediation: To date, DEP's Urban Site Remediation Program has expended \$30.5 million to clean up contaminated urban sites helping the revitalization of our urban areas. DEP's remediation program has established an administrative framework which also promotes private voluntary clean ups.
- Protecting Open Space - FY'00 and FY'99 represented the first time in over twenty years that the State acquired over 3,000 acres of open space two years in a row. The major source of funding for open space acquisition is state bond funds under the Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Program and the Open Space/Watershed Land Acquisition Program.
- Expanding the State Park System - Historic 16-acre Fort Trumbull became Connecticut's 94<sup>th</sup> State Park, when it opened its doors to the public in the summer of 2000. Together with Fort Griswold and Harkness Memorial the three State Parks played host to the world as the Tall Ships of OPSAIL2000CT sailed in New London Harbor July 12-15, 2000. Nearly one million visitors descended on New London to view an event that has never before been seen in Connecticut.

### Research And Monitoring:

- Statewide Coordination of Mosquito Management - DEP continues to manage a cooperative effort involving the Mosquito Management Program (MMP) of the DEP, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Public Health. Together, these agencies are responsible for monitoring and managing the state's mosquito population levels through an integrated pest management approach to reduce the potential public health threat of mosquito-borne diseases.
- Lobster Research - DEP's efforts to identify the conditions that impact lobsters in the Sound and the steps that need to be taken to prevent future die-offs will be on-going. Additional focus on documenting water quality conditions in LIS, the abundance and health of the lobster population, and study of the relationship between lobster health and specific stresses in a controlled laboratory setting will be conducted.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Agency Evaluation Process - In the fall of 1999 the DEP underwent a comprehensive organizational evaluation. The results identified a number of emerging issues and opportunities relating to the department's structure and how it conducts business. The agency will continue evaluation of these findings and establish a priority process to meet the challenges of environmental protection including the interdisciplinary nature of issues, emerging environmental management systems in the regulatory community and in the growing importance of land use management.
- Workforce Attrition and Employee Replacement - A five-year statistical projection of DEP's current workforce reveals a potential significant senior staff turnover, primarily due to the maturing workforce. It is probable that more than one quarter of the current staff will leave DEP between 2000 and 2005. The agency will continue to prepare for recruitment and upward mobility

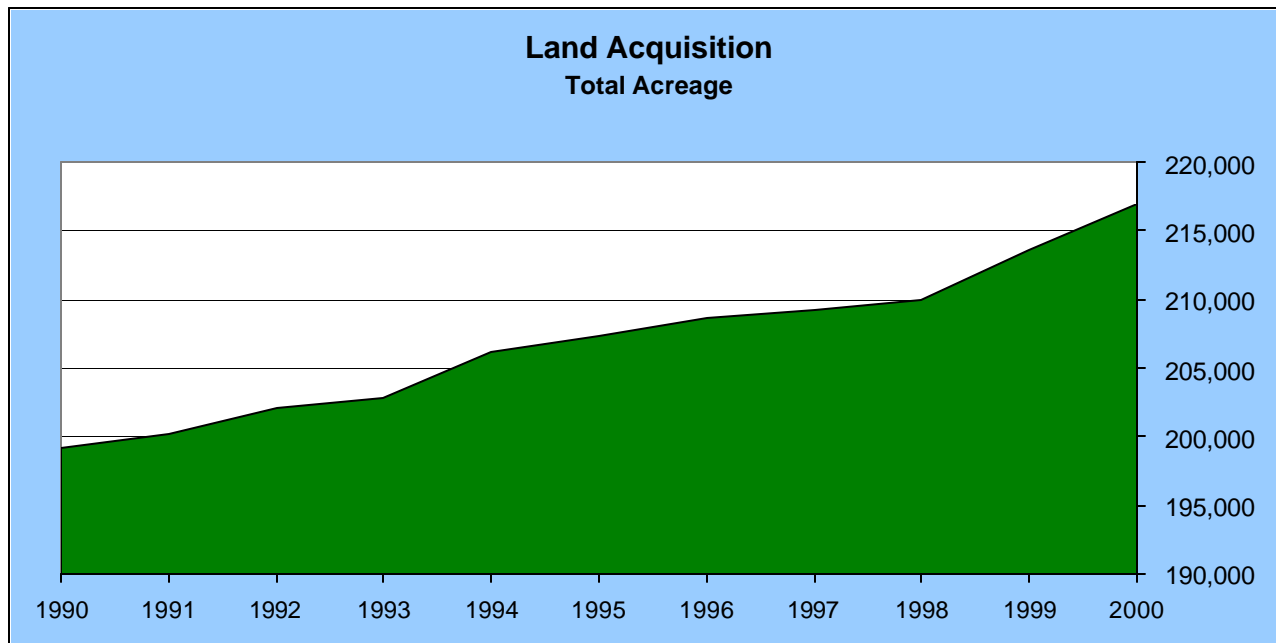


opportunities available in the next five years due to the projected workforce turnover.

- Long Island Sound's Waste Load Allocation (WLA) - Over the past decade significant progress has been made to improve the overall health of Long Island Sound. New initiatives such as WLA will help reduce the nitrogen entering the Sound from municipal sewage treatment plants. DEP needs to develop and gain legislative approval to implement these efforts.
- Air Quality - The Agency will develop regulations to reduce air emissions of sulfur dioxide up to 50% and nitrogen oxides between 20 to 30% greater than the current commitments from more than sixty large emission units statewide. These units

include fossil fuel-fired power plants and large industrial and commercial boilers.

- Reinvesting in the State Park System - Many of the state park structures were built in the 1930's and 1940's with some facilities still heated with wood stoves. DEP will continue its significant renovation of state park facilities under the "2010" capital project infrastructure program.
- Watershed Management - The department will continue to work towards achieving water quality and resource management goals by 2015 through a comprehensive watershed management program. It is the program's goal to prepare and complete basin overview reports for the five major watersheds by the end of 2002.



## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus
- Eliminate Greenways Administrative Account

#### 2001-2002      2002-2003

-345,636	-560,658
-1,099,000	-1,099,000
-94,702	-196,092
-244,211	-244,211
-44,732	-39,887
-100,000	-100,000

*Eliminate Greenways Advisory Support and Small Grants program.*

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Transfer Emergency Spill Response Activities  
*Expenses of the Emergency Spill Response are transferred into a separate account funded by Petroleum Gross Earnings Tax revenues. Provide \$4,000,000 for initial funding from the FY 2001 Surplus.*

-7,755,870	-8,041,225
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### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$2.4 Million West Nile Virus Mosquito Control from the FY 2001 Surplus  
*Funding of \$1,200,000 is provided in each year of the biennium for detection, surveillance and implementation of control measures to contain the spread of West Nile Virus. Funding may be transferred to other agencies.*
- Provide \$17.0 Million for Residential Underground Storage Tank Clean-up from the FY 2001 Surplus  
*Revamp and fund a program to provide reimbursement to citizens for residential underground storage tank clean-up.*
- Provide \$1.9 Million for Digitized Aerial Photography to Display Accurate Imagery of the State's Natural Resources and Land Uses on a Town-by-Town Basis

## AGENCY SUMMARY

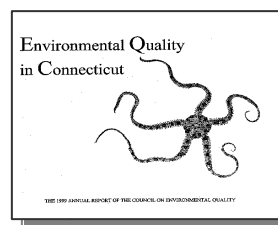
	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	531	-69	462	0	462
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	224	-4	220	0	220
Bond Funds	33	0	33	0	33
Federal Contributions	271	0	271	0	271
Private Contributions	103	0	103	0	103
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	46	0	46	0	46
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	6	0	6	0	6
Federal Contributions	6	0	6	0	6
Private Contributions	5	0	5	0	5
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	31,063,643	33,300,020	32,754,384	34,884,172	34,123,514
Other Expenses	3,400,814	3,460,160	3,314,192	3,521,330	3,319,037
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	134,500	1,100,000	1,000	1,100,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Mosquito Control	311,823	331,896	328,000	345,737	337,682
State Superfund Site Maintenance	600,000	613,800	600,000	628,531	600,000
Laboratory Fees	280,076	286,518	280,076	293,395	280,076
Dam Maintenance	113,821	120,078	119,245	124,020	122,298
Emergency Spill Response	6,213,209	7,755,870	0	8,041,225	0
Long Island Sound Research Fund	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,048	1,000
Greenways	100,000	102,300	0	104,755	0
Emergency Response Commission	119,581	128,268	128,172	135,565	135,366
Beardsley Park and Zoo	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	8,189,510	9,789,753	1,906,493	10,124,276	1,926,422
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Soil Conservation Districts	1,040	1,064	1,040	1,090	1,040
Agree USGS-Geology Investigation	47,000	48,081	47,000	49,235	47,000
Agreement USGS-Hydrological Study	124,640	127,507	124,640	130,567	124,640
N E Interstate Water Pollution Comm	8,400	8,593	8,400	8,799	8,400
Northeast Interstate Forest Fire Comp	2,040	2,087	2,040	2,137	2,040
Conn River Valley Flood Control Comm	40,200	41,125	40,200	42,112	40,200
Thames River Valley Flood Control Comm	50,200	51,355	50,200	52,588	50,200
Environmental Review Teams	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,048	1,000
Agree USGS Quality Stream Monitoring	172,710	176,682	172,710	180,922	172,710
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	447,230	457,517	447,230	468,498	447,230
TOTAL - General Fund	43,235,697	48,107,450	38,423,299	50,098,276	39,817,203
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	41,934,300	40,269,000	40,269,000	40,990,500	40,990,500
Bond Funds	3,671,208	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000
Private Contributions	12,281,400	9,843,600	9,843,600	10,173,100	10,173,100
Federal Contributions	22,585,900	21,390,008	21,390,008	20,964,100	20,964,100
TOTAL - All Funds Net	123,708,505	122,460,058	112,775,907	125,075,976	114,794,903



# COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Monitor, analyze and report the status of Connecticut's air, water, land and wildlife.
- Recommend appropriate legislation and program improvements to correct deficiencies in state environmental policy.
- Investigate citizens' complaints on environmental matters.
- Review projects and policies of other state agencies.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Environmental Indicators

- The Council has developed an objective set of environmental indicators for its annual report to the Governor and the public. With this new graphical format, any reader easily can view ten-year trends in the quality of Connecticut's air, rivers, coastline, forests, and wildlife.

### Environmental Program Assessment

- The Council evaluates the state's most urgent environmental problems, and assesses the adequacy of existing state programs to solve those problems. The Council also recommends improvements to existing programs as well as new approaches through legislation.

### Interim Reports

- Since 1996, the Council has published its in-depth reviews throughout the year as "interim reports." Each is published in two formats: a full-length, detailed version for interested policymakers and citizens, and a widely read "Short Version." Advances in technology have made these additional reports possible without adding to the agency's budget.



### Public Input

- Since 1996, the Council has held public forums in different regions of the state. The public is invited to express to the Council what aspects of the state's environment are unsatisfactory. This information helps the Council identify the most urgent problems.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The Council is evaluating problems with the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act and its implementation, and proposing recommendations for improvements.
- The agency is expanding its use of electronic communication to make its services known and to receive comments and complaints. The Council maintains a high-priority commitment to assisting all citizens who register complaints or environmental problems.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-149	-308

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
2	0	2	0	2

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	114,493	123,243	123,243	129,625	129,625
Other Expenses	6,470	6,619	6,470	6,778	6,470
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - General Fund	121,963	129,862	129,713	136,403	136,095



# CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Preserve and protect Connecticut's cultural heritage.
- Administer programs to survey, register, restore, and interpret historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.
- Operate state-owned historic sites: Old New-Gate Prison and Copper Mine, Viets Tavern, Prudence Crandall Museum, Henry Whitfield Museum, Sloane-Stanley Museum, Kent Iron Furnace, and Amos Bull House.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Launched the new State Historic Homes Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program.
- Expanded the National Park Service's Certified Local Government Program with the addition of the Towns of Chaplin and Waterford, bringing Connecticut CLG's to 29 towns.
- Completed Historic Building Surveys for the Towns of Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Sharon, Warren, and Washington. These studies will assist the National Park Service in its feasibility study for the proposed Upper Housatonic Heritage Corridor in Northwest Connecticut.
- Completed historical research of campsites and buildings associated with the General Comte de Rochambeau Revolutionary War Trail in Connecticut 1781-1782.
- Completed major restoration projects at the Old New-Gate Prison in East Granby and the Reverend Henry Whitfield House in Guilford.

### Publications

- Legacy at Risk: Connecticut's Outdoor Sculpture, A Citizen's Guide.
- Rochambeau's Cavalry: Lauzun's Legion in Connecticut 1780-1781.
- Connecticut's African-American Soldiers in the Civil War 1861-1865.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 - 2003 BIENNIUM

### Town Survey Program

- Since 1966 the Commission has completed surveys of historic sites in 145 towns and inventoried 70,000 properties. The Commission will survey six new towns in the Biennium which will leave 18 towns to be surveyed.

### Evaluation and Registration

- Prepare and nominate a multiple property national registration form for historic buildings and sites associated with General Comte de Rochambeau Revolutionary War Trail in Connecticut.
- Assist the National Park Service in its feasibility study of the Rochambeau Trail for designation as a National Historic Trail as a result of recent Federal Legislation.
- Nominate the United States Coast Guard Training Ship EAGLE for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

### Cultural Diversity

- Research an additional list of 12 sites for inclusion in the Underground Railroad in Connecticut.
- Study additional sites for inclusion on the Connecticut African American Freedom Trail with a special focus on sites associated with African Americans in Connecticut's Military history.

- Co-sponsor annually with the Amistad Committee the celebration of September as the Connecticut African American Freedom Trail month.

### Protection

- Review an estimated 2500 State and Federal Projects for potential impact on Connecticut's Cultural Resources.
- Administer 25 Grants-in-Aid for the Restoration of Historic Sites and Structures program.
- Promote, review and approve projects for new State Historic Homes Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program as well as projects seeking Federal Tax Credits for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

### Education/Planning

- Update and publish the Connecticut Historical Commission's 1997 Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.
- Complete and publish an 80-page guidebook on the Rochambeau Trail in Connecticut.
- Publish and update the brochure on Connecticut's African American Freedom Trail.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Fund Activities Supporting the Historical Resource Inventory and Freedom Trail from the Increase in Tourism Fund Collections

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-10,146	-16,410
	-6,200	-9,000
	-2,861	-5,980
	-30,000	-30,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	14	0	14	0	14
Federal Contributions	5	0	5	0	5
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	5	0	5	0	5
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	992,631	1,078,782	1,068,636	1,135,350	1,118,940
Other Expenses	91,395	99,270	97,099	101,126	96,573
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	7,200	1,000	10,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Historical Resource Inventory	30,000	30,690	0	31,427	0
TOTAL - General Fund	1,115,026	1,215,942	1,166,735	1,277,903	1,216,513
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	93,809	85,600	85,600	85,600	85,600
Federal Contributions	716,366	590,000	590,000	590,000	590,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	1,925,201	1,891,542	1,842,335	1,953,503	1,892,113



# DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Responsible for strategies and programs to improve the business environment in Connecticut, provide affordable housing opportunities for moderate and low income families, revitalize neighborhoods and communities, promote job creation and retention and to foster public/private partnerships which strengthen the state's economy, infrastructure and the development capacity of Connecticut's cities and towns.
- In the five years since it was created, DECD has helped transform Connecticut into a state uniquely positioned to meet the challenges of the new economy. To achieve these ends, DECD administers flexible and innovative programs and policies designed to promote business, housing and community development.
- Implement the long-term economic development strategy of its Industry Clusters initiative and with the recent development of the Connecticut Inner City Business Strategy, DECD has embarked on a new and innovative economic and community development strategy to revitalize our cities. These economic and community development strategies are driven by community and industry leaders who are instrumental in the development of public policy and programs that foster economic growth. These private/public partnerships leverage the assets and unique characteristics of our urban areas to support and empower residents.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

Creating and retaining quality jobs for the *new economy* is at the heart

The New Economy Index	
A ranking of Connecticut's preparedness for the 21st century as compared to the other 49 States	
<b>Over All Ranking</b>	<b>5</b>
Managerial/Professional Jobs	2
IPO's	2
Patents	2
Manufacturing Exports	3
Office Jobs	4
Industry R&D Investment	5
Foreign Direct Investment	7
Workforce Education	8
Scientists & Engineers	9
Venture Capital	14
High-Tech Jobs	16

Data from The State New Economy Index:  
Reassessing Economic Transformation in the States,  
by the Progressive Policy Institute

of DECD's activities, because jobs are the lifeblood of every economy and every healthy community. Through the *Connecticut Business Training Network* program DECD is helping smaller companies band together to get the advanced employee training they need to stay competitive – efficiently and affordably. DECD, in cooperation with Connecticut community technical colleges, is making more skilled precision machinists available to companies

through the *Precision Machine Training Program* and DECD's *Secondary School Technical Education Pilot* programs combine strong academics with state-of-the-art technical training to prepare students for lifelong education and skilled jobs in Connecticut.

- Industry Clusters – DECD invested \$3.6 million in its Industry Clusters initiative. This investment leveraged almost \$10 million in private investment from 369 participating companies and \$44 million in other direct public investment.
- Connecticut received national recognition for its support of the BioScience Cluster when the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO) named DECD Commissioner James F. Abromaitis State Executive of the Year. The Connecticut Tourism industry continues to be a major economic driver, with estimated revenue in 1999 of \$5.07 billion.
- DECD committed \$5 million in seed money to begin implementation of Connecticut's Inner City Business Strategy. It aims to increase income, wealth and employment opportunities for inner-city residents by promoting business development.
- Community Development - DECD invested over \$79 million in 99 Community Development projects. DECD's investment leveraged over 82 million in indirect private investment.
- Connecticut's legislature has provided DECD with a powerful tool to encourage urban economic development and brownfield remediation with its enactment of the *Urban and Industrial Site Tax Credit* program. This program will stimulate the redevelopment of Connecticut's cities and inactive industrial sites.
- Economic Development - DECD provided \$62 million in economic development assistance for 31 economic development projects. This investment leveraged over \$87 million in direct private investment and created a gain in *Total State Output* of over \$150 million, *New Personal Income* of over \$95 million and *Net New State Tax Revenue* of almost \$8 million.
- DECD completed the State's Long-Range Housing Plan and the 2000-2005 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development and the 2000-2001 Action Plan (which govern how Connecticut will utilize and target Federal Funds allocated to Connecticut through HUD).
- Housing Development - DECD invested over \$12,000,000 in the creation and/or rehabilitation of 531 units of housing providing quality affordable housing for approximately 1,328 Connecticut citizens.
- DECD was selected as a "Best Practices" winner by HUD for its Fair Housing Training efforts.
- DECD began the development of its first comprehensive, long-term Strategic Plan that will provide a platform for success in fulfilling the agency's mission of creating economic opportunity and a high quality of life for the people of Connecticut.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Pursue new models of housing development and preservation and housing support services to accelerate efforts to address the affordable housing needs present in Connecticut. Through the implementation of Connecticut's new Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development and the most recent Action Plan for Housing and Community Development, DECD will increase its focus on housing and community development issues and seek to act as a catalyst and partner in the development of innovative and efficient solutions to the State's housing problems. DECD will work to leverage State and Federal funds to greatest extent possible to ensure the largest impact and return for the people of Connecticut.
- Work to sustain quality of life in Connecticut through the development of initiatives that focus on the unique character and needs of communities and regions. The Connecticut Initiative for Competitive Inner-Cities, an effort that represents a completely new concept in urban revitalization, is one such endeavor. This initiative aims to increase income, wealth and employment opportunities for inner-city residents by promoting business development. With the Inner-City Business Strategies now developed, DECD will begin their implementation.
- Continue to move forward with Industry Cluster activation assisting emerging industry and preparing and sustaining Connecticut's



## Budget Summary

workforce. Connecticut's workers are today the most educated and productive in the world. DECD's continuing workforce development activities remain a key focus in its economic growth strategy. DECD is working to ensure that this most important resource is maintained and strengthened through initiatives such as: the Connecticut Business Training Network program; and, the Precision Machine Training Program and the You Belong in Connecticut campaign. DECD will continue to explore and develop innovative and efficient workforce development initiatives.

- With the increasing importance of the global economy in Connecticut's prosperity, exports and international trade will undoubtedly continue to be an important and critical growth area for Connecticut. To insure that Connecticut companies have every

available advantage in the international trade arena, the DECD will update its international strategic plan and the measures used to gauge the performance of its international efforts.

- DECD will continue to track and analyze the economic and supporting infrastructure needs of the State and explore innovative development strategies and modify existing infrastructure, programs and services to meet the demands of the new and continuously evolving 21<sup>st</sup> century economy. When necessary, DECD will create new programs and seek appropriate legislation to support the growth and expansion of existing and emerging industries, including but not limited to manufacturing, biotechnology and electronic commerce.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-85,096	-144,697
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-128,500	-121,725
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-103,988	-219,786
• Reduce Other Expenses to Affect Economies	-100,000	-100,000
• Reduce Funding for Industry Cluster Expenses	-200,000	-200,000
<i>Reflects projected use of surplus funds.</i>		
• Eliminate Payment in Lieu of Taxes Grant	-2,900,000	-2,900,000
• Eliminate Tax Abatement Grant	-2,243,276	-2,243,276

### Within Current Services

• Revised Schedule in Assisted Living Demonstration Program Construction	-1,731,690	-200,551
<i>Assisted Living units are scheduled to come on line beginning with 175 unit on 7/1/02 with the remaining 125 units on 11/1/02.</i>		

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Fund Activities Supporting the Freedom Trail, Film Commission and the Central Tourism Account from the Increase in Tourism Fund Collections  
*Funding for the Freedom Trail \$50,000, the Film Commission \$400,000 and the Central Tourism Account \$500,000 shall be provided from increases in Tourism Fund Collections.*

### New or Expanded Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
• Provide Funding for Housing and Urban Development Assisted Living Pilots	488,540	481,220	481,220
<i>This change will allow the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development to establish two more elderly housing pilots.</i>			

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$1.5 Million for Operations and Other Costs for Distressed Local Housing Authorities from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$7.2 Million for One-Time Industry Cluster Projects from the FY 2001 Surplus  
*Marketing Clusters will be supported with \$5.5 million over two years for the development of a multi-year marketing campaign designed to improve the perception of Connecticut as a premier place for today's technology-driven companies and the people who work for them. Additional funds will support new cluster activation identified by the Governor's Council; strengthen direct investment efforts to attract overseas companies to invest and relocate here; and, create an Office of Bio-Science for the Bio-Science Cluster.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	116	0	116	0	116
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	16	0	16	0	16
Bond Funds	27	0	27	0	27
Federal Contributions	26	0	26	0	26
Private Contributions	14	0	14	0	14
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	16	-13	3	0	3

<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	6,362,580	7,076,104	6,991,008	7,469,153	7,324,456
Other Expenses	3,180,618	3,258,381	3,085,227	3,338,117	3,086,872
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	129,500	1,000	122,725	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Elderly Rental Registry and Counselors	659,560	674,730	647,060	690,925	647,060
Cluster Initiative	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	2,659,560	2,674,730	2,447,060	2,690,925	2,447,060
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Entrepreneurial Centers	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	215,000
Assisted Living Demonstration	478,358	0	0	1,769,625	1,769,625
Congregate Facilities Operation Costs	4,698,698	4,956,790	4,956,790	5,179,540	5,179,540
Housing Assistance & Counseling Pgm	149,100	206,060	694,600	312,380	793,600
Elderly Congregate Rent Subsidy	858,030	1,075,600	1,059,936	1,373,830	1,336,654
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	6,399,186	6,453,450	6,926,326	8,850,375	9,294,419
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
Tax Abatement	2,243,276	2,243,276	0	2,243,276	0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	2,900,000	2,900,000	0	2,900,000	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	5,143,276	5,143,276	0	5,143,276	0
TOTAL - General Fund	23,746,220	24,735,441	19,450,621	27,614,571	22,153,807
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	3,744,150	3,625,600	3,625,600	3,869,700	3,869,700
Bond Funds	2,816,916	2,796,400	2,796,400	2,907,600	2,907,600
Private Contributions	7,265,667	4,970,300	4,970,300	5,806,700	5,806,700
Federal Contributions	39,370,512	36,318,704	36,318,704	36,246,954	36,246,954
TOTAL - All Funds Net	76,943,465	72,446,445	67,161,625	76,445,525	70,984,761





# AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

*"Putting Science to Work for Society"*

## AGENCY PURPOSE

To perform a variety of research and analysis, at laboratories in New Haven and Windsor, and research farms in Hamden and Windsor. This research includes:

- Discovering insects and ticks that carry disease to people and animals, and devising methods of detecting and reducing these diseases.
- Discovering methods of destroying toxic chemicals in soil and water.
- Devising ways to control pests using fewer and safer pesticides.



- Ensuring an ample and economical food supply by increasing yields, introducing successful crops, and controlling pests and plant diseases.
- Protecting people from toxic substances found in food and water and from deficient food, drugs, and agricultural supplies.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Analyzed 28,112 plant and insect inquiries during the past fiscal year; analyzed 1,900 samples for state agencies; inspected 344 nurseries and tens of thousands of individual plants; examined 7,153 ticks for the Lyme disease spirochete; collected and tested 45,391 mosquitoes for the eastern equine encephalitis virus; and tested 11,849 soil samples for both farmers and citizens.
- Established a statewide survey for West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus by establishing 73 permanent mosquito collecting sites. Most of the new collecting sites were established in lower Fairfield county and southern New Haven county. The total number of mosquitoes identified and tested for viruses will exceed 120,000 per year. Testing was done in a timely manner so information became available to other state agencies and municipal health departments enabling informed decisions to be made on mosquito control.
- Worked closely with citizens in establishing vineyards for the growing of wine grapes. Two "open houses" were held with dozens of growers attending.
- Worked closely and successfully with a lake-owners association to control an invasive weed. The herbicide 2,4-D was used as a spot treatment with excellent results and none of the 2,4-D was detected in wells of homeowners bordering the lake.
- Discovered and described a new disease of lupines, an ornamental plant grown by Connecticut nurseries. This pathogen is genetically identical to fungal pathogens growing in Europe and Australia. This fungus may have entered the United States in seeds imported from other countries.
- Demonstrated the long-term persistence (decades) of certain organic pesticides applied to soil and their movement into plants and into the atmosphere.
- Mass-reared and released in ten states a predator of the hemlock woolly adelgid, an insect killing hemlock trees.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Develop a mathematical model for understanding the movement through the atmosphere of microscopic spores of the fungal pathogen that caused the Irish Potato Famine in the mid 1800's and is currently a resurgent problem on potatoes and tomatoes worldwide.
- Initiate a 3 to 5 year community-based program for the prevention of tick-associated diseases in two Fairfield County towns in cooperation with the local and state health departments.
- Produce seed of American chestnut trees to be planted along riparian buffer zones to help stabilize the banks of Connecticut's rivers.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$600,000 for Two Years of Funding for West Nile Virus Surveillance and Testing from FY 2001 Surplus

2001-2002	2002-2003
-53,209	-84,050
-81,600	-104,500
-10,220	-14,914

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	73	0	73	0	73
Federal Contributions	26	0	26	0	26
Private Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	3	-1	2	0	2
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	4,933,636	5,323,000	5,269,791	5,629,000	5,544,950
Other Expenses	427,265	437,485	427,265	478,879	463,965
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	82,600	1,000	105,500	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Mosquito Control	203,000	207,669	207,669	212,653	212,653
TOTAL - General Fund	5,564,901	6,050,754	5,905,725	6,426,032	6,222,568
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	145,000	145,000	145,000	144,000	144,000
Federal Contributions	2,030,963	2,065,346	2,065,346	2,077,346	2,077,346
TOTAL - All Funds Net	7,740,864	8,261,100	8,116,071	8,647,378	8,443,914



# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Protect the health and safety of the people of Connecticut.
- Actively work to prevent disease and promote wellness through education and programs such as prenatal care, immunizations, AIDS awareness, and nutrition supplements.
- Monitor infectious diseases, environmental and occupational health hazards.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the major achievements of the agency for 1999-2000 which assured and improved services to the people of Connecticut:

### Emergency Medical Services

DPH reorganized and revitalized the Office of Emergency Medical Services in accordance with the Commissioner's EMS Plan 2000, and successfully completed an external review of the state EMS system by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

### Women, Infants, and Children

In collaboration with the New England states, DPH has embarked on a new initiative to develop a smart card based service delivery system to streamline client services and food benefits, enhance client access, provide flexibility in food benefit redemption, and reduce fraud.

### West Nile Virus

DPH collaborated with the DEP and other state agencies in response to the identification of West Nile Virus (WNV). A WNV surveillance and response plan was developed and implemented.

### Women's Health Summit

DPH launched its first annual Connecticut Women's Health Summit - *Working in Partnerships for Connecticut Women* to increase awareness of the unique health care needs of women.

### Electronic Vital Records System

DPH initiated the development of an electronic vital records system to allow local registrars, hospitals, and the department to electronically create, file and retrieve birth, adoption and paternity acknowledgement certificates.

### Immunizations

Connecticut's immunization rate continues to rank in the top five states nationally. Chickenpox vaccine for children ages 0-18 years old and hepatitis B vaccine for adolescents aged 11-18 years were added to the state's vaccine distribution program. An adult immunization initiative to offer hepatitis A vaccine to high-risk persons was begun.

### Cardiovascular Disease

DPH, in collaboration with private partners, aired "When Seconds Count," an hour-long prime-time television program about the EMS

- Regulate health care providers such as health facilities, health professionals, and emergency medical services.
- Provide testing and monitoring support through the state laboratory.
- Collect and analyze health data to help plan policy for the future.
- Be the repository for all birth, marriage, and death certificates.

system, cardiovascular disease, and crucial steps to avoid a heart attack.

### Diabetes

The agency published the first *Connecticut Diabetes Surveillance Report*, documenting the burden of diabetes among Connecticut residents and its relationships with other health problems such as heart disease and obesity.

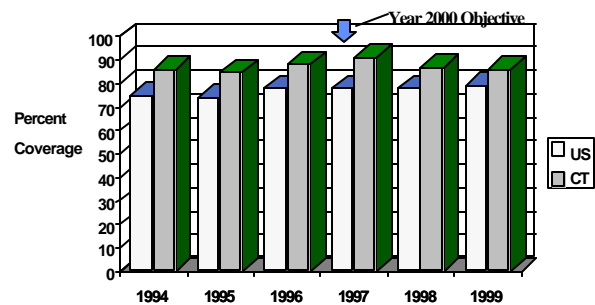
### Breast and Cervical Cancer

DPH is providing underserved Connecticut women with screening and diagnostic follow-up for breast and cervical cancer. As of March 31, 2000, the program has screened 13,185 women. Approximately 5,000 Connecticut physicians were provided with the most current statistics and information regarding breast and cervical cancer.

### Public Health Preparedness and Response for Bioterrorism

DPH developed a health alert network to provide Internet connections for all local health departments in the state for increased distance learning capabilities, broadcast fax capabilities, and to evaluate/coordinate local health bioterrorism response capabilities.

NIS Immunization Coverage (4:3:1\*)  
Connecticut and US, 1994-1999



\*4 doses DTP, 3 doses OPV, 1 dose MMR

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIIUM

As part of a CT Health Priorities 2001 Initiative, DPH will:

- Continue to upgrade technologies in the Public Health Laboratory to achieve state-of-the-art laboratory services for Connecticut. Technology enhancement will be sought through grant funding and innovative partnerships.
- Continue to address women's health issues. Initiatives include a Women's Health Summit and *Women to Women* community outreach program.
- Enhance awareness and services around oral health issues. Convene a Blue Ribbon Task Force on oral health to address the high prevalence of oral diseases, limited access to dental care, and other oral health issues.
- Develop and execute an action plan to fully integrate "Smart Card" technology into the operations of several agency programs, including WIC, immunizations, and newborn screening, to facilitate

efficiency and convenience for clients and prompt payment to vendors.

- Initiate the development of a "Center for Public Health Leadership" to provide core resources for advancement of public health research, and basic and continuing education of public health providers.
- Continue to eliminate health disparities and work with the National Center for Health Statistics to develop more meaningful standards for reporting health statistics by race and ethnicity.
- Enhance provider education programs by mandating continuing education credits as a requirement for licensure and developing a comprehensive plan for provider education.
- Implement and market the agency's physician profile program.
- Improve adult immunization protocols and provide necessary vaccines to target populations.

- Expand tobacco education programs.
- Continue efforts to measure Connecticut's progress in reaching year 2000 objectives and set targets for the year 2010.
- Working with a broad range of community partners, focus resources and efforts on urban health initiatives that address teenage pregnancy, asthma, and other chronic diseases. As part

of this initiative, a *Door to Door* community health education program will be launched.

- Collaborate with the federal Health Care Financing Administration to create a demonstration project in Connecticut to support intervention strategies to reduce falls in the elderly.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-329,398	-536,969
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-1,228,041	-965,546
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,956,916	-3,803,920
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-334,040	-334,040
• Eliminate Rate Setting Function in Emergency Medical Services	-51,150	-51,150
• Eliminate Nail Technician Licensure Program	-171,000	-185,502
• Transfer Funding for Teen Pregnancy Prevention to Department of Social Services to Consolidate Funding	-53,216	-54,493
• Eliminate Office of Multicultural Health	-180,000	-180,000
• Reduce Grants to Community Health Centers to Reflect Federally Mandated Reimbursement from the Department of Social Services	-1,307,061	-1,307,061
• Reduce Per Capita Subsidies for Health Departments and Districts	-327,000	-327,000

### New or Expanded Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
• Provide \$500,000 each year to Expand the "Easy Breathing" Asthma Initiative to Other Cities from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund			
• Provide \$500,000 each year to Expand School Based Dental Clinics and Community Oral Health Initiatives from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund			

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	550	-6	544	0	544
Federal Contributions	338	0	338	-1	337
Private Contributions	18	0	18	0	18

#### Other Positions Equated to Fulltime

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2001-2002	2002-2003	2002-2003
General Fund	7	-1	6	0	6
Federal Contributions	4	0	4	0	4
Private Contributions	1	0	1	0	1

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	27,707,086	30,065,769	29,435,371	31,598,588	30,746,117
Other Expenses	6,244,416	6,621,666	6,325,166	6,818,967	6,325,166
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	9,400	1,229,041	1,000	966,546	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Young Parents Program	199,381	220,478	198,912	230,840	198,912
Pregnancy Healthline	111,129	119,311	110,798	122,174	110,798
Needle and Syringe Exchange Program	400,050	443,366	399,998	464,204	399,998
Comm Svs Support for AIDS Victims	215,594	227,020	215,594	237,690	215,594
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Campaign	52,020	53,216	0	54,493	0
Children's Health Initiatives	1,618,959	1,794,269	1,618,761	1,878,600	1,618,761
Tobacco Education	200,000	204,600	200,000	209,510	200,000
CT Immunization Registry	220,807	225,886	220,807	231,307	220,807
Newborn Hearing Screening	0	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Childhood Lead Poisoning	265,770	279,856	265,770	293,009	265,770
AIDS Services	4,068,765	4,284,409	4,068,765	4,485,775	4,068,765
Liability Coverage f/Retired Physician	4,682	4,930	4,235	5,162	4,235
Breast & Cervical Cancer Detection	1,951,710	2,055,151	1,951,710	2,151,743	1,951,710
Services for Children Affected by AIDS	286,110	301,274	286,110	315,434	286,110
Children w/Special Hlth Care Needs	728,280	766,879	728,280	802,922	728,280
Medicaid Administration	3,321,126	3,821,081	3,812,111	4,011,812	3,993,267
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	13,644,383	14,871,726	14,151,851	15,564,675	14,333,007
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Community Health Services	7,532,868	8,133,233	6,225,433	8,515,495	6,225,433
Emergency Medical Services Training	36,414	37,252	36,414	38,146	36,414

## Budget Summary

Emergency Med Svcs Regional Offices	373,885	402,433	373,716	412,091	373,716
Rape Crisis	462,062	486,551	462,062	509,419	462,062
X-Ray Screening and Tuberculosis Care	621,527	654,468	621,527	685,228	621,527
Genetic Diseases Programs	704,722	742,072	704,722	776,949	704,722
Loan Repayment Program	186,500	198,974	194,500	203,749	194,500
Immunization Services	7,126,548	7,504,255	7,126,548	7,856,955	7,126,548
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	17,044,526	18,159,238	15,744,922	18,998,032	15,744,922
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
Local & District Departments of Health	4,446,010	4,446,010	4,119,010	4,446,010	4,119,010
Venereal Disease Control	231,255	243,512	231,255	254,957	231,255
School Based Health Clinics	5,638,399	6,147,834	5,838,399	6,436,782	5,838,399
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	10,315,664	10,837,356	10,188,664	11,137,749	10,188,664
TOTAL - General Fund	74,965,475	81,784,796	75,846,974	85,084,557	77,338,876
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Bond Funds	1,210,000	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	1,515,544	1,284,498	1,284,498	1,293,715	1,293,715
Federal Contributions	84,021,239	85,158,704	85,158,704	85,939,442	85,939,442
TOTAL - All Funds Net	161,712,258	168,227,998	162,290,176	172,317,714	164,572,033



# OFFICE OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

Under Chapter 368z of the C.G.S., the Office of Health Care Access (OHCA) is statutorily responsible for overseeing and coordinating health system planning for the state. OHCA's mission is to ensure that the citizens of Connecticut have access to a quality health care delivery system. The Agency fulfills its mission by advising policy makers of health care issues; informing the public and the industry of statewide and national trends; and designing and directing health care system development. OHCA's responsibilities include:

- Collection, analysis, and reporting of extensive health care data.
- Oversight of health system planning for the state.

- Monitoring health care costs.
- Administering the Certificate of Need (CON) program.
- Administering the Uncompensated Care Program.
- Establishment of Acute Care Hospital's net revenue limits.
- Registration of Preferred Provider Networks and facilities exempted from CON.
- Implementation and oversight of health care reform as enacted by the General Assembly.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- OHCA completed a major study of the distribution of cardiac services and needs analysis in 1999. The study was followed in 2000 by an industry-wide discussion of service distribution and relative needs. This effort produced a greater level of understanding between OHCA and the industry concerning standards used in making cardiac-related CON decisions.
- In December 1999, OHCA released the first annual report on Graduate Medical Education, which tracked changes in federal reimbursement to seventeen Connecticut acute-care hospitals for the graduate medical education program, and projected reimbursements that hospitals can expect through FFY2002. The agency also studied and reported on nurse-patient ratios in acute-care hospitals, and on the characteristics and number of people in Connecticut who do not have health insurance.
- OHCA began a comprehensive study of hospitals in Connecticut. The study is designed to inform policy makers, legislators, industry leaders, and others on the forces that affect Connecticut hospitals, and how we can continue to have broad access to hospital care at a reasonable cost. A project report was released in December 2000.
- OHCA has assisted the Office of Policy and Management in the distribution of grants to distressed hospitals. These grants are to assist hospitals to explore new ways of organizing and delivering services to remain competitive.
- OHCA's new Hospital Budget System utilizes Internet connectivity to permit hospitals to file financial data in "real time" with the agency. Additionally, over 3,000 data elements were eliminated from filing requirements. These changes improved agency analysis of the data by making possible nearly instantaneous calculation of hospital financial indicators while reducing the time- and thereby the cost required of a hospital to comply. Under its newly reengineered CON process, OHCA reduced the time required to obtain a Certificate of Need by one-half in 1999-2000.
- The Uncompensated Care Program's Medicaid Disproportionate Share Funding to hospitals resulted in more than \$107 million dollars in federal matching funds to the state this year. In addition, OHCA staff and leadership participated in a significant redesign of the taxation plan that funds the Uncompensated Care Program.
- As the lead agency for "Achieve, a Connecticut Healthcare Initiative for Expansion, Value and Efficiency," a multi-agency collaboration funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, OHCA sponsored training on health care purchasing for the State's major health purchasing agencies. OHCA published and distributed a follow-up report on the subject. ACHIEVE staff also sponsored a health care summit of Commissioners and top agency officials to begin exploring ways that the state can get more value from its health care purchasing.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNium

In keeping with its ongoing mission of providing state industry leaders and policy makers with information needed for data-driven decision making, OHCA will continue to pursue the following initiatives for the next biennium:

- Continue to monitor, evaluate and refine all statutory and regulatory functions of the Agency, including ongoing streamlining of the Certificate of Need process;
- Continue to administer the grant program for distressed hospitals.
- Initiate the collection of hospital outpatient data to permit a more comprehensive understanding of hospital dynamics.
- Explore and implement recommendations to improve the Agency as identified by the OHCA Hospital study, particularly as they relate to formulating a framework for effective policy for statewide access to quality health care;
- Continue and complete work on health care purchasing initiatives launched by the ACHIEVE project;
- Research and report on evolving trends and issues related to health care and the health care delivery system in Connecticut.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

**Reductions to Current Services**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-38,425	-67,509
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-48,000	-48,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-27,616	-38,942

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$2.0 Million for Distressed Hospital Grant Program, Outpatient Data Collection, and Other Related Efforts

*Funds will be utilized to continue the Hospital Grant program which permits hospitals to evaluate alternative service models. Funds will also allow the agency to collect and analyze data to evaluate access and hospital performance in both the inpatient and outpatient settings.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	36	0	36	0	36
Private Contributions	2	-2	0	0	0
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	2,175,873	2,631,003	2,592,578	2,786,289	2,718,780
Other Expenses	441,368	461,984	434,368	473,310	434,368
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	50,000	2,000	50,000	2,000
TOTAL - General Fund	2,618,241	3,142,987	3,028,946	3,309,599	3,155,148
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Bond Funds	62,554	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	285,500	400,000	400,000	0	0
TOTAL - All Funds Net	2,966,295	3,542,987	3,428,946	3,309,599	3,155,148



# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

## AGENCY PURPOSE

To investigate fatalities in the following categories:

- Deaths due to any form of injury, whether resulting from accident, suicide or homicide.
- Sudden or unexpected deaths not due to readily recognizable disease.
- Deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances (e.g. child abuse).
- Deaths of any individual whose body is to be disposed of in a manner that will render it unavailable for later examination.
- Deaths at or related to the workplace.
- Deaths due to disease that might constitute a threat to the public health.

To protect the public health:

- By diagnosing previously unsuspected contagious disease.
- By identifying hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace, the home and elsewhere.
- By identifying trends such as changes in the numbers of homicides, traffic fatalities, and drug and alcohol related deaths.
- By identifying new types and forms of drugs appearing in the state, or existing drugs/substances becoming new subjects of abuse.

To prevent unnecessary litigation.

To protect those who may be falsely accused and lead to proper adjudication in criminal matters.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Produced over 342 computerized statistical reports during the year. The office has one of the largest databases of accumulated death investigation data in the country (over 140,000 records) and report recipients include state's attorneys, public defenders, hospital quality control departments and researchers.
- Continued migration to paperless processes to further reduce repetitive manual entry.

Fiscal Year	Accessions <sup>1</sup>	Case Activity				Cremations
		Autopsies	Examinations <sup>2</sup>	Other Cases <sup>3</sup>	Total	
1993	13,035	1,291	123	40	1,454	6,352
1994	13,174	1,307	189	40	1,536	6,622
1995	13,364	1,277	193	37	1,507	6,910
1996	13,380	1,113	186	23	1,322	7,078
1997	13,982	1,176	192	27	1,395	7,740
1998	13,911	1,229	215	27	1,471	7,674
1999	14,661	1,220	213	51	1,484	8,339
2000	14,689	1,186	290	46	1,522	8,737

1. Accessions refers to the number of the initial case reports of death made to the Office of the Medical Examiner.
2. Examinations refers to cases receiving a more extensive, external-only examination than what was performed at the scene of death.
3. Other Cases includes the examination of non-deceased persons and non-human remains.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Implement the recommendations of the operational review performed by the Office of Policy and Management.
- Implement recommendations of a separate report that was done based on an inspection/review of the Toxicology Laboratory.
- Complete the purchase and implementation of a contemporary, windows-based death investigation system software application.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-34,254	-54,812
-90,800	-84,800
-17,042	-54,577

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Reallocate Funds from Other Expenses to Personal Services for the Addition of 2 Field Investigator Positions

-20,000



## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	51	2	53	0	53
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	7	0	7	0	7
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	3,285,430	3,492,000	3,519,746	3,638,000	3,677,188
Other Expenses	1,269,664	1,306,806	1,207,764	1,340,241	1,191,664
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	7,500	98,300	7,500	92,300	7,500
TOTAL - General Fund	4,562,594	4,897,106	4,735,010	5,070,541	4,876,352



# DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Provide case management services to all DMR clients to plan for and coordinate supports and services.
- Provide respite services and funding for families to obtain relief from constant care giving.
- Provide family support services to families with family members who have mental retardation who live at home.
- Provide residential and employment/day supports to people with mental retardation through a system of public and private providers.
- Provide persons with mental retardation with resources to obtain individualized and self-directed supports.
- Provide and coordinate recreation opportunities for people with mental retardation.
- Act as Lead Agency for the Birth-to-Three program serving infants and toddlers with developmental delays.
- Ensure appropriate delivery of health care services to all consumers receiving DMR residential supports.
- Assist DMR consumers involved in the criminal justice system to ensure appropriate representation and services.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Waiting List

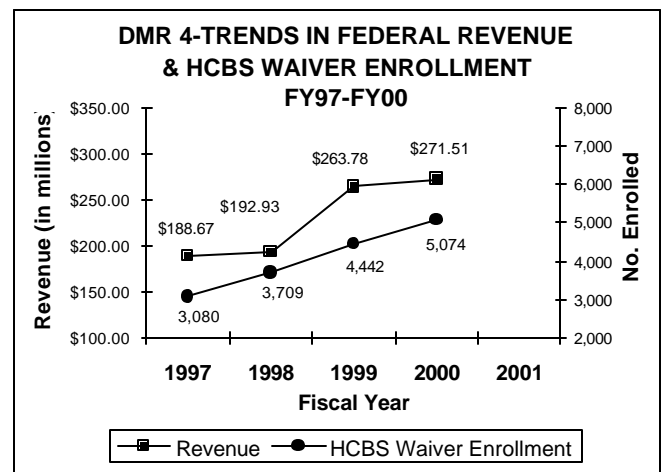
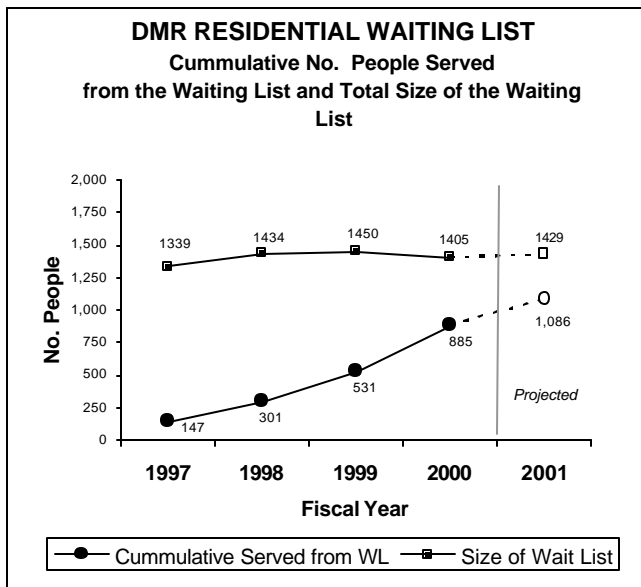
- DMR completed a comprehensive study of the residential waiting list that includes specific strategies for its elimination. The study was conducted by a focus team comprised of family members, advocates, and representatives of the legislature, private provider agencies, Office of the Child Advocate, and DMR.
- The agency provided residential supports to 354 people from the waiting list during fiscal year 2000 and is projecting to serve an additional 201 people during FY01.
- Over the past four years, 885 people from the Waiting List have received residential supports.

### Reorganization and Interagency Collaboration

- Completed a reorganization that provides enhanced management focus on family and community services and supports.
- Initiated the integration of management functions between the North West Region and Southbury Training School.
- Entered into interagency agreements with the Departments of Children and Families and Mental Health and Addiction Services to improve services.

### Federal Reimbursement

- Has dramatically increased to over \$270 million annually.
- Over the past four years, DMR has generated \$917 million in revenue.
- HCBS Waiver enrollment has expanded by 2000 people since FY97.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Initiate Children's Services Focus Team and expand interagency supports to children with mental retardation and their families.
- Expand Respite Centers to increase access to overnight respite support.
- Initiate Workforce Development project to expand recruitment of direct-service personnel to support people at home, in private agency programs and in services operated by DMR.
- Increase behavioral health services and resources for persons with mental retardation to reduce use of inpatient hospitalization.
- Continue expansion of HCBS Waiver services and federal revenue.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services

2001-2002	2002-2003
-2,660,350	-4,232,898

## Budget Summary

• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-890,000	-570,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-877,218	-1,781,305
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-212,211	-212,211
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-486,231	-471,830
• Adjust the Workers' Compensation Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer	-2,631,414	-2,570,555

### Within Current Services

• Annualize Early Intervention, Day and Community Placement Programs	8,730,399	11,294,014
• Fund Early Intervention Growth	1,805,610	2,068,285
<i>Support increased use of Birth-to-Three and Newborn Hearing Screening services</i>		
• Provide Funding for Children with Mental Retardation Aging Out of the Department of Children and Families and Local School Districts	3,498,660	7,081,288
• Provide Day programs for High School Graduates	2,523,585	5,107,736
<i>Provide day services (effective in August) for 204 estimated graduates in each fiscal year.</i>		
• Provide Funding for Cooperative Placements growth	2,589,407	4,209,971
• Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers	8,145,037	13,743,233

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Change Status of Pilot Program for Cooperative Placements Grant  
*This grant, which is no longer a pilot program, is being transferred to an Other Current Expense account for greater flexibility.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	4,581	0	4,581	-20	4,561
Federal Contributions	17	0	17	0	17
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	725	0	725	0	725
Federal Contributions	21	0	21	0	21

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	263,141,284	277,871,089	275,210,739	288,225,661	283,992,763
Other Expenses	24,404,785	24,389,056	23,282,192	24,709,853	23,172,643
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	891,000	1,000	571,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Human Resource Development	366,320	374,746	354,109	383,740	354,109
Family Support Grants	1,008,185	1,031,373	1,008,185	1,056,126	1,008,185
Pilot Program for Client Services	2,152,588	2,202,098	2,202,098	2,254,948	2,235,129
Cooperative Placements Program	0	0	8,193,348	0	11,033,394
Clinical Services	4,007,868	4,346,645	4,127,868	4,550,937	4,127,868
Early Intervention	15,214,964	17,571,501	17,571,501	18,440,193	18,280,429
Temporary Support Services	208,094	212,880	208,094	217,990	208,094
Community Temporary Support Services	68,340	69,912	68,340	71,590	68,340
Community Respite Care Programs	335,376	343,090	335,376	351,324	335,376
Workers' Compensation Claims	11,694,258	11,963,226	9,331,812	12,250,343	9,679,788
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	35,055,993	38,115,471	43,400,731	39,577,191	47,330,712
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Rent Subsidy Program	2,677,615	2,780,120	2,717,615	2,846,843	2,717,615
Respite Care	2,113,767	2,162,384	2,113,767	2,214,280	2,113,767
Family Reunion Program	138,656	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Employment Opportunities & Day Svcs	100,608,628	108,833,086	108,833,086	115,803,125	114,817,427
Family Placements	1,764,331	1,804,911	1,804,911	1,848,229	1,831,985
Emergency Placements	3,486,201	3,566,384	3,566,384	3,651,978	3,619,881
Community Residential Services	218,998,252	234,273,497	234,192,497	243,039,332	240,757,409
Pilot Pgm for Cooperative Placements	4,396,163	8,193,348	0	11,116,857	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	334,183,613	361,753,730	353,368,260	380,660,644	365,998,084
TOTAL - General Fund	656,786,675	703,020,346	695,262,922	733,744,349	720,495,202
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	213,407	183,021	183,021	183,021	183,021
Federal Contributions	10,458,347	8,331,755	8,331,755	8,331,755	8,331,755
TOTAL - All Funds Net	667,458,429	711,535,122	703,777,698	742,259,125	729,009,978



# DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH & ADDICTION SVCS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

To improve the quality of life of Connecticut's citizens through prevention and early intervention services and to recover the health of those with psychiatric or substance use disorders through treatment and recovery support services.

To provide recovery-oriented mental health and addiction services to the citizens of Connecticut. People can, and many do, recover from mental illness and substance use disorders. Effective health promotion and prevention services decrease the occurrence of these disorders for many other persons.

The DMHAS Healthcare System is a dynamic environment—one that is responsive to cultural concerns, research findings, and the needs of the people who are served. The agency's overall goal is to achieve a new era of excellence for mental health and substance abuse services in Connecticut by emphasizing:

- Prevention
- Quality care
- Recovery-oriented approaches
- Services for people with challenging needs
- Workforce development
- A diversified resource development strategy

Mental illnesses and substance use disorders affect people at all levels of functioning, intelligence, economic status, age and race. Mental health disorders are often persistent, sometimes lasting for years. Some disorders, such as bipolar disorder or early onset schizophrenia,

may begin in childhood and persist through the adult years. Others may not appear until well into adulthood. Symptoms may be recurrent, involving cycles of acute illness followed by periods of relative stability. Substance use disorders vary in severity—addiction is the most debilitating. Similar to other disorders, it can be caused by multiple factors—such as genetics, trauma, and a family history of substance abuse. It is ongoing, and if left untreated, it generally worsens over time. The illness involves compulsion, loss of control and continued use of the chosen substance in spite of adverse consequences. The misuse, abuse and dependence on alcohol, cigarettes and both illegal and legal drugs, is the predominant cause of premature and preventable illness, disability and death in Connecticut.

Persons who need mental health or substance abuse services require a continuity of care, and an array of rehabilitative and support services. The DMHAS partnership of state operated and not-for-profit providers, along with consumer and family advocates, prides itself on offering this wide range of services.

The DMHAS Healthcare System is organized, managed and financed in a manner that promotes access, addresses each client's unique needs, supports accountability and accepts the culture and individuality of all people. It does so because investing in improving the quality of life for Connecticut's citizens is a sound investment.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

Selected achievements in the design, delivery and management of public behavioral healthcare services in Connecticut:

### **Design**

- Co-led Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health and the Alcohol and Drug Policy Council.
- Completed needs assessment on 1,000 high resource DMHAS clients in the community and in state hospitals.
- Heightened involvement of consumers, persons in recovery, families, and advocates in system development and evaluation.
- Developed statewide anti-stigma campaign to raise public awareness about mental illness.
- Worked with legislators and consumers to create an Engagement Specialist Program, now a national model, as an alternative to Outpatient Commitment.
- Planned for statewide expansion of Jail Diversion programs for criminal defendants with minor charges.
- Collaborated with DCF and DMR in the Young Adult Services initiative, a service for youth with Pervasive Development Disorders or for those transitioning out of DCF care.
- Established the foundation for a major new emphasis on sexual, emotional and physical trauma.

### **Delivery**

- Increased access to diversified behavioral health services for General Assistance (GA) clients.
- Added new services to Project SAFE (Substance Abuse Family Evaluation), a nationally recognized joint service of DCF and DMHAS.
- Expanded cultural competence and partnered with other state and community agencies for new federal service awards (\$7.5 million) for men, women and families of African and Latino origins.

- Implemented PILOTS - Phase I, yielding 200 units of housing and wraparound support services for 300 persons.
- Partnered with Judicial Branch and DOC to pilot programs enhancing access to treatment services.
- Established a joint protocol with Judicial to provide expedited psychiatric evaluations of persons found by the court to present an immediate risk of harm under the Firearm Safety Act.
- Established new Recovery Houses to provide clean, safe, sober living environments for recovering substance abusers.

### **Management**

- Introduced new structure for Executive Team to streamline and strengthen new service development and management.
- Focused on service outcomes through the GA program and participated in national studies of quality indicators.
- Led academic (UConn and Yale) and state agency (DCF, DOC, DMHAS, Judicial, DMR, DPH) partnerships related to service options, collaborative contracting, and funding of prevention, treatment and evaluation projects.
- Expanded and strengthened DMHAS' information system in alignment with its varied roles for purchasing and managing services.
- Enhanced Data Base/Reporting capability with new software essential for analyses of quality and costs.
- Trained 700 front line clinical staff in basic and advanced risk assessment and management skills, thus attending to public safety.
- Secured several competitive federal awards for design of pilot prevention and treatment services.
- Significantly reduced the use of restraint/seclusion in the maximum security Whiting Forensic Unit.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

### The Overall Healthcare Strategy

DMHAS Behavioral Healthcare Services must range from primary prevention to a full menu of housing, vocational development and other recovery support services.

Quality of care will increasingly be the defining criterion of DMHAS healthcare services, with funding linked to measured outcomes.

Core funding will continue to be from general fund grants, general assistance, Medicaid and other federal sources available to executive and judicial branch agencies supporting behavioral healthcare services.

A data warehouse will increasingly be used to summarize and analyze service outcomes and the profiles of persons served by DMHAS, regardless of their funding source.

The primary focus will be on achieving improved outcomes from dollars already invested, and simultaneously increasing the resource base for new services.

Services will be provided by “networks” or service alliances composed of state operated facilities, private nonprofit agencies, and community hospitals – all overseen by utilization management.

A major focus will be on more use of “best practice” methods and effective alternatives to institutional care, and less use of crisis and acute care.

A comprehensive resource development strategy will continue to be used to secure competitive federal awards, private foundation and other revenues needed to support services research and technical assistance.

The system will maximize the state’s purchasing power by collaborative contracting across state agencies for care and for administrative services.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Governor’s Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health:

- Expand access to mental health care by eliminating roadblocks, improving service structures, and closing identified service gaps.
- Improve management and financing of mental health services; integrate multiple funding streams.
- Ensure consumers and families are equal partners in planning services.
- Make Connecticut a national leader in public education and primary prevention.
- Develop a Statewide Mental Health Policy Council and promote state agency collaboration.
- Improve quality of care by implementing state of the art clinical practices.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Alcohol and Drug Policy Council:

- Prevent addiction before it occurs.
- Intervene early before substance abuse problems or other problem behaviors progress to abuse and addiction.
- Ensure timely access to appropriate local services based on individual need.
- Focus on measurable program outcomes and preferred practices.
- Promote state agency collaboration; pursue additional federal and private resources.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-1,566,481	-2,503,743
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-1,812,809	-1,515,063
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,051,297	-2,208,868
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-850,858	-850,858
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-977,657	-1,003,807
• Reduce Funding General Assistance Managed Care to Reflect Changes in Eligibility	-4,000,000	-4,000,000
<i>The State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) Program in the Department of Social Services will no longer be an entitlement program. This reduction reflects similar limitations on participation in the behavioral health program operated by DMHAS for SAGA-eligible clients.</i>		
• Adjust the Workers' Compensation Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer	-1,511,140	-1,516,406
• Eliminate the Pre-Trial Alcohol Education Program	-1,226,321	-1,226,321
• Eliminate the Pre-Trial Drug Education Program	-1,148,352	-1,148,352
• Reduce Funding for Regional Action Councils	-240,000	-240,000
• Reduce Administrative Workforce by 10 Positions	-200,000	-577,500
• Eliminate General Fund Support for Gambling Treatment Programs	-102,300	-104,755

### Within Current Services

• Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers	9,723,228	13,238,389
• Restructuring of the Provision of Laboratory Services in the General Assistance Behavioral Health Program	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
• Convert Four Community Based Initiatives to Private, Non-Profit Operation	-268,320	-374,920
• Reduce Grants for Substance Abuse Services to Reflect Savings in Contracting for Methadone Maintenance Services	-250,000	-250,000

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Transfer Psychiatric Disproportionate Share Hospital Funding from Department of Social Services	35,000,000	35,000,000
<i>Funds are transferred from the Department of Social Services to reflect the lower level of federal funding available to psychiatric facilities for Disproportionate Share Payments.</i>		
• Transfer Funding from Pre-Trial Drug Education Program to Judicial to Permit the Community Service Labor Program to Provide Drug Education Services	-500,000	-500,000
• Realign Funding for PILOTS from Grants for Mental Health Services to Housing Supports and Services		

- Realign Funding for Jail Diversion Program from Managed Service System to Jail Diversion
- Realign Funding for the Project Safe Initiative from Pre-Trial Drug Education Program to Grants for Substance Abuse Services
- Realign Funding for the Community Health Care Van from Grants for Mental Health Services to Grants for Substance Abuse Services
- Fund Tobacco Enforcement Activities from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund

*Funding to support Tobacco Enforcement activities of the Department to assure reduction in rates of purchase of tobacco products by minors will be provided from the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund. In FY 02, \$450,000 will be provided and, in FY 03, \$472,000. In FY 01, funds were made available for this purpose from the \$5.0 million in funding for tobacco projects provided to the Office of Policy and Management.*

#### **New or Expanded Services**

- |   | <b>2001-2002</b> | <b>2002-2003</b> | <b>2003-2004</b> |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| • Enhance Community Services<br><i>Funding totaling \$1.5 million in FY'02 and \$3.0 million in FY'03 will support Phase II of the PILOTS Initiative. The balance of funds, \$8.5 million in FY02 and \$17 million in FY03 will be used to expand community services and address the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Commission.</i> | 10,000,000       | 20,000,000       |                  |
| • Increase Rates for Hospitals<br><i>Hospital rates will be increased as a part of the restructuring of the Hospital Reimbursement System in the Department of Social Services.</i>   | 2,127,893        | 1,593,664        |                  |

#### **Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$650,000 to Plan and Implement a Specialty Behavioral Health Plan from the FY 2001 Surplus  
*These funds are provided to permit DMHAS to analyze and transfer fee-for-service Medicaid behavioral health care into a state-run managed care environment.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	3,582	-10	3,572	6	3,578
Federal Contributions	10	0	10	0	10
Private Contributions	14	-6	8	0	8
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	242	0	242	0	242
Federal Contributions	1	-1	0	0	0
Private Contributions	2	-2	0	0	0
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	113,590,805	128,341,000	151,574,519	138,773,650	160,692,407
Other Expenses	17,282,616	18,787,865	27,149,731	19,253,462	26,813,151
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,813,809	1,000	1,516,063	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Housing Supports and Services	1,089,471	1,147,213	4,592,630	1,201,132	6,139,019
Pre-Trial Drug Education	813,376	1,778,359	0	1,821,040	0
Pre-Trial Alcohol Education System	1,365,864	1,320,554	0	1,352,247	0
Managed Service System	9,752,083	15,470,361	20,710,542	16,160,180	29,393,700
Drug Treatment for Schizophrenia	3,294,572	3,704,658	3,604,658	3,878,777	3,778,777
Legal Services	399,711	419,134	399,711	429,193	399,711
Connecticut Mental Health Center	7,794,023	8,108,644	8,108,644	8,489,751	8,230,275
Capitol Region Mental Health Center	363,781	383,061	345,592	401,065	345,592
Professional Services	4,781,006	5,034,805	4,780,607	5,259,700	4,780,607
Regional Action Councils	990,125	1,012,898	750,125	1,037,208	750,125
General Assistance Managed Care	60,142,534	72,088,584	70,216,477	80,044,118	76,463,067
Chronic Gamblers Treatment and Rehab	0	102,300	0	104,755	0
Workers' Compensation Claims	7,069,397	7,213,238	5,358,972	7,569,773	5,710,241
Nursing Home Screening	483,918	506,997	487,345	530,846	492,843
Special Populations	19,463,023	21,741,527	21,741,527	22,974,253	22,839,748
TBI Community Services	1,605,075	3,010,760	3,010,760	4,131,415	3,985,675
Transitional Youth	3,279,998	3,452,931	3,452,931	3,617,314	3,511,582
Jail Diversion	0	0	3,259,819	0	3,308,716
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	122,687,957	146,496,024	150,820,340	159,002,767	170,129,678

## Budget Summary

### Pmts to Other than Local Govts

Grants for Substance Abuse Services	25,930,122	20,938,827	20,781,501	21,914,238	21,101,808
Gov's Partnership-Protect CT Workforce	470,475	481,296	470,475	492,847	470,475
Grants for Mental Health Services	74,087,960	78,520,242	76,522,175	82,193,286	77,699,980
Employment Opportunities	9,281,013	9,525,615	9,525,615	9,754,230	9,668,499
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	<u>109,769,570</u>	<u>109,465,980</u>	<u>107,299,766</u>	<u>114,354,601</u>	<u>108,940,762</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	363,331,948	404,904,678	436,845,356	432,900,543	466,576,998

### Additional Funds Available

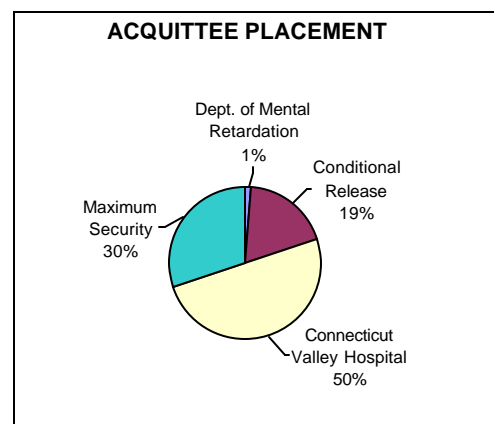
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	2,067,590	678,351	678,351	0	0
Bond Funds	3,029,727	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	3,530,862	2,566,728	2,566,728	2,629,969	2,629,969
Federal Contributions	41,021,696	33,315,109	33,315,109	27,181,979	27,181,979
TOTAL - All Funds Net	<u>412,981,823</u>	<u>441,464,866</u>	<u>473,405,544</u>	<u>462,712,491</u>	<u>496,388,946</u>



# PSRB PSYCHIATRIC SECURITY REVIEW BOARD

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Holds administrative contested hearings, which result in an order that an acquittee be confined in a maximum-security facility or confined at a psychiatric hospital or placed with the Commissioner of Mental Retardation or granted conditional release. Authorization for temporary leave for a confined acquittee requires board approval.
- Issues reports to the Superior Court on petitions for the discharge or continued commitment of acquittee.
- Monitors all acquittees to insure that the risk to the public is none to minimal.
- Provides case information and status to crime victims.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Establishment of the Psychiatric Security Review Board in 1985 created a state-wide centralized tracking and monitoring system of acquittees, persons found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect. This board of multi-disciplinary experts is able to adjudicate issues of placements and treatment of acquittees under its jurisdiction in order to protect the safety of Connecticut's citizens.
- The Board in FY 99-00 denied 12 percent of the applications presented to it to change the level and supervision of an acquittee. Effectiveness of the agency's work is measured by the recidivism rate of this criminal population. In FY 99-00, there were no felony arrests, one escape from Connecticut Valley Hospital, and one motor vehicle infraction.

### 1999-2000 Program Achievements:

- Successfully addressed Y2K issues.
- Expanded management information system to improve administrative efficiency and effectiveness in meeting statutory requirements.
- Implemented new statutory requirements for the registration of sex offenders and the DNA registry.
- Agency went fully online through the CATER System.
- Developed a policy with the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services regarding the revocation procedure for conditionally released acquittees to enhance the response time in bringing into custody acquittees who represent a danger to the community.
- Increased collaboration with the Chief Public Defender's Office and Chief State's Attorney's Office to improve quality of evidence at Board hearings.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

The initiatives for FY 2002-2003 are designed reduce recidivism:

- Develop an automated internal tracking system to ensure proper training is provided to all service providers involved with conditionally released acquittees, and that *All Treaters' Meetings* continue to be held quarterly on all conditionally released acquittees for the enhancement of risk management.
- Implement Psychiatric Security Review Board no contact orders on the statewide registry for restraining, protective and no contact orders.
- In collaboration with the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, enhance the integration of risk management into treatment plans for acquittees in order to promote community safety and to reduce recidivism.
- In collaboration with the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, identify the needs and methods to improve the delivery of culturally competent treatment services to the culturally diverse population of acquittees.
- In collaboration with the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services, examine the community service system for acquittees, and to propose methods to establish a comprehensive inpatient and outpatient system that meets both the clinical and public safety requirements for the management of acquittees.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-687	-729
	-3,000
-1,596	-3,198



## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	4	0	4	0	4

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	235,678	250,513	249,826	263,949	263,220
Other Expenses	50,522	52,118	50,522	53,720	50,522
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
TOTAL - General Fund	287,200	303,631	301,348	321,669	314,742
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Bond Funds	5,500	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - All Funds Net	292,700	303,631	301,348	321,669	314,742



# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide a safe, efficient, and cost-effective transportation system that meets the mobility needs of its users.
- To construct, repair, and maintain the State highway system consisting of 10,435 lane miles and 3,827 bridges.
- To provide commuter rail service along the New Haven Line and its branch lines from Greenwich to New Haven and into New York City and on the Shore Line East corridor from New London to New Haven.
- To foster continued operation of all urban and rural bus services and ridesharing programs.
- To operate five state-owned airports and provide financial and technical assistance to other airport operators. The Department also operates Bradley International Airport, whose costs are fully financed with revenues generated at the airport through the Bradley Enterprise Fund.
- To maintain and operate the two Connecticut River ferry services and the State Pier in New London.
- To focus available resources in the most effective manner, the Department established a long-term infrastructure investment strategy with five interactive and interrelated goals. One goal is

to ensure that all transportation systems are operated and maintained in a safe manner. Another goal is to maintain all transportation systems in a state of good repair to protect the significant investment that the State has made in recent years to enhancing the State's transportation infrastructure. The third goal is to make investments that increase the productivity of existing systems. The fourth goal is to utilize transportation investments to promote and facilitate economic development. The final goal is to provide additional transportation capacity where it is essential.

### INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- ◆ Ensure Safety
- ◆ Maintain Existing System
- ◆ Increase System Productivity
- ◆ Promote Economic Development
- ◆ Provide Required Capacity

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### Safety

- The fatality accident rate for Connecticut is 1.1 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel. Connecticut has the fourth lowest fatality rate in the Nation. The National Average is 1.6 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel.

### Maintenance

- Continued investment in pavement condition has resulted in ongoing increases in the number of lane miles that are rated good or better. The rating has increased from 43.8% in 1984, to 81.7% in 1999. The overall condition of the State's bridges is also continuing to improve. The number of bridges rated poor has declined from a high of 685 in 1988 to 190 poor bridges in 2000. Throughout the State, bus rolling stock is being replaced on schedule. Rail rolling stock, bridges, track, roadbeds, control systems, and the overall power supply have been maintained and upgraded. General Aviation Airport maintenance has focused its program on the rehabilitation of its pavements, rehabilitated Taxiway B and J at Hartford-Brainard, extended Taxiway A at Windham and the reconstruction of Runway 13-31 and Taxiway A at Danielson Airport.

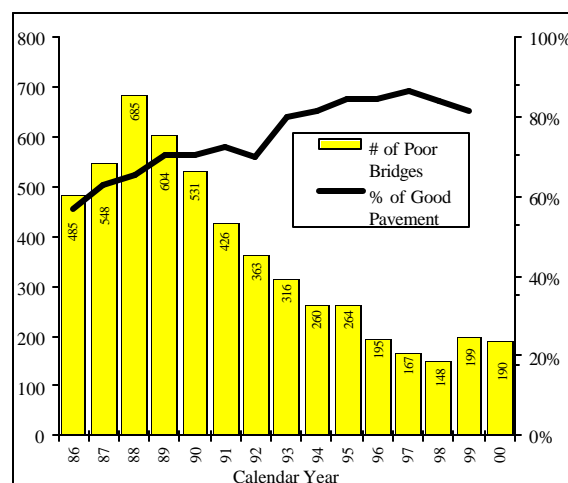
### Productivity

- Over 900 intersections are currently controlled by centralized or on street computerized systems to enhance the flow of traffic on the State Highway system. Incident management systems currently operate on I-95 from Greenwich to New Haven and on I-84/I-91 in the Greater Hartford area to monitor and aid traffic flow. In addition, 75 remote controlled variable message signs are in operation to aid travelers. The Connecticut Highway Assistance Motor Pool (CHAMP) continues to operate in the I-95 corridor and serves an average of 800 to 1000 motorists per month. This service was expanded in the fall of 1999 to include I-91, I-84 and Route 2 in the Greater Hartford area, where it serves 700 to 900 motorists per month. Rail schedules and train sizes are monitored and adjusted to meet travel demand. In

cooperation with service providers, the deployment, headways, and schedules of bus services are being reviewed and changed, where necessary, to better serve the needs of urban and rural users.

### Economic Development

- A well-maintained transportation infrastructure consisting of integrated and complementary, highway, bus, rail, general aviation, and waterways systems is absolutely essential to the State's ability to maintain existing economic activity and foster new economic growth. The safety and productivity of the transportation infrastructure is critical to ensuring the continued economic growth and development of the State. Completion of the rebuilding of the State Pier in New London is an example of a transportation investment that will stimulate economic activity.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

Major transportation system enhancement projects that are currently underway, or will be started include:

- Reconstruction of I-95 in Bridgeport;
- Resurfacing an average of 425 two-lane miles per year, including related bridge and safety improvements;
- Reconstruction, widening, and intersection improvement projects for 35 or more urbanized area projects;
- Repair, rehabilitation and replacements of at least 54 bridges throughout the state, including the replacement of the Sikorsky Bridge on Route 15 over the Housatonic River;
- Interchange improvements along the I-95 corridor through Waterford, Norwalk and New Haven;
- Improvements, roadway reconstruction and upgrading on over 60 projects including the Merritt Parkway and Route 7 interchange, traffic signal installations, drainage, safety, minor intersection and construction of 4 salt storage facilities.

Major investments in the public transportation system that are currently underway, or will be started include:

- Construction of an expanded Stamford rail parking garage;
- Improvements to New Haven Line shops and rail yards;
- Construction of a New Haven Station parking garage;
- Catenary section replacements in Bridgeport, New Haven and Norwalk;
- Rail station improvements for Guilford, Madison, Clinton, and Westbrook;
- Construction of the New Haven and Waterbury bus garages;
- Replacement or repair of bridges and culverts along the New Haven Line, including East Avenue bridge in Norwalk, and Fairfield Avenue bridge in Bridgeport;
- Replacement of 22 buses and 25 smaller transit vehicles.

Major analyses/studies/plans for future initiatives that are currently underway, or will be started include:

- I-84 Danbury to Newtown and I-84 Newtown to Waterbury, Environmental Analysis;
- I-84, West Side Access Development;

- Rt.2/2A/32 and Rt.82/85/11 Recommended Improvements Coordination;
- New Britain – Hartford, Busway Implementation;
- Hartford – Manchester, Busway Analysis / Environmental Impact Study;
- Expanded Rail Parking Assessments.

Major airport and waterway improvements that are currently underway, or will be started include:

- Construction of a general aviation ramp near the T-Hangar at Windham Airport;
- Reconstruction of taxiway J at Hartford-Brainard Airport;
- Reconstruction of runway 15-33, relocation of taxiway B and runway safety improvements at Groton-New London Airport;
- Enhancement of runway safety areas and construction of taxiway F extension at Oxford-Waterbury Airport;
- Reconstruction of the Admiral Shear State Pier west side;
- Construction of a 50,000 square foot warehouse at the State Pier;
- Improvements to the Chester-Hadlyme ferry slips.

Beyond these initiatives, the Department of Transportation has scheduled repairs and improvements to six of its state buildings and construction of a new facility in Colchester. Also DOT will continue to modify its buildings in order to meet security requirements and maintain compliance with OSHA and ADA standards.

### Transportation Initiatives from Surplus:

- The Governor is proposing to earmark \$50 million of the surplus for projects identified by the Transportation Strategy Board as high priority, as well as for any Bradley Airport activities recommended by the Bradley Airport Council. Both proposals emphasize the need to integrate transportation planning with economic development. In addition, his budget includes a provision to set aside one-half of any surplus over \$531 million for future transportation activities.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-1,267,136	-2,036,677
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-651,794	-1,681,247
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-2,500,000	-2,500,000
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-2,763,748	-2,770,419
• Reduce Replacement Equipment	-2,200,000	-2,300,000

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Fund Activities Supporting the Ferry Services from the Increase in Tourism Fund Collections	-493,596	-514,489
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### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$50.0 Million for Transportation Initiatives from the FY 2001 Surplus

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Special Transportation Fund	3,637	-8	3,629	0	3,629
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Special Transportation Fund	67	0	67	0	67
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
Town Aid Road Grants	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
TOTAL - General Fund	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Personal Services	119,546,668	128,049,470	124,871,748	135,418,883	131,450,727
Other Expenses	34,623,975	35,318,700	31,194,864	35,986,775	31,142,486
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	1,500,000
Highway & Bridge Renewal-Equipment	4,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
TOTAL - Capital Outlay	5,500,000	7,700,000	5,500,000	7,800,000	5,500,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Highway Planning and Research	2,607,929	2,715,778	2,715,778	2,768,418	2,768,418
Minor Capital Projects	350,000	358,000	350,000	367,000	350,000
Handicapped Access Program	7,420,669	7,828,800	7,828,800	8,259,400	8,259,400
Hospital Transit for Dialysis	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000
Rail Operations	62,739,956	65,862,308	65,795,592	69,659,185	69,585,798
Bus Operations	64,291,885	67,461,199	67,461,199	72,128,068	72,128,068
Dial-A-Ride	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Highway and Bridge Renewal	12,000,000	12,300,000	12,000,000	12,600,000	12,000,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	152,023,439	159,139,085	158,764,369	168,395,071	167,704,684
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	311,694,082	330,207,255	320,330,981	347,600,729	335,797,897
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Federal Contributions	75,755,510	77,990,760	77,990,760	79,461,727	79,461,727
TOTAL - All Funds Net	422,449,592	443,198,015	433,321,741	462,062,456	450,259,624

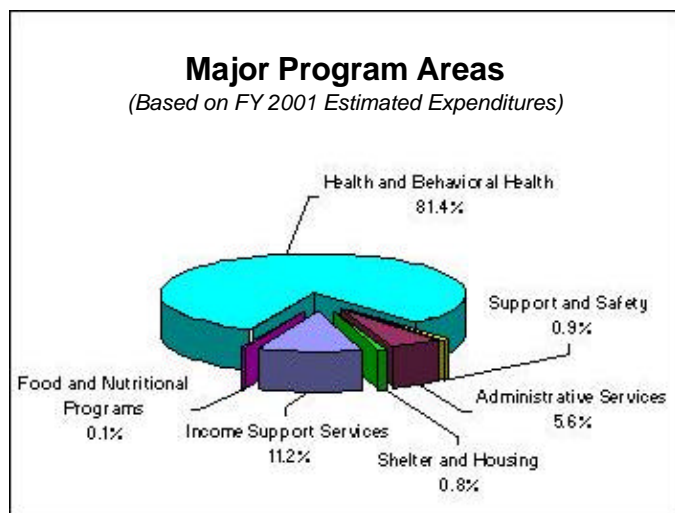


# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Department of Social Services (DSS) serves families and individuals who need assistance in maintaining or achieving their full potential for self-direction, self-reliance and independent living.

- In support of this mission, the department provides a continuum of core services to eligible residents of Connecticut.
- DSS is responsible for administering over ninety legislatively authorized programs as well as a number of federal programs including Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Disability Determination and services under the Older Americans Act.
- In addition to the department's central office, there are seventeen regional sub-offices which provide a full range of services to DSS clients. The department also has specialized satellite offices which provide specific services such as rehabilitation, State Administered General Assistance and alternate care services.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The department established a broad-based, statewide Fatherhood Initiative to create systemic support for fathers' involvement in the lives of their children. Three research and demonstration projects were funded.
- Paternity establishments have increased more than three hundred percent (300%) since the Voluntary Paternity Establishment Outreach Program began.
- The department significantly increased support payments collected for children to an estimated \$207.9 million for FY 2000, an increase of \$24.9 million over FY 1999.
- The HUSKY Plan, cited as one of the top four children's health insurance programs in the nation by the Children's Defense Fund, enrolled approximately 239,000 members by the end of FY 2000.
- In an average month, nearly 30,000 low income children participated in the Child Care Assistance Program, while contracts to state-supported child care centers and school age programs served another 12,000 children.
- Thousands of clients have become employed as a result of welfare reform. The paid caseload for the Temporary Family Assistance program decreased to 27,584 in December 2000, the lowest number of cash assistance recipients since the early seventies.
- The department was the first in the nation to implement federal "Ticket to Work" legislation, a comprehensive medical plan for the working disabled.
- The Connecticut Home Care Program provided a wide range of home health and community-based services to approximately 13,000 seniors, allowing elderly at risk of institutionalization to receive the support they need to remain in their homes.
- In the past year, \$11 million in funds from the federal Older Americans Act provided a multitude of social services to an estimated 100,000 seniors across the state.
- The department prevented approximately \$7 million in fraud through the Fraud Early Detection Program.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Expand models to promote and support the emotional and financial involvement of fathers with their children.
- In partnership with the Department of Children and Families, transition behavioral health care for children into a coordinated delivery system to improve access to a broad continuum of behavioral health services for children within their own communities.
- Increase administrative effectiveness in the Food Stamp Program to meet, if not exceed, national federal standards for accuracy.

- Align the department's programs and policies to promote early childhood development, positive youth development and prevention services.
- Maintain a continuum of quality child care services for eligible residents and their children, including support for informal as well as licensed child care providers.
- Coordinate a community-based outreach campaign to increase enrollment in the HUSKY Program through school-based health clinics, Head Start programs and other eligible entities.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-1,163,030	-1,850,179
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-1,944,000	-1,944,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-3,427,995	-7,181,925
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-2,608,243	-2,608,243
• Restructure the Hospital Reimbursement System	-	-
	124,700,000	141,610,000
<i>This initiative eliminates the \$207.0 million appropriation for the Disproportionate Share Program for Hospitals and, combined with the repeal of the sales tax, provides an increase in Medicaid and State Administered General Assistance (SAGA) inpatient and outpatient hospital rates of approximately \$100.0 million in FY 2002.</i>		
• Restructure the Funding Mechanism for School Based Child Health	-14,300,000	-14,300,000
<i>The funding of local government incentive payments for participation of their school-based health clinics in Medicaid will be provided directly from federal reimbursements.</i>		
• Restructure the Pharmacy Program	-8,900,000	-12,600,000
<i>The budget increases by 1% the discount off the average wholesale price paid to pharmacy providers, reduces the per prescription dispensing fee by 50 cents, and limits the reimbursement for certain pharmaceuticals in Medicaid, ConnPACE and SAGA.</i>		
• Provide \$2.5 Million for the Development of a Decision Support System from the FY 2001 Surplus		-9,750,000
<i>By establishing a state-of-the-art fraud and abuse system, savings are expected, beginning in FY 2003, as a result of cost avoidance to the Medicaid program.</i>		
• Limit Rate Increases for Long Term Care Facilities	-10,131,381	-18,481,360
<i>Under this proposal, long term care facilities will receive a rate increase of 2.5% in FY 2002 and 2.0% in FY 2003.</i>		
• Eliminate Medicare Distinct Parts	-2,600,000	-2,700,000
<i>Under this initiative, all nursing home beds within a facility would be required to be licensed as both Medicare and Medicaid beds.</i>		
• Enhance Medicaid Recoveries	-2,500,000	-2,500,000
<i>This initiative will increase Medicaid recoveries by ensuring greater conformity of Probate Court practices with federal and state law, ensuring greater asset accessibility, further restricting certain transfers between spouses and limiting asset diversion under enhanced estate recoveries.</i>		
• Seek Federal Waiver Revising the Transfer of Asset Penalty Period to Begin at the Time of Medicaid Eligibility		-7,200,000
• Restrict Certain Medical Rate Increases in Medicaid and SAGA		-5,130,000
• Foster Self Sufficiency by Limiting Extensions to Two Six-Month Periods for the Majority of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) Clients	-9,360,404	-11,638,761
• Defer Cost-of-Living Adjustments for Clients on Public Assistance	-6,639,549	-11,836,856
• Enhance Compliance with Employment Requirements for TFA Clients	-2,672,583	-3,953,911
<i>In order to ensure all time-limited TFA recipients attend employment services orientation, an increased sanction is proposed. In addition, sanctions are increased to 25% of benefit payments in accordance with federal requirements. This proposal also seeks to assure that all time-limited cases adhere to program requirements.</i>		
• Apply TFA Income Rules Consistently Across All Categories of Recipients	-442,260	-565,200
• Impose an Absolute 60 Month Time Limit in TFA in order to Adhere to the Principles of the Federal Welfare Reform Act	-262,576	-340,604
• Close Intake to State-Funded TFA Benefits for Non-Citizens	-230,000	-364,000
• Modify the TFA Diversion Program to Allow for Ease of Administration and to Increase Program Participation	-52,920	-302,328
• Strengthen Child Support Enforcement Efforts	-87,060	-266,309
• Restructure the State Administered General Assistance Program	-11,930,000	-12,690,000
<i>In addition to making SAGA a non-entitlement, the following services will no longer be covered: home health, vision, other practitioner, durable medical equipment, and non-emergency medical</i>		



## Budget Summary

transportation.

- Eliminate School Readiness Funding and Reallocate Funds to Maintain Child Care Provider Background Checks -6,304,681 -5,804,681
- Close Intake to the State-Funded Food Stamp Program for Non-Citizens -900,000 -1,300,000

### Within Current Services

- Reflect Annualization of HUSKY Expansion to Include Newly Eligible Adults 25,614,000 31,640,000
- Provide Funding for Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment 500,000 500,000
- Close Intake to the Child Care Certificate Program -4,300,000 -14,500,000
- Reduce Child Support Disregard for TFA Clients from \$100 to \$50 Consistent with Federal Rules -1,380,000 -1,700,000
- Enhance TFA Consumer Eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) -145,404 -279,600
- Annualize Dollars Transferred to SSBG/TANF -3,193,873 -3,193,873

*Due to changes in federal law, the amount that states can transfer to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) has been increased from 4.25% to 10% of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant. Accordingly, \$12.1 million was transferred in FY 2001 from the Child Day Care Centers accounts to SSBG/TANF. Funds are annualized at \$15.3 million for FY 2002 and FY 2003.*

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Realign Psychiatric Disproportionate Share Funding -45,065,000 -45,065,000  
*Under this proposal, dollars will be returned to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Office of the Comptroller in order to recognize the lower level of federal funding available to psychiatric facilities for Disproportionate Share Payments. This will not result in any net savings to the state.*
- Transfer Opportunity Industrial Centers Grants (including those funded through the Social Services Block Grant) to the Department of Labor -668,472 -676,495
- Transfer a Portion of Safety Net Funding to the Department of Labor to Consolidate Certain Functions -657,000 -657,000
- Transfer Position to the Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired for Administrative Purposes -69,190 -72,650
- Transfer the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program from the Department of Labor to DSS 130,800 130,800
- Transfer Teen Pregnancy Prevention Dollars from the Department of Public Health to DSS in order to Consolidate Funding 53,216 54,493

### New or Expanded Services

- |  | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| • Provide Additional Staff and Resources to Strengthen Financial Oversight of Nursing Homes by Tightening Certificate of Need Reviews and Increasing the Number of Homes Audited | 695,000   | 695,000   | 695,000   |

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$5.5 Million for the Rebid of the Medicaid Management Information System and to Cover Potential Child Care Management Information System Costs from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$5.0 Million to Address Potential Work Stoppages in Long Term Care Facilities from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$2.4 Million to Cover Start-Up Costs Related to ConnPACE Part B Implementation from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$1.0 Million to Design and Implement Innovative Approaches for the Provision of Dental Services for Low Income Children and Adults from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$1.0 Million to Enhance TANF Claiming in the Departments of Education and Children and Families from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$200,000 to Enhance the Nutrition Assistance Program from the FY 2001 Surplus
- Provide \$2.6 Million to Enhance Services for TANF Eligible Clients from the FY 2001 Surplus

*These funds represent the amount received by the State for the High Performance Bonus. Funds will be used to continue funding of the Fatherhood Initiative and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention efforts begun a year ago with last year's bonus funds, as well as the Good News Garage transportation initiative.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	2,150	5	2,155	0	2,155
Federal Contributions	360	0	360	0	360
Private Contributions	15	0	15	0	15
		2001-2002	2001-2002	2002-2003	2002-2003

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	Current Services	Total Recommended	Current Services	Total Recommended
Personal Services	107,163,364	114,351,975	113,438,755	119,302,239	117,698,410
Other Expenses	48,756,035	47,191,313	46,471,567	48,160,680	46,397,215
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,945,000	1,000	1,945,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Financial Management Reporting	26,010	0	0	0	0
HUSKY Outreach and Data Collection	5,475,221	5,895,775	5,475,060	6,037,274	5,475,060
Independent Living Center- Admin	24,388	24,949	24,388	25,548	24,388
Anti-Hunger Programs	227,016	0	0	0	0
Genetic Tests in Paternity Actions	218,484	223,509	218,484	228,873	218,484
State Food Stamp Supplement	1,948,770	2,270,502	1,370,502	2,484,763	1,184,763
School Age Child Care Projects	491,351	528,227	490,533	540,905	490,533
Commission on Aging	237,500	280,034	266,970	294,699	281,033
Information Technology Services	41,753,614	49,211,419	48,939,596	50,393,604	50,070,978
HUSKY Program	11,900,000	17,900,000	18,790,000	21,200,000	21,890,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	62,302,354	76,334,415	75,575,533	81,205,666	79,635,239
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,068,478	7,231,053	7,068,478	7,404,598	7,068,478
Medicaid	2,317,241,667	2,525,101,420	2,565,556,039	2,700,915,114	2,693,109,754
Old Age Assistance	30,974,340	31,559,989	31,239,571	33,101,842	32,532,050
Aid to the Blind	579,524	604,255	599,452	671,293	662,496
Aid to the Disabled	60,572,596	61,952,720	61,107,334	62,850,397	61,345,090
Temporary Assistance to Families	24,043,043	0	0	0	0
Temporary Family Assistance	123,839,604	144,086,517	126,166,832	143,473,650	117,585,886
Adjustment of Public Assistance Recoveries	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Individual and Family Grant Program	500	500	500	500	500
Food Stamp Training Expenses	0	0	130,800	0	130,800
Conn Pharmaceutical Assist to Elderly	45,748,961	59,585,086	58,085,086	67,868,137	65,768,137
DMHAS/Medicaid Disproportionate Share	151,000,000	151,000,000	105,935,000	151,000,000	105,935,000
Connecticut Home Care Program	21,186,088	23,000,000	23,000,000	25,500,000	25,380,000
Human Resource Dev-Hispanic Programs	105,559	113,613	105,506	116,340	105,506
Services to the Elderly	5,097,941	6,246,852	6,048,623	6,396,776	6,048,623
Hospital Assistance Program	1,512,642	0	0	0	0
Safety Net Services	4,705,920	5,325,656	4,288,624	5,453,472	4,288,624
Transportation for Employment	2,940,490	3,166,379	2,940,430	3,242,372	2,940,430
Opportunity Industrial Centers	310,506	334,323	0	342,346	0
Transitional Rental Assistance	3,421,000	3,683,823	3,420,950	3,772,235	3,420,950
Refunds of Child Support Collections	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Energy Assistance	2,081,170	2,129,037	2,081,170	2,180,134	2,081,170
Services for Persons with Disabilities	6,772,609	7,618,351	7,252,689	7,801,191	7,252,689
Child Care Services	6,002,584	0	0	0	0
Child Care Subsidies	109,869,269	111,209,944	111,209,944	109,579,309	109,579,309
Residences for Persons with AIDS	3,017,630	0	0	0	0
Nutrition Assistance	95,617	330,054	322,633	337,975	322,633
Housing/Homeless Services	19,415,196	25,729,636	24,992,337	26,347,148	24,992,337
Employment Opportunities	871,184	938,075	871,135	960,588	871,135
Human Resource Development	3,827,754	4,121,825	3,827,696	4,220,748	3,827,696
Child Day Care Centers	5,958,688	4,982,659	3,677,350	5,309,288	3,677,350
Independent Living Centers	729,536	785,496	729,444	804,348	729,444
AIDS Drug Assistance	615,917	648,561	615,917	679,043	615,917
Shelter Svcs Victims Household Abuse	28,091	0	0	0	0
Disproportionate Share-Med Emer Assist	205,487,358	207,000,000	0	207,000,000	0
State Administered General Assistance	94,464,775	104,041,061	104,541,061	113,661,242	110,731,242
School Readiness	5,604,764	6,835,356	0	6,480,205	0
Connecticut Children's Medical Center	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Community Services	72,828	381,403	354,187	390,557	354,187
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	3,272,613,829	3,507,093,644	3,263,518,788	3,705,210,848	3,398,707,433
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
Child Day Care Centers	4,876,487	3,867,618	3,629,725	4,121,563	3,629,725
Human Resource Development	77,666	79,452	77,666	81,359	77,666
Human Resource Dev-Hispanic Programs	12,150	12,429	12,150	12,728	12,150
Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Services	1,040,400	1,064,329	1,092,420	1,089,873	1,092,420
School Based Child Health	8,600,000	8,600,000	0	8,600,000	0
Services to the Elderly	0	50,368	49,236	51,577	49,236



## Budget Summary

Housing/Homeless Services	0	606,052	592,427	620,597	592,427
Vocational Rehab Transition Plan	40,576	0	0	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	56,702	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	<u>14,703,981</u>	<u>14,280,248</u>	<u>5,453,624</u>	<u>14,577,697</u>	<u>5,453,624</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	3,505,540,563	3,761,196,595	3,504,459,267	3,970,402,130	3,647,892,921
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	17,500,000	17,500,000	31,800,000	17,500,000	31,800,000
Private Contributions	7,126,735	4,484,415	4,484,415	4,537,619	4,537,619
Federal Contributions	<u>194,537,398</u>	<u>175,774,761</u>	<u>175,774,761</u>	<u>175,289,832</u>	<u>175,289,832</u>
TOTAL - All Funds Net	3,724,704,696	3,958,955,771	3,716,518,443	4,167,729,581	3,859,520,372



# SOLDIERS', SAILORS' & MARINES' FUND

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide temporary financial assistance to needy veterans and their families.
- To provide counseling and guidance to veterans to help them overcome the circumstances that creates the need for assistance.
- To refer veterans to appropriate state, federal and local facilities and/or services when long-term assistance is required.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Established an agency web page to better communicate requirements and the availability of assistance to Connecticut's veterans.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Reduce waste and duplication in the processing of cases.
- Improve and enhance the training of field representatives.
- Expand and enhance the partnership with state and local social services professionals.
- Improve EDP hardware, software and telecommunication systems.
- Improve accessibility and ease of use of the agency's website.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-8,762	-13,348
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,523	-4,104
• Reduce Personal Services and Other Expenses for the Elimination of Two Vacant Positions	-110,805	-119,221

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	19	-2	17	0	17
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	837,592	889,000	801,238	925,000	826,652
Other Expenses	440,054	472,781	439,453	490,310	451,985
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	8,500	15,000	15,000	7,500	7,500
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Award Payments to Veterans	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,930,000	1,930,000
TOTAL - Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund	3,136,146	3,276,781	3,155,691	3,352,810	3,216,137



# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Support school districts with leadership, research, planning, evaluation, education technology and other assistance as needed.
- Distribute funds to school districts through 38 grant programs, including Education Cost Sharing - at \$1.4 billion, by far the largest grant to districts.
- Operate the 17 vocational-technical schools, 2 satellites and 1 technical education center, which serve 10,588 full-time high school students and 7,687 part-time adult program registrants.
- Assess the achievements of students and schools through statewide testing, strategic school profiles and reporting on the condition of education.
- Ensure the quality of teachers by testing teacher candidates, by supporting and assessing beginning teachers, and by providing professional development opportunities.

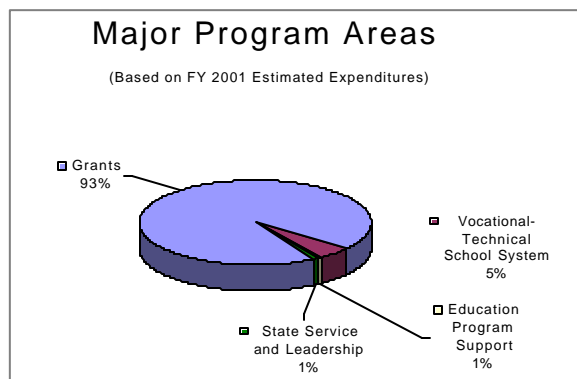
## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

The Governor and the General Assembly have provided significant new state support for local public schools for several years, with dollars targeted to support the costs of early childhood education, early reading literacy, summer school and school construction. For the last four years, the state has increased its share of the overall cost of local public education in Connecticut toward an equal state/local share of total costs. The number of public school students continues to increase, with an estimated total of 554,340 students in Grades pre-K-12 in 2000-01. This is the largest student population in 20 years. The state now has approximately 47,800 certified teachers and administrators (including nearly 3,100 first-year teachers) in more than 1,000 public schools serving Grades pre-K-12.

There has been a significant increase in instructional time provided to students statewide through expanded summer school enrollment and more after-school, Saturday and vacation-week programs. There are more "schools and programs of choice" throughout Connecticut. These include new magnet and charter schools, interdistrict schools and programs, and vocational agriculture and vocational-technical schools. Add to this picture the number of schools participating in the three regional public school choice programs (in the Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven areas), and it becomes clear that there are significant new opportunities for young people who want to have options for their own educational future. In addition, we have now had four straight years of very small (a) decreases in the achievement gap between urban and suburban districts and (b) decreases in the statewide percentage of students identified for special education.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to work with the Connecticut Commission for Education Technology to create the Education Network that will provide all schools, libraries, and higher education facilities with high-speed data, voice, and video transmissions.
- Develop and implement technology standards for teachers and provide grants to allow for professional development of technology skills.
- Expand the Primary Mental Health grant as part of the Governor's Children's Behavioral Health Initiative. This grant is used to provide evaluations and counseling for very young children, in grades kindergarten through three.
- Gradually remove the cap on the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant by providing \$25 million in fiscal year 2002, and an additional \$25 million in fiscal year 2003. The cap on ECS growth



Even with the demands of an increasing student population, Connecticut schools continue to improve. For example, Connecticut schools opened the 2000-01 school year with higher percentages of students:

- Entering kindergarten with skills already acquired in quality preschool programs;
- Taking more demanding courses at every level;
- Gaining access to more computers and other new technologies, and more school-to-career experiences;
- Achieving at higher levels on state and national assessments; and
- Choosing to stay in school, graduating and pursuing higher education.

In addition:



- Connecticut's children now lead the nation in reading, writing and math achievement as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).
- Our students' SAT and Advanced Placement participation rates and scores are models for the nation.
- The percentage of high school graduates enrolling in higher education is at an all-time high, and our statewide dropout rate has declined.

*These data reflect the overall success of our students.*

artificially constrains growth to 6% a year, limiting the increases in the grant that communities should get according to the ECS formula.

- Provide for expansion and restructuring of the Vocational-Technical High Schools. During the biennium, a total of 50 new faculty will be phased in for the schools, in recognition of increased enrollments. Additionally, a study of the role of the schools in the future, coupled with suggested use of new space for high technology studies, will create newly vital, relevant high schools for today's high technology economy.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

**Reductions to Current Services**

	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-1,049,028	-1,857,722
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-1,156,400	-222,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-410,003	-825,214
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-491,188	-538,046
• Eliminate the Connecticut Writing Project	-100,000	-100,000
• Eliminate the Science and Technology - Jason Project	-150,000	-150,000
• Eliminate the Celebration of Excellence Grant	-25,000	-25,000
• Eliminate the Student Achievement Grant	-1,500,000	-1,500,000
• Eliminate the Transitional School Districts Grant	-2,500,000	-2,500,000
• Reduce the Excess Cost - Equity (Special Education) Grant	-5,750,000	-5,750,000

*In recognition of the increasing cost of Special Education in the Excess Cost-Student grant, funding for this grant is reduced.*

• Adjust Formula for Regional Educational Service Center Lease Costs	-700,000	-670,000
<i>Currently, RESC lease costs are an entitlement, the costs of programs for which are not controlled by the state. To regain financial control of this program, the budget proposes that the grant be distributed based on a new formula calculation.</i>		

**Within Current Services**

• Expand School Choice Programs	3,274,570	18,273,620
<i>Provide for enrollment increases in Magnet Schools, Charter Schools, and OPEN Choice program.</i>		
• Re-estimate Miscellaneous Grants and OCE's	2,240,482	5,351,812
• Re-estimate Excess Cost - Student Based (Special Education) Grant	8,000,000	8,000,000
• Increase Faculty in the Vocational-Technical Schools because of Enrollment Growth	600,000	1,200,000
• Test Additional Special Education and Bilingual Students	623,200	1,231,200
<i>Due to federal requirements, more children in Special Education and Bilingual programs will be required to take Connecticut Mastery Tests, which will increase costs for the program.</i>		
• Increase funding for Education Cost Sharing Grant	40,000,000	75,000,000
<i>Provide additional funding for statutory enrollment growth in the ECS formula.</i>		

**Reallocations or Transfers**

• Reallocate funds from the Early Childhood Program to the Priority School District Grant	-37,280,338	-37,286,817
<i>Transfer administration of the Early Childhood Program grant funding for Priority School Districts only to the Priority School District grant.</i>		
• Reallocate funds from the Extended School Hours and Support Programs to the Priority School District Grant	-3,188,709	-3,190,045
• Reallocate funds from the Early Reading Success grant to the Priority School District grant	-19,849,897	-19,858,147
<i>Transfer administration of Early Reading Success grant funding for Priority School Districts only to the Priority School District grant.</i>		
• Reallocate funds from the School Accountability grant to the Priority School District grant	-2,700,000	-2,700,000
• Transfer various grant funds for Priority School Districts to the Priority School District grant	63,018,944	63,035,009
• Phase-out the Education Cost Sharing Growth Cap	25,000,000	50,000,000
<i>As part of a three year phase out of the cap on Education Cost Sharing growth, approximately one-third of the cap will be eliminated in both FY 2002 and FY 2003, with final elimination of the cap in FY 2004.</i>		

**New or Expanded Services**

	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>
• Increase funding for the Primary Mental Health Grant	300,000	300,000	300,000
<i>Increase prevention and intervention services for children in grades K-3, who have been identified with behavioral/school adjustment problems. This program is a part of the Governor's Children's Behavioral Health Initiative.</i>			

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

• Provide \$120.0 Million for School Construction principal and interest payments from the FY 2001 Surplus	
• Provide \$5.0 Million for Teacher Training from the FY 2001 Surplus	
<i>Competitive grants for innovative programs in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to train teachers to integrate technology into the public school curriculum to improve student learning.</i>	
• Finance a School Scholarship Program	
<i>From the surplus, \$2 million for each of five years, will support scholarships for approximately 1,000 students.</i>	

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	1,696	20	1,716	30	1,746
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	28	0	28	0	28
Federal Contributions	141	0	141	0	141
Private Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	75	0	75	0	75
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	10	0	10	0	10
Federal Contributions	57	0	57	0	57
Private Contributions	17	0	17	0	17
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	100,909,304	109,537,745	108,488,717	117,066,259	115,208,537
Other Expenses	11,468,509	12,509,590	11,809,467	13,226,782	12,325,909
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,297,400	141,000	282,500	60,500
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Training Paraprofessionals - Teaching	76,700	0	0	0	0
Institutes for Educators	305,600	312,629	305,600	320,132	305,600
Basic Skills Exam Teachers in Training	1,152,994	1,179,513	1,179,513	1,207,821	1,207,821
Teachers' Standards Implementation Pgm	3,519,067	3,600,006	3,521,372	3,686,406	3,527,796
Early Childhood Program	38,661,335	41,003,206	2,806,047	41,987,283	2,806,535
Develop of Mastery Exams Grades 4,6&8	5,648,731	6,271,931	6,271,931	6,879,931	6,879,931
Primary Mental Health	294,000	300,762	600,762	307,980	607,980
Adult Education Action	285,000	291,555	285,000	298,552	285,000
Vocational Technical School Textbooks	800,000	858,400	800,000	918,042	800,000
Repair of Instructional Equipment	737,500	754,463	737,500	772,570	737,500
Minor Repairs to Plant	332,500	500,000	500,000	550,000	550,000
Connecticut Pre-Engineering Program	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Contracting Instructional TV Services	209,000	213,807	209,000	218,938	209,000
Connecticut Writing Project	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	0
Jobs for Connecticut Graduates	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Science and Technology - Jason Project	150,000	150,000	0	150,000	0
Hartford Public School Monitors	172,000	250,000	250,000	260,000	260,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	53,119,427	56,461,272	18,141,725	58,332,655	18,852,163
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
American School for the Deaf	7,276,295	7,678,430	7,276,295	8,201,067	7,276,295
RESC Leases	1,275,000	2,200,000	1,500,000	2,300,000	1,630,000
Regional Education Services	3,297,384	3,373,224	3,297,384	3,454,181	3,297,384
Omnibus Education Grants State Support	2,754,000	2,829,000	2,829,000	2,829,000	2,829,000
Head Start Services	3,100,000	3,171,300	3,100,000	3,247,411	3,100,000
Head Start Enhancement	2,000,000	2,046,000	2,000,000	2,095,104	2,000,000
Family Resource Centers	6,082,500	6,222,398	6,082,500	6,371,736	6,082,500
Nutmeg Games	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Charter Schools	14,000,000	15,092,000	15,092,000	16,604,000	16,604,000
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	39,835,179	42,662,352	41,227,179	45,152,499	42,869,179
<u>Pmts to Local Governments</u>					
School Building Grant & Interest Subsidy	4,160	1,033	1,033	0	0
Vocational Agriculture	2,816,700	2,816,700	2,816,700	2,816,700	2,816,700
Transportation of School Children	45,200,000	47,500,000	47,500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Adult Education	17,920,000	18,200,000	18,200,000	19,100,000	19,100,000
Health Services for Pupils Private Schools	3,590,000	3,775,000	3,775,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Education Equalization Grants	1,388,000,000	1,428,000,000	1,453,000,000	1,461,500,000	1,511,500,000
Bilingual Education	2,252,000	2,303,796	2,303,796	2,359,087	2,359,087
Priority School Districts	20,057,500	20,518,823	83,076,444	21,011,275	83,092,509
Young Parents Program	259,080	265,039	259,080	271,400	259,080
Interdistrict Cooperation	11,953,020	12,227,939	11,956,111	12,521,410	11,960,424
School Breakfast Program	1,559,805	1,595,681	1,559,805	1,633,977	1,559,805
Excess Cost - Student Based	57,000,000	59,500,000	59,500,000	62,000,000	62,000,000
Excess Cost - Equity	11,500,000	11,500,000	5,750,000	11,500,000	5,750,000
Student Achievement Grant	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0
Non-Public School Transportation	4,775,000	5,025,000	5,025,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
Celebration of Excellence	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	0
School to Work Opportunities	250,000	255,750	250,000	261,888	250,000
Extended School Hours & Support Pgm	3,187,882	3,261,203	0	3,339,472	0
Youth Service Bureaus	2,925,555	2,992,843	2,926,109	3,064,671	2,927,612

# Budget Summary

OPEN Choice Program	6,575,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	8,740,000	8,740,000
Lighthouse Schools	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Transitional School Districts	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0
Early Reading Success	22,049,370	22,786,681	2,205,544	23,333,561	2,206,461
Magnet Schools	31,683,600	33,341,170	33,341,170	45,188,220	45,188,220
School Accountability	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	<u>1,640,583,672</u>	<u>1,689,991,658</u>	<u>1,740,845,792</u>	<u>1,744,966,661</u>	<u>1,819,309,898</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	<u>1,845,917,091</u>	<u>1,912,460,017</u>	<u>1,920,653,880</u>	<u>1,979,027,356</u>	<u>2,008,626,186</u>
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	4,829,600	4,829,600	4,829,600	4,829,600	4,829,600
Bond Funds	423,850,000	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	4,948,700	4,948,700	4,948,700	4,948,700	4,948,700
Vocational Education Extension	2,525,000	2,525,000	2,525,000	2,525,000	2,525,000
Federal Contributions	270,201,220	272,083,000	272,083,000	272,083,000	272,083,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	<u>2,552,271,611</u>	<u>2,196,846,317</u>	<u>2,205,040,180</u>	<u>2,263,413,656</u>	<u>2,293,012,486</u>



# BOARD OF EDUCATION & SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Established in 1893, BESB provides statewide comprehensive, community-based programs through a continuum of individualized education, rehabilitation and social services programs to visually impaired children and legally blind individuals of all ages.
- Work with individuals and families in enhancing life skills and acquiring support services necessary to function with independence in the home, community, social, and vocational environments.
- Provide specialized educational services to blind and visually impaired children from birth to high school graduation or age twenty-one.
- Develop and implement outreach programs to churches, schools, organizations, senior centers, etc., to create an awareness of BESB and the services it provides to the blind population of the state.
- Make available independent living programs along with support groups directed to the elderly population who have recently been diagnosed as legally blind.
- Coordinate interagency programs and services for deaf-blind persons.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Established a new low vision-testing center.
- Updated computer and accounting systems to provide more efficient delivery of services to the blind.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Study the future of the Industries Program.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-56,981	-92,057
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-44,633	-98,958
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-242,397	-501,152

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	90	0	90	0	90
Federal Contributions	31	0	31	0	31
Private Contributions	141	0	141	0	141
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	6	0	6	0	6
Federal Contributions	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	4,917,182	5,186,132	5,129,151	5,417,447	5,325,390
Other Expenses	2,225,132	1,570,528	1,535,218	1,608,221	1,535,218
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	45,633	1,000	99,958	1,000
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Supplementary Relief and Services	123,350	126,187	123,350	129,216	123,350
Education Handicapped Blind Children	5,738,166	5,870,144	5,738,166	6,011,027	5,738,166
Vocational Rehabilitation	1,004,522	1,027,626	1,004,522	1,052,289	1,004,522
Education of Pre-School Blind Children	124,887	127,759	124,887	130,825	124,887
Special Training for the Deaf Blind	354,540	362,694	354,540	371,399	354,540
Connecticut Radio Information Service	44,477	45,500	44,477	46,592	44,477
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	7,389,942	7,559,910	7,389,942	7,741,348	7,389,942

## Budget Summary

### Pmts to Local Governments

Services for Persons Impaired Vision	442,672	452,853	442,672	463,721	442,672
Tuition & Services - Public School Children	1,171,220	1,198,158	1,171,220	1,226,914	1,171,220
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	<u>1,613,892</u>	<u>1,651,011</u>	<u>1,613,892</u>	<u>1,690,635</u>	<u>1,613,892</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	16,147,148	16,013,214	15,669,203	16,557,609	15,865,442

### Additional Funds Available

Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	35,000	37,000	37,000	39,000	39,000
Private Contributions	5,739,400	5,781,400	5,781,400	5,881,400	5,881,400
Federal Contributions	<u>3,286,475</u>	<u>3,286,475</u>	<u>3,286,475</u>	<u>3,286,475</u>	<u>3,286,475</u>
TOTAL - All Funds Net	25,208,023	25,118,089	24,774,078	25,764,484	25,072,317



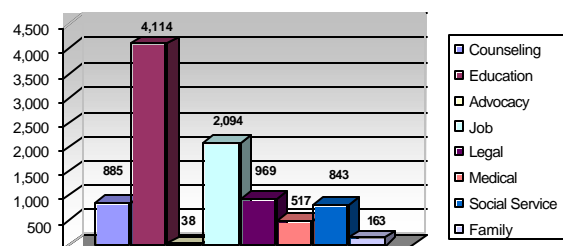


# COMMISSION ON THE DEAF & HEARING IMPAIRED

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Advocate, strengthen and implement state policies affecting deaf and hard of hearing individuals.
- Provide counseling, job placement, interpreting services, outreach, advocacy and in service training programs to consumers and their families to enhance their abilities and broaden their opportunities.
- Provide liaison, support, assistance, education and training to primary consumers - deaf and hearing impaired, and to secondary consumers - business, industry, education, health care providers, state, local and federal agencies and to the general public.

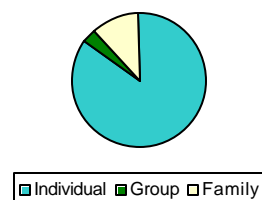
Interpreting Services



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Committed to making all CDHI public meetings accessible for both deaf and hard of hearing persons through the use of Caption Assisted Real Time (CART), Assistive Listening Devices and Interpreters.
- Partnership with the Department of Children and Families to provide training on issues of hearing loss and to increase options for services to facilitate family reunification.
- Dedicated to continue case management service to the community.
- Extensive outreach to clients and service providers in need of CDHI's staff expertise.

Counseling Service



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Provide usage of CDHI's collection of instructional and informational interpreting videotapes and books to all interested citizens through the State Library program.
- Expand the contents of agency web site to include all services available to individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing by adding the "Guide to Services for the Deaf."
- Provide video conferencing technology to assist in increasing accessibility of interpreting assignments.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Transfer of a Financial Management Position from DSS to CDHI

	2001-2002	2002-2003
Reductions to Current Services	-7,917	-11,590
Reallocations or Transfers	-6,897	-14,259
	69,190	72,650

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	11	2	13	0	13
Federal Contributions	3	0	3	0	3
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
Federal Contributions	1	0	1	0	1

# Budget Summary

## Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	731,885	723,689	784,962	756,525	817,585
Other Expenses	165,686	167,983	165,686	170,435	165,686
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Part-Time Interpreters	100,000	204,600	200,000	209,510	200,000
TOTAL - General Fund	998,571	1,097,272	1,151,648	1,137,470	1,184,271
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	100	100	100	110	110
Federal Contributions	301,000	301,000	301,000	301,000	301,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	1,299,671	1,398,372	1,452,748	1,438,580	1,485,381



# CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide high quality library and information services to state government and the citizens of Connecticut.
- To work cooperatively with related agencies and constituent organizations in providing those services.
- To preserve and make accessible the records of Connecticut's history and heritage.
- To promote the development and growth of high quality information services on an equitable basis statewide.
- To provide leadership and cooperative opportunities to the library, educational and historical communities in order to enhance the value of their individual and collective service missions.
- To develop and promote appropriate legislation and public policy in support of these efforts.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### *Honor the Past*

The State Library continued to preserve and maintain Connecticut's rich cultural, intellectual, and historical resources:

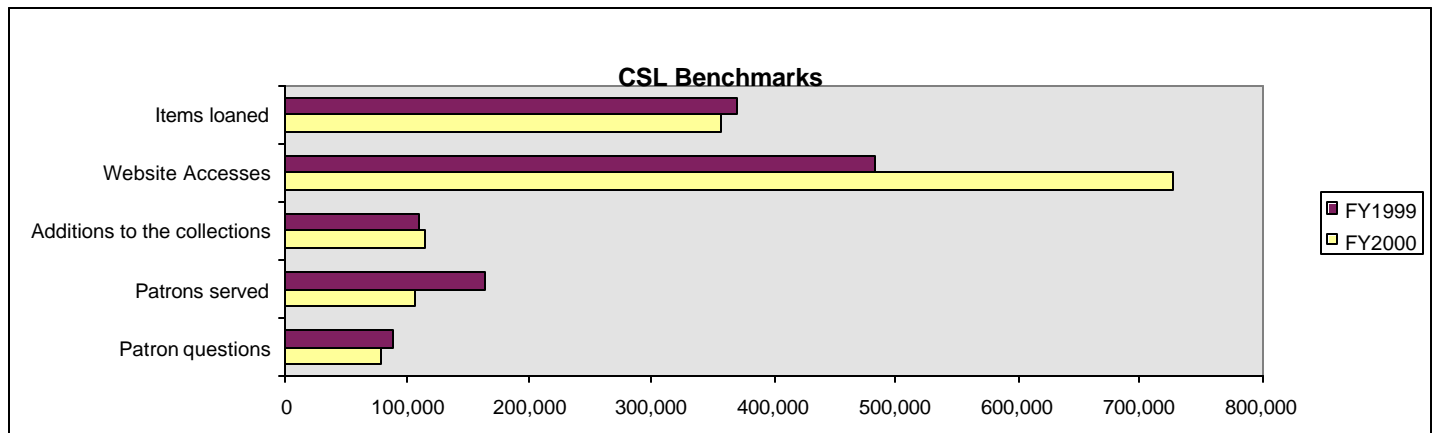
- Increased access to the records of the General Assembly, Judicial Department, and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Gubernatorial records.
- Completed the first phase of the first ever inventory of the State Archives.
- The Public Records Office issued a revised edition of the State Records Management Manual, and provided training for state agency personnel in current records management theory and practice.
- The Library added over 1,000 broadsides, the *Connecticut Archives* (early General Assembly papers to 1820), and other archival records to the online catalog, making them widely available for the first time.
- Opened the Museum of Connecticut History on weekends.
- Permanently exhibited the four Freedom Trail Quilts.

- Was awarded a 2 year National Endowment for the Humanities Grant to expand the Connecticut Newspaper Project.

### *Create the Future*

The State Library continued to use new technology to provide improved versions of traditional services and add new services:

- Over 170 electronic resources were added as the shift to e publishing continued.
- The Library, with over 250 libraries worldwide, participated in the pilot Cooperative Online Resource Project (CORG), developing a procedure and technology to select, evaluate, catalog and provide in-depth access to Web-based resources.
- The State Library website was completely revised to focus on user needs. The browsable version of the Connecticut General Statutes remains popular with users.
- Secured funding for the Connecticut Digital Library to provide on-line databases, texts and journals.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

### *Enhance Collections Preservation and Access*

- Digitize collections to increase access and enhance preservation.
- Increase public access to Museum and newspaper collections.
- Restore the Library's ability to preserve and maintain the state's most valuable cultural resources and treasures.
- Secure increased funding for books, journals, serials, and electronic resources.
- Enhance the Museum's ability to attract visitors through new and exciting exhibits, educational outreach and special events.
- Complete the move of the Library Archives to a Remote Storage Facility.
- Implement the Connecticut Digital Library.
- Implement the Historic Records Act and award the first round of grants to local municipalities.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

**Reductions to Current Services**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-69,622	-115,371
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-159,200	-124,200
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-278,179	-573,199
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-64,101	-64,101
• Reduce Legal/Legislative Library Materials	-80,000	-80,000
• Reduce the Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation grant	-110,000	-110,000
• Reallocate and Restructure Grants to Effect Economies	-365,330	-366,314

*From the Grants to Local Humanities Councils, Connecticut Public Television and the Southern CT Library Council received funding. To more appropriately show funding for these entities, the grants were reallocated to the Ct. Education Telecommunications Corporation and Support of Cooperating Library Service Units grants, and then reduced.*

**Reallocations or Transfers**

- Privatize the Interlibrary Loan Delivery Service  
*The State Library is studying a nationwide trend of using private industry to service the interlibrary loan delivery system. This option replaces 7 full time equivalent positions with the delivery service.*
- Fund Activities Supporting the Impressionists Art Trail from the Increase in Tourism Fund Collections  
*Funding for the Impressionist Art Trail \$50,000 is provided from the increase in Tourism Fund Collections.*

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Fund the Statewide Digital Library  
*As part of the Education Technology Plan, \$4.0 million from surplus funding will be made available to allow for continued growth of the Digital Library. In each year of the biennium, \$2.0 million will be available for the purchase of on-line databases, on-line texts, and on-line journals.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	98	-8	90	0	90
Federal Contributions	18	0	18	0	18
Private Contributions	1	1	2	0	2
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	15	1	16	0	16
Federal Contributions	5	0	5	0	5
Private Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	6,028,138	6,489,846	6,201,124	6,777,989	6,432,563
Other Expenses	910,546	960,057	914,215	969,185	903,615
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	160,200	1,000	125,200	1,000
Equipment - Law Department	404,930	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Capital Outlay	405,930	160,200	1,000	125,200	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Statewide Digital Library	0	1,023,000	0	1,047,552	0
Interlibrary Loan Delivery Service	0	0	244,000	0	255,555
Voices of Children - Parent Academy	50,000	51,150	50,000	52,378	50,000
Library & Educational Materials	477,778	0	0	0	0
Legal/Legislative Library Materials	0	957,376	758,573	1,038,381	758,573
Statewide Data Base Program	399,317	796,851	758,969	815,975	758,969
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	927,095	2,828,377	1,811,542	2,954,286	1,823,097
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Basic Cultural Resources Grant	2,903,311	2,970,087	2,903,311	3,041,369	2,903,311
Support Cooperating Library Serv Units	799,266	817,649	778,971	837,273	777,674
Grts-Local Institutions in Humanities	358,080	366,316	0	375,108	0
CT Educational Telecommunications Corp	850,000	869,550	753,045	890,419	753,358
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	4,910,657	5,023,602	4,435,327	5,144,169	4,434,343

Pmts to Local Governments

Grants to Public Libraries	472,109	482,968	472,109	494,559	472,109
Connecticard Payments	726,028	742,727	726,028	760,552	726,028
TOTAL - Pmts to Local Governments	<u>1,198,137</u>	<u>1,225,695</u>	<u>1,198,137</u>	<u>1,255,111</u>	<u>1,198,137</u>
TOTAL - General Fund	14,380,503	16,687,777	14,561,345	17,225,940	14,792,755

Additional Funds Available

Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	521,278	521,278	521,278	521,279	521,279
Private Contributions	2,555,183	2,458,285	2,458,285	2,326,000	2,326,000
Federal Contributions	2,708,062	2,728,430	2,728,430	2,721,500	2,721,500
TOTAL - All Funds Net	<u>20,165,026</u>	<u>22,395,770</u>	<u>20,269,338</u>	<u>22,794,719</u>	<u>20,361,534</u>

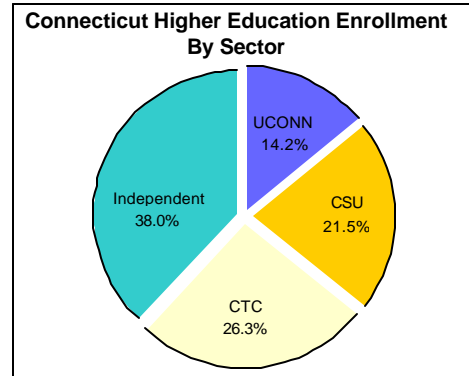


# DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The primary mission of Connecticut higher education is to provide high quality, relevant educational opportunities at all academic levels which collectively:

- Ensure access for all qualified Connecticut residents both geographically and financially.
- Encourage individual growth and development.
- Meet the workforce needs of the State's economy.
- Are cost-effective.
- Demonstrate unequivocal high performance.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The public system of higher education in Connecticut consists of 18 conveniently located institutions organized into four constituent units: the University of Connecticut, its five regional branch campuses and health center; the Connecticut State University consisting of four regional state universities; the regional Community-Technical College system consisting of twelve regional community-technical colleges; and Charter Oak State College, the state's only external degree-granting institution. A separate board of trustees governs each of these four constituent units and each receives its own appropriations. Twenty-five independent colleges and universities and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy also serve Connecticut.
- In 1998-99, approximately 154,000 students were enrolled in the public and private institutions of higher education in Connecticut. General Fund appropriations to the system in FY 99-00 total \$524 million, of which nearly \$17 million is channeled to the private sector in the form of student grants. Coupled with estimated Operating Fund expenditures of \$651 million, the total budget for

the system exceeds \$1 billion. In addition to the general fund appropriation to the system, an Endowment Match Fund was established to encourage fundraising at the state's public colleges. For each two dollars raised for the colleges, the state will match one dollar, up to the statutory maximum.

- The FY 99-01 budget also contains \$36.8 million and \$39.5 million in state-supported student financial aid for FY 2000 and 2001. From FY 1998 to FY 2001, programmatic increases have raised funding for the three state-supported programs from 21 percent to 54 percent of target funding for the *Capitol Scholarship Program*; from 26 percent to 62 percent of formula funding for the *Connecticut Aid to Public College Students (CAPCS)* grant; and from 74 percent to 100 percent of formula funding for the *Connecticut Independent College Student Grant (CICSG)*. These funding increases have allowed the number of Connecticut students receiving awards to grow from 12,667 in FY 97 to an estimated 21,460 for FY 01.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Participate in a study of the governance of higher education.
- Provide additional workforce related programming by designating part of financial aid grants for students who want to study in high technology fields. Additional workforce related

programming relates to a set-aside of funding for the Ct. Futures Fund that will provide scholarships to 10,000 at risk middle school children when they attend college.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Provide Higher Education State Matching Grant

*Based on new estimates on required needs for the program, provide \$21.0 million for the Higher Education State Matching Grant from the FY 2001 Surplus - \$10.4 million in FY 2003 and \$10.6 million in FY 2003.*

- Eliminate Funding for the New England Board of Higher Education

*An interstate agreement allowing students to attend out-of-state New England public colleges at in-state rates may be arranged versus using the services of the New England Board of Higher Education.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-21,387	-34,822
-34,000	-33,500
-1,134,067	-2,344,658
-194,687	-194,687
-15,600,000	-18,600,000
-399,707	-415,880

**Reallocations or Transfers**

- Transfer Funding for Statewide Digital Library -1,000,000 -1,000,000  
DHE will transfer its part of the management and development of the Statewide Digital Library to the State Library, which will receive funding from the projected FY 2001 Surplus.

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$4.0 Million as a One-Time Set Aside to Meet the Federally Required Match for the \$11.0 Million Gear-Up Grant

**AGENCY SUMMARY**

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	31	0	31	0	31
Federal Contributions	12	-2	10	0	10
Private Contributions	5	0	5	0	5
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	2	-1	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	2,257,719	2,273,924	2,252,537	2,409,268	2,374,446
Other Expenses	210,134	214,967	210,134	220,126	210,134
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	35,000	1,000	34,500	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Statewide Digital Library	0	1,023,000	0	1,047,552	0
Minority Advancement Program	2,796,044	2,860,353	2,656,242	2,929,001	2,656,242
Alternate Route to Certification	10,685	10,931	27,033	11,193	27,033
Student Community Services	16,348	16,724	0	17,125	0
National Service Act	527,697	539,834	501,312	552,790	501,312
International Initiatives	225,000	230,175	225,000	235,699	225,000
Minority Teacher Incentive Program	570,000	583,110	541,500	597,105	541,500
Higher Educ State Matching Grant Fund	0	15,600,000	0	18,600,000	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	4,145,774	20,864,127	3,951,087	23,990,465	3,951,087
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Capitol Scholarship Program	5,415,182	5,539,731	5,415,182	5,672,685	5,415,182
Awards Children Deceased/Disabled Vets	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
CT Independent College Student Grant	18,776,929	19,208,798	18,776,929	19,669,809	18,776,929
CT Aid for Public College Students	19,759,261	20,213,724	19,759,261	20,698,853	19,759,261
New England Board of Higher Education	392,017	399,707	0	415,880	0
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	44,349,389	45,367,960	43,957,372	46,463,227	43,957,372
TOTAL - General Fund	50,964,016	68,755,978	50,372,130	73,117,586	50,494,039
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Bond Funds	10,370	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	367,435	388,180	388,180	401,608	401,608
Federal Contributions	6,449,811	6,994,719	6,994,719	7,148,023	7,148,023
TOTAL - All Funds Net	57,791,632	76,138,877	57,755,029	80,667,217	58,043,670



# UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Founded in 1881, serves as the flagship for higher education.
- Meets the educational needs of undergraduate, graduate, professional, and continuing education students through the integration of teaching, research and service.
- Serves the state and its citizens by providing services that enhance the quality of life and the economic well-being of Connecticut

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

The University has taken on the challenge of creating a superior physical environment in which the best and brightest of the state's students can learn in a stimulating and supportive environment. The following reflect some of the accomplishments commensurate with the strategic goals:

- In the two years preceding fall 1999, freshman enrollment at Storrs increased more than 34%, average SAT scores are up 24 points and freshman minority enrollment has climbed more than 39%.
- UConn has renewed its emphasis on undergraduate programs, with a special focus on the freshman experience.
- Phase I of UCONN 2000 has been completed; Phase II is underway in keeping with the Master Plan.
- UConn has become a magnet for private fundraising and investment, with a fourfold increase since FY 1995 in annual gift receipts and endowment assets to support scholarships and academic excellence.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

The key goal of this budget is to accommodate the phenomenal growth that has occurred over the past few years while continuing the University's progress into the top ranks of public higher education. Initiatives include the following:

- Increase access
- Enhance quality
- Support diversity
- Improve research and development infrastructure

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### **Reductions to Current Services**

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Allow UCONN to Access Operating Fund Reserves

*Funding for the University of Connecticut will be increased by \$7.7 million in FY 2002. If needed, it is expected that UCONN will access its significant unrestricted Operating Fund reserves to meet budgetary requirements.*

### **Within Current Services**

- Provide Funding for New Facilities
- Enhance Regional Campus Programs

2001-2002	2002-2003
-214,509	-461,971
-7,723,387	-8,074,760

1,000,908	1,310,218
1,525,000	4,250,250



## AGENCY SUMMARY

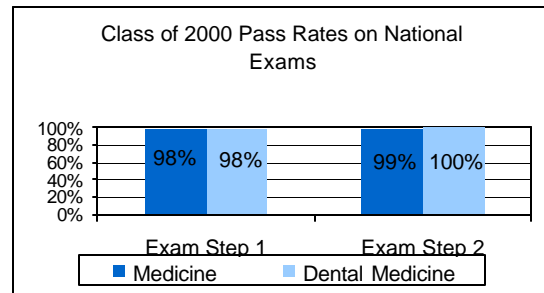
	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	2,580	19	2,599	33	2,632
Higher Ed Operation Funds	1,463	11	1,474	0	1,474
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Higher Ed Operation Funds	1,083	-81	1,002	-56	946
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Operating Expenses	171,429,121	185,232,753	177,566,978	195,091,175	187,143,269
Tuition Freeze	4,991,458	5,186,125	4,991,458	5,388,384	4,991,458
Regional Campus Enhancement	2,500,000	4,102,454	4,025,000	6,942,149	6,750,250
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	178,920,579	194,521,332	186,583,436	207,421,708	198,884,977
TOTAL - General Fund	178,920,579	194,521,332	186,583,436	207,421,708	198,884,977
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Higher Ed Operation Funds	290,984,317	318,187,665	328,498,387	342,125,309	352,905,114
Federal Contributions	40,282,215	41,752,183	41,752,183	43,202,889	43,202,889
UConn Research Foundation	44,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	554,187,111	600,461,180	602,834,006	640,749,906	642,992,980



# UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide educational opportunities for individuals pursuing careers in medical and dental care professions, education, public health, biomedical, and behavioral sciences and to help health care professionals maintain their competency through continuing education programs.
- To advance knowledge through basic science, biomedical, clinical, behavioral, and social research.
- To deliver health care services effectively and efficiently, applying the latest advances in research.
- To deliver health care and prevention services to underserved children and adults.
- To further Connecticut's economic development through the translation of research into new technologies, products and jobs.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded funds for the expansion of the health career programs for minority students.
- A research team found the Lyme disease vaccine effective in children.
- The new 170,000 sq. ft. Academic research building opened.
- The National Institutes of Health renewed funding for the General Clinical Research Center.
- The Center for Biomedical Imaging Technology was awarded a grant from the National Institutes of Health to develop "the virtual cell" computer program.
- The Surgicenter was ranked in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile in a national survey measuring the overall patient satisfaction in outpatient surgery.
- An agreement was reached with ConnectiCare, Inc. to extend access to their commercial group members to services offered by the UConn Health System.
- A Health Center researcher initiated the first study in the United States on gambling addiction.
- The Department of Behavioral Sciences and Community Health was awarded funding by the National Institutes of Health to study the interplay between work and family for women with fibromyalgia.
- The School of Medicine received a gift from the American Medical Association Foundation to help support quality medical education and provide financial assistance and unique educational initiatives.
- More than 1,000 "Vials of Life" were distributed to Connecticut residents through an Emergency Department program designed to provide paramedics with medical information in an emergency.
- Created new Integrated Strategic Plan which identifies clinical opportunities based on our education and research strengths.
- In licensure, the School of Dental Medicine ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> of 55 dental schools in the nation on the total score of Step 1 and 4<sup>th</sup> on the total score of Step 2. No national rankings exist for medical schools.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- The University of Connecticut Health Center is currently implementing its Integrated Strategic Plan. This Strategic Plan, which is designed to capitalize on the Health Center education and research strengths, sets the course for where the Health Center will be investing its resources in FY 01-03.
- The Strategic Plan describes the education and research initiatives over the next five years, and provides the framework for four new Signature Programs which connect our basic research, translational research and clinical programs. These Signature Programs are Connecticut Health, Brain and Human Behavior, Cancer and Musculoskeletal.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Allow UCONN Health Center to Access Operating Fund Reserves

*Funding for the University of Connecticut Health Center remains stable during the 2001-03 biennium. It is expected that additional Medicaid reimbursements will increase resources for the Health Center.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-131,444	-271,758
-1,464,231	-5,076,536

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	998	0	998	0	998
Higher Ed Operation Funds	1,367	0	1,367	0	1,367
UConn Health Research Foundation	458	0	458	0	458
UConn Health Clinical Programs	61	0	61	0	61
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Higher Ed Operation Funds	10	-10	0	0	0
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Operating Expenses	72,213,444	74,169,658	72,577,433	77,918,594	72,577,433
AHEC for Bridgeport	150,000	153,450	150,000	157,133	150,000
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	72,363,444	74,323,108	72,727,433	78,075,727	72,727,433
TOTAL - General Fund	72,363,444	74,323,108	72,727,433	78,075,727	72,727,433
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Higher Ed Operation Funds	189,840,500	202,189,000	203,653,231	220,175,000	225,251,536
UConn Health Research Foundation	62,178,000	68,365,000	68,365,000	68,365,000	68,365,000
UConn Health Clinical Programs	126,374,590	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	450,756,534	476,377,108	476,245,664	498,115,727	497,843,969



# CHARTER OAK STATE COLLEGE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

### Charter Oak State College

- Extend access to higher education to adults through its associate and baccalaureate degree programs which incorporate transfer credit, Charter Oak distance learning courses, testing, and other methods of competency validation.
- Encourage innovation in higher education to meet the needs of adult learners.

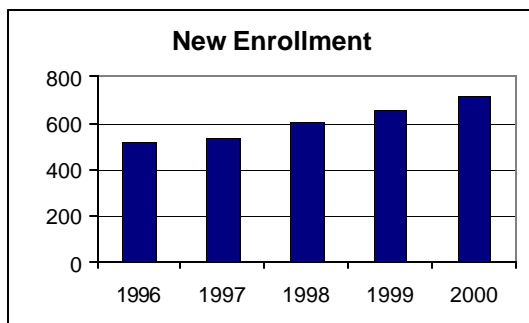
### The Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium

- Provide a single point of presence for distance learning—including collaboration in such areas as marketing, assessment, faculty training, and financial aid—and reduce the need for separate infrastructures, course designers, faculty trainers and marketing budgets.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

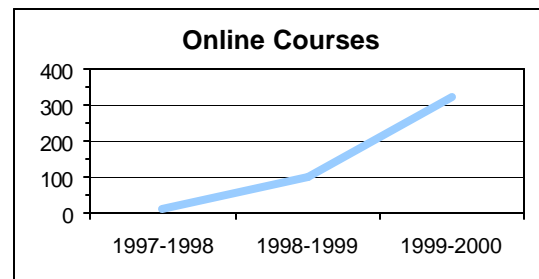
### Charter Oak State College

- Increase of 9.8 percent in new enrollments and 5.9 percent increase in total enrollment over FY 1999 figures.



### The Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium

- Growth in the development of online courses of 100 percent and in online programs of 50 percent over the previous year.



- Development of its Women in Transition program to enable 30 single mothers in low paying jobs to complete their degrees online by providing scholarships, laptop computers and Internet services.
- Implementation of its federal financial aid program with initial awards for the fall 2000 semester.
- Development of community college partnerships in Connecticut with Charter Oak's Pathways Program and with five community colleges in New York and four in Massachusetts.
- Sponsorship of two forums to assist adults considering career transitions into teaching.
- Development of corporate partnerships to allow working adults to complete college degrees.

- Development of an online training course for faculty to learn how to build materials for online learning.
- Selection as one of 15 institutions to participate in the U.S. Department of Education Demonstration Program for Financial Aid.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

### Charter Oak State College

- Expand workforce development efforts through corporate partnerships and growth of Women in Transition program.
- Increase access and service through support of the growing financial aid program.
- Increase funding from private sources for College programs.

### The Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium

- Continue expansion of distance learning offerings.
- Improve technical services by adding portal technology that will permit students to register and pay for courses online.
- Expand student services to include career counseling and online tutoring.
- Collaborate with the Office of Workforce Competitiveness to increase education and industry partnerships to solve learning problems using the tools of online learning.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Allow Charter Oak State College to Access Operating Fund Reserves

*Funding for the Charter Oak State College will be increased by \$106,000 in FY 2002. If needed, it is expected that COSC will access its Operating Fund reserves to meet budgetary requirements.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-81,500	-51,500
-1,783	-3,686
-41,248	-41,248

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$4.0 Million for Teacher Training and Distance Learning from the FY 2001 Surplus  
*For the two years of the biennium, these funds allow the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium to continue to develop on-line credit programs, on-line workforce development courses and on-line training for college faculty and K-12 teachers.*

**AGENCY SUMMARY**

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	24	0	24	0	24
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	8	0	8	0	8
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	6	0	6	0	6
 <b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Operating Expenses	1,231,328	1,328,310	1,287,062	1,415,777	1,374,529
Distance Learning Consortium	486,098	619,797	536,514	633,624	578,438
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	1,717,426	1,948,107	1,823,576	2,049,401	1,952,967
TOTAL - General Fund	1,717,426	1,948,107	1,823,576	2,049,401	1,952,967
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	1,382,090	1,439,290	1,480,538	1,499,250	1,540,498
TOTAL - All Funds Net	3,099,516	3,387,397	3,304,114	3,548,651	3,493,465



# TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Teachers' Retirement Board (TRB) is responsible for the management and administration of the Teachers' Retirement System. These responsibilities include:

- Administering the pension, retiree health and disability benefits covering Connecticut public school teachers.

- Developing policies and regulations that determine the amount and payment of retirees' benefits.
- Communicating all changes and information regarding these benefits.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Implemented a new automated reporting system, Manage Membership System (MMS), to obtain data electronically from participating employers.
- Developed and distributed a newly designed comprehensive Annual Statement of Benefits for all active and inactive participants of the system.
- Instituted and implemented health plan design changes in conjunction with statutory changes to provide all TRB Health Plan participants with affordable health insurance benefits.
- Continued to expand and promote the use of the website to access information, publications and forms.
- Took part in a task force that studied the teachers' retirement health insurance system and reported its findings and recommendations in December 2000.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Implement and install a new Benefit Payment Module (BPM) to replace the agency's existing retired payroll system.
- Continue enhancement of the agency's website by providing interactive access to personalized information and the ability to file forms and applications and update demographic information directly through the website.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Modify Pension Payment Schedule

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-16,353	-25,245
	-37,000	-46,000
	-11,585	-23,954
	-6,189,961	-6,499,459

*Paying the State pension contribution at the beginning of the fiscal year instead of quarterly increases the interest earnings of the pension fund and reduces the funding requirement. The Governor's Recommendation funds the contribution (normal cost and unfunded liability payment) at 100% as required by statute.*

### New or Expanded Services

- Funding for New Assistant Administrator Position

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
	70,000	75,000	77,100

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	29	1	30	0	30

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	1,468,971	1,550,000	1,603,647	1,630,000	1,679,755
Other Expenses	692,891	748,000	736,415	786,000	762,046
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	38,000	1,000	47,000	1,000
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Retirement Contributions	214,665,698	210,701,421	204,511,460	221,236,492	214,737,033
Retirees Health Service Cost	5,366,815	6,691,800	6,691,800	7,987,896	7,987,896
Municipal Retiree Health Ins Costs	5,280,000	5,280,000	5,280,000	5,649,600	5,649,600
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	225,312,513	222,673,221	216,483,260	234,873,988	228,374,529
TOTAL - General Fund	227,475,375	225,009,221	218,824,322	237,336,988	230,817,330



# COMMUNITY-TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The twelve community colleges and their outreach programs serve nearly 50 percent of the undergraduates in public higher education in Connecticut with over 40,000 students enrolled.
- To offer associate degrees, certificate programs, skill-building and personal enrichment courses in over 100 career-related areas. To provide a wide array of occupational, vocational, technical, and career education programs designed as training for immediate employment, job retraining or upgrading of skills.
- To provide programs of general study including remediation, general and adult education, and continuing education.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 28 percent of students participated in financial aid programs in 1998-99. About \$23 million annually, more than one tenth of the total operating budget, is devoted to student aid in the form of grants, loans, waivers and work-study.
- Encouraged by the state's matching grant program, all twelve colleges have begun or expanded grant and fund raising efforts resulting in more than \$1.6 million raised in 1999 in endowment gifts to be matched 50 percent by the state program.
- The Access to Opportunity program, piloted at three colleges, provides academic and career counseling, cooperative work-study opportunities, and college preparation programs to build confidence, skills and connections to the college community for high risk students.
- For fiscal year 2000, the colleges received and responded to 250 companies seeking training or related services through the Connecticut Department of Labor's customized job training referral program.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNium

- Enhance capacity and use of technology to support teaching, learning and services to students.
- Improve communications and expand outreach to populations served.
- Improve the structure and positioning of the colleges to compete for outside sources of funding.
- Institutionalize workforce development through the systemwide Business and Industry Services Network.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Allow Community Technical Colleges to Access Operating Fund Reserves

*Funding for the Community-Technical Colleges will be increased by \$4.0 million in FY 2002. If needed, it is expected that the Colleges will access their significant unrestricted Operating Fund reserves to meet budgetary requirements.*

### Within Current Services

- Funding for new facilities

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	-2,872	-2,472
	-85,767	-175,174
	-6,317,728	-5,865,029
	183,000	758,298

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	1,740	0	1,740	0	1,740
Higher Ed Operation Funds	108	0	108	0	108

Budget Summary

<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Operating Expenses	114,033,197	124,404,967	118,044,799	131,555,888	125,606,581
Tuition Freeze	2,199,964	2,246,163	2,199,964	2,293,332	2,199,964
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	116,233,161	126,651,130	120,244,763	133,849,220	127,806,545
TOTAL - General Fund	116,233,161	126,651,130	120,244,763	133,849,220	127,806,545
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Higher Ed Operation Funds	84,169,086	86,905,782	93,223,510	89,788,460	95,653,489
Federal Contributions	14,625,686	15,061,531	15,061,531	15,523,919	15,523,919
TOTAL - All Funds Net	215,027,933	228,618,443	228,529,804	239,161,599	238,983,953





# CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

## AGENCY PURPOSE - DEVELOPING A STATE OF MINDS

The four comprehensive universities of the CSU System are: Central Connecticut State University, Eastern Connecticut State University, Southern Connecticut State University, and Western Connecticut State University.

CSU provides affordable and high quality, active learning opportunities which are geographically and technologically accessible. A CSU education leads to baccalaureate, graduate and professional degrees.

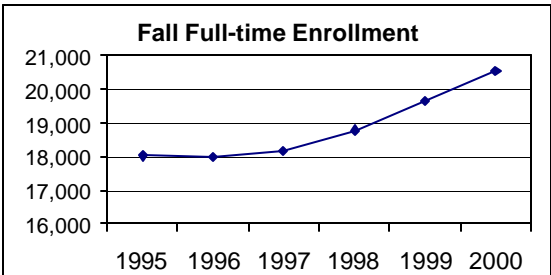
Important facts about CSU include:

- 92% of CSU students are Connecticut residents.
- Over 90% of graduating students are either satisfied or very satisfied with the education obtained at CSU.
- CSU enrolls the largest share (35%) of all Connecticut residents who are full-time undergraduates in the state.



## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Several new programs have been established in response to the economic needs of the employers of the State of Connecticut, including new Bachelor's programs in Hospitality & Tourism Studies, Criminology, and Graphic/Information Design, and Master's programs in Computer Information Technology, Information Design, Marriage and Family Therapy, and a Masters in Fine Arts program in the Visual Arts.



- CSU moved quickly to comply with the requirements of new accountability legislation adopted by the 1999 General Assembly, developing accountability measures which focus on outcomes, especially learning outcomes.

- The CSU universities have restructured their curricula and undertaken a performance assessment program to ensure that our graduates meet the needs of the market place for competencies in high-demand areas.
- After more than two years of planning, CSU began offering three major programs of study in Waterbury at the Bachelor's level – Business Management and Leadership, Nursing, and Criminology. OnlineCSU continues to grow, with the implementation of a Masters in Library Science in FY1999-00 and others in development.
- CSU continues to train the largest number of teachers in Connecticut. Of the individuals who passed the teacher certification exams in 1999 in Connecticut, the majority (51%) were CSU graduates. CSU universities are especially focused on recruiting minority students to become teachers, and have launched several innovative programs with that objective. Our goal is to expand these programs that enhance opportunities for minority students to enter the teaching profession.
- The Institute of Industrial and Engineering Technology (IET) at CCSU has worked closely with the City of New Britain in the planning and development of an industrial park to transform a contaminated industrial site into a source of high tech jobs.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- A refined assessment of learning outcomes.
- Improved service and reduced costs through opportunities for process improvement.
- Expand educational infrastructure to accommodate projected enrollment growth.
- Increase essential services to part-time students.
- Continue to expand course offerings and degree programs available through *OnlineCSU*.
- Enhance library holdings and staffing so that they adhere to the standards of the American Library Association.
- Create additional programming to enhance learning outcomes, retention rates, and graduation rates.
- Support for Workforce Development in important industry clusters.
- Further enhance opportunities for minority students to enter teaching.
- Expand the CSU Waterbury program.
- Develop an Ed. D. program to address the shortage of candidates for top administrative positions in elementary and secondary schools.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Allow Connecticut State University to Access Operating Fund reserves

*Funding for Connecticut State University will be increased by \$5.2 million in FY 2002. If needed, it is expected that CSU will access its significant unrestricted Operating Fund reserves to meet budgetary requirements.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
-296,311	-605,407
-5,416,453	-6,540,394

## Budget Summary

### Within Current Services

• Fund New Facilities	397,272	1,234,811
• Enhance Waterbury Programs	308,063	450,917

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	2,369	0	2,369	0	2,369
Higher Ed Operation Funds	505	29	534	13	547
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	8	0	8	0	8
Higher Ed Operation Funds	479	24	503	12	515

### Financial Summary

#### Other Current Expenses

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Operating Expenses	123,081,328	133,453,859	128,011,959	141,357,356	134,762,596
Tuition Freeze	6,491,229	6,744,387	6,491,229	7,007,418	6,491,229
Waterbury-based Degree Program	405,000	730,769	713,063	890,769	855,917
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	129,977,557	140,929,015	135,216,251	149,255,543	142,109,742
TOTAL - General Fund	129,977,557	140,929,015	135,216,251	149,255,543	142,109,742

#### Additional Funds Available

Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	8,757,634	8,959,060	8,959,060	9,174,077	9,174,077
Bond Funds	9,500,000	0	0	0	0
Higher Ed Operation Funds	200,063,492	203,385,744	210,728,829	208,700,725	217,568,191
Federal Contributions	18,435,855	18,842,872	18,842,872	19,202,872	19,202,872
TOTAL - All Funds Net	366,734,538	372,116,691	373,747,012	386,333,217	388,054,882



# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC) exists to protect the public, protect staff and ensure a secure, safe and humane

environment in a climate that promotes professionalism, respect, integrity, dignity and excellence.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

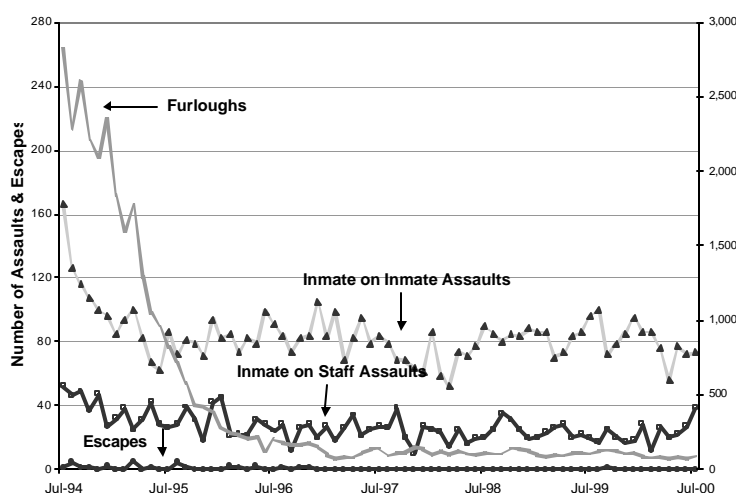
The Department of Correction, in keeping with the Back to Basics philosophy, continues its strong emphasis on public and staff safety, and facility security. In addition, the Department continues to operate in a manner that is fiscally responsible and prudent despite an increase in overall population.

With an emphasis on public protection, community service and employee wellness, some of the Department's most recent accomplishments include:

- Teleconferencing capabilities for court and parole proceedings continue to be expanded throughout the agency as a cost-saving benefit and to further enhance security and reduce the inherent risks associated with prisoner transport.
- The Internal Classification Program at the Ellis R. MacDougall Correctional Institution in Suffield was recognized by the National Institute of Corrections as a national model.
- A partnership with the National Education of Assistance Dogs has begun at the Janet S. York Correctional Institution. Offenders participating in the program learn to train dogs to assist disabled persons in the community.
- The Community Enforcement Unit reports a continued decline in absconders from Transitional Supervision and Halfway House placement.
- The FOCUS (Families, Officers, and Corrections Understanding Stress) program will be incorporated into in-service and pre-service training components of the department's academy.

When comparing Fiscal Year 1994 with Fiscal Year 2000, the Department continues to make strides in reducing offender related statistics.

- Escapes have plunged 96%.
- Inmate-on-staff assaults have dropped 68%.
- Inmate-on-inmate assaults have declined 35%.
- Furloughs have fallen 99%.



## INITIATIVES FOR THE FY 2001– FY 2003 BIENNIUM

In line with the Department's constant, overriding concern for security and public and staff safety, its' prison and jail administrators plan to work towards accomplishing the following:

- Continue to improve existing physical equipment, including installation of new and redundant security alarm systems and video surveillance systems.
- The process of accreditation in accordance with American Correctional Association standards will continue at a select number of facilities.
- The Addiction Services Unit will establish an explicit referral system with community agencies in order to guarantee continuity of care for offender reentry into the community.

- Within available resources, the Department will continue to seek facility expansion options in accordance with anticipated population trends.
- Within available resources, the Community Enforcement Unit will increase the number of residential program beds for offenders who have been classified as appropriate for community release.
- The Governor's Recommended Budget includes \$5 million for partial year funding for a Community Justice Center. This facility will provide intensive mental health and substance abuse treatment in a secure setting. Availability of these funds will allow the Department to explore both public and private options.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions
- Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision
- Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus
- Adjust the Workers' Compensation Claims Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer

2001-2002	2002-2003
-3,531,916	-5,593,717
-4,118,133	-3,568,969
-1,194,622	-3,153,596
-10,138	-10,138
-1,101,855	-1,201,855
-4,098,299	-4,339,007

## Budget Summary

### Within Current Services

- Provide Funding for a Community Justice Center 5,000,000  
*Partial year funding to allow the Department to explore both public and private options.*
- Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers 448,661 280,413

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Transfer Position to OPM for Oversight of the Core Financial Systems Replacement Project -117,306 -123,786

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$2.5 Million for an Inmate Tracking System

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Personnel Summary</b>	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	6,901	39	6,940	0	6,940
Federal Contributions	26	-5	21	-1	20
Private Contributions	2	0	2	0	2
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	34	0	34	0	34
<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	317,175,131	339,120,661	335,471,439	358,057,871	352,340,368
Other Expenses	66,218,203	71,406,555	69,133,838	73,594,514	69,456,435
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	316,663	4,407,379	289,246	3,668,573	99,604
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Out of State Beds	11,912,900	12,178,289	12,178,289	12,305,406	12,305,406
Community Justice Center	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Stress Management	0	100,000	100,000	0	0
Workers' Compensation Claims	16,068,782	18,632,142	14,533,843	20,678,149	16,339,142
Inmate Medical Services	60,897,731	71,494,309	71,494,309	75,609,024	75,609,024
Overcrowding Contingency Account	1,490,480	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	90,369,893	102,404,740	98,306,441	113,592,579	109,253,572
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Aid to Paroled and Discharged Inmates	76,664	51,150	50,000	52,378	50,000
Legal Services to Prisoners	780,300	798,247	780,300	817,405	780,300
Volunteer Services	202,758	207,421	192,620	212,399	192,620
Community Residential Services	16,929,999	17,319,389	17,319,389	17,735,054	17,579,180
Community Non-Residential Services	1,398,583	1,374,829	1,374,829	1,407,825	1,395,451
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	19,388,304	19,751,036	19,717,138	20,225,061	19,997,551
TOTAL - General Fund	493,468,194	537,090,371	522,918,102	569,138,598	551,147,530
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	768,421	663,250	663,250	652,375	652,375
Federal Contributions	7,138,679	2,094,000	2,094,000	2,003,625	2,003,625
TOTAL - All Funds Net	501,375,294	539,847,621	525,675,352	571,794,598	553,803,530



# BOARD OF PARDONS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To provide jurisdiction over the granting of commutations of punishment or release, either with conditions or absolute, in the case of any person convicted of any offense against the state other than motor vehicle.
- To decide whether to commute the sentence of a person sentenced to death to a lesser penalty.
- To consider pardons based on mercy reviewing the nature of the offense, time since the occurrence, the person's behavior since the offense, lack of criminal record since the offense and any other pertinent information.
- The Board of Pardons consists of five members nominated by the Governor with the consent of the General Assembly.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

2001-2002	2002-2003
-786	-1,624

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Other Expenses	34,141	34,927	34,141	35,765	34,141
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL - General Fund	34,241	35,027	34,241	35,865	34,241



# BOARD OF PAROLE

## AGENCY PURPOSE

### **To protect the public:**

- By releasing only those offenders who will likely live and remain at liberty without violating the law.
- By releasing prisoners only under those conditions which will maximize their chances of achieving non-criminal lives.
- By returning to prison any parolee who fails to comply with the conditions of parole or poses a danger to the community.

- By sharing and exchanging information with all areas of the criminal justice system in order to ensure that responsible decisions are made and the welfare of society is protected.

### **To give victims a voice:**

- By ensuring victims are notified of pending hearings and are advised of their rights and options within the parole process.
- By ensuring that concerns of crime victims are heard and given due consideration.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Victim Brochure: Created to educate and assist victims with a more comprehensive understanding about the parole process. Placed at specific locations (e.g. courthouses and women's shelters) in order to reach its target audience.
- Youthful Offender Program: Specialized program to address younger parolees between the ages of 18 and 25, who are most at risk to re-offend.
- Training: Expansion of in-service training program to continuously train staff. A two month intensified Parole Training Academy was instituted for newly hired parole officers.
- Video: The Board of Parole developed a video entitled "Parole Supervision and Community Orientation" for the sole purpose of explaining the parole system and its various processes to prospective parolees.
- Special Management Unit: Increased staff by one parole officer. Enables the Board of Parole to maintain smaller caseloads as well as decrease the geographic area of parole officers.
- Liberation, Meridian, Gunster: The Board of Parole established a drug treatment program in its Bridgeport District Office. Provider works with parole officers to ensure that parolees are receiving the appropriate counseling and treatment.
- Transitional Beds: The Board of Parole purchased fifteen transitional beds for parolees that need temporary living arrangements. Parolees occupying these beds are expected to find employment and/or provide community service.
- Increase in Parole Population: Since August of 1999 to August of 2000, the agency's parole population has increased from 1,442 to 1,785 parolees; this represents an increase of 24%.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Automated Casenotes – The Board of Parole expects to achieve the sharing, modification and dissemination of information by fully implementing the automated casenotes system by fiscal year 2003.
- Streamlining of Operations – The Board of Parole, through the association of other paroling authorities, will continue being proactive by updating and modifying its operations to ensure that it maintains its status as a leader in parole. One planned area is a complete audit of the Hearings Division with the goal of revising and establishing policies, procedures and all internal documentation.
- Innovative Programs – The Board of Parole will continue to explore current factors and trends to recognize specific populations that may require additional and/or specific services (e.g. youth, elderly, female) and continue to modify its operations and resources to meet these needs.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### **Reductions to Current Services**

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF
- Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions

### **Within Current Services**

- Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers

### **2001-2002      2002-2003**

-64,045	-107,031
-43,501	-44,112
-25,470	-89,726

85,131	56,796
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## AGENCY SUMMARY

### **Personnel Summary**

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
General Fund	83	0	83	0	83
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	1	0	1	0	1

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	4,530,187	4,945,448	4,881,403	5,237,909	5,130,878
Other Expenses	1,111,776	1,267,199	1,241,729	1,303,477	1,247,829
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	49,042	60,901	17,400	60,721	16,609
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Community Residential Services	1,803,290	1,844,766	1,844,766	1,889,040	1,872,437
Community Non-Residential Services	1,898,028	1,941,683	1,941,683	1,988,283	1,970,808
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	3,701,318	3,786,449	3,786,449	3,877,323	3,843,245
TOTAL - General Fund	9,392,323	10,059,997	9,926,981	10,479,430	10,238,561



# DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is a comprehensive agency serving children and families. The mandates of the agency include child protection, children's behavioral health, juvenile justice, prevention and educational services. The goals of DCF are promoting children's safety, permanency and well-being. The agency strives to help children in their homes and communities, and, where that is not possible, in the most home-like and least restrictive setting possible.

In meeting these mandates, the Department's activities include:

- Building and restoring the vital connections between children, families and communities. Strengthening families so that children can safely remain at home.
- Protecting the safety of children. Helping foster parents and other substitute caregivers provide a temporary home when children cannot reside at home.
- Achieving permanency for children through adoption, subsidized guardianship, or other appropriate alternatives when their families can not provide permanent care and safety.
- Promoting the well-being of children and youth through behavioral health services. Provide mental health, substance abuse and other services so abused and neglected children can lead full and productive lives.
- Meeting the multiple needs of children in the juvenile justice system. Identify and effectively respond to youth's health, mental health and related behavioral problems throughout the course of confinement through the use of professionally appropriate diagnostic, treatment and prevention protocols.
- Promoting positive development in children, youth, families and communities as part of the agency's prevention efforts.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

### *Children's Behavioral Health*

- Commenced with planning and implementation of Connecticut Community KidCare, which will provide community-based and family-focused behavioral health services throughout the state.
- Developed an adolescent forensic psychiatric unit at Riverview Hospital for children in detention or who would otherwise go to detention. This is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation.
- Opened the first Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) program in New England for delinquents and their families. This nationally-recognized program offers in-home, community-based therapy and treatment designed to: a) reduce the time in out-of-home placement; b) support the youth and family's reunification; and c) teach skills to increase the gains made in treatment.
- Served on average 505 youth annually at the three DCF-operated facilities: Riverview Hospital; Connecticut Children's Place; and High Meadows.

### *Child Protection and Permanency*

- Completed 602 adoptions during fiscal year 1999-00 of children in DCF care, a 34.3 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. DCF has more than quadrupled approved adoptions since fiscal year 1995-96.
- Placed 306 children in Subsidized Guardianship during fiscal year 1999-00, the first full fiscal year of this program.
- Opened 12 SAFE Homes, which provide a safe environment for children age 3 to 12 being placed for the first time. Safe Homes

are a short-term placement that provide the opportunity for children to receive a complete evaluation and enable DCF to make the best permanency placements for them.

- Placed 75 families in Supportive Housing for Recovering Families, homes to enable parents recovering from substance abuse to care for their children.
- Implemented FAST and Family Center programs which provide support services for foster and relative caregivers.
- Received 42,989 reports at the DCF Hotline in fiscal year 1999-00; 29,706 were accepted for investigation.

### *Juvenile Justice*

- Continued the construction and new program development related to the Connecticut Juvenile Training School, which will replace the current Long Lane School.
- Served an average of 199 youth at Long Lane School during fiscal year 1999-00, as well as an average of 448 youths in private residential treatment facilities and 222 youth in the community.
- Operated the Wilderness School—a DCF operated program similar to Outward Bound—provided four successful programs this past summer to approximately 86 youngsters.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Proceed with the development and implementation of the Connecticut KidCare, Children's Behavioral Health Initiative. The activities will include expanding community-based services in order to improve coordination of and access to a broad continuum of behavioral health services for children within their own communities.
- Complete the transition from the current Long Lane School to the new Connecticut Juvenile Training School, as well develop a separate facility for girls. In addition, make additional improvements and enhancements to community-based aftercare services.
- Continue to address and implement the child safety and permanency provisions of the Federal Adoption and Safe Families Act.



## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

**Reductions to Current Services**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-2,021,990	-3,231,572
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-1,345,000	-707,000
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-939,377	-1,666,810
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-924,382	-924,382
• Adjust Workers' Compensation Account to Reflect the Sale of Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer	-801,065	-788,726

**Within Current Services**

• Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers	8,065,620	12,198,137
• Expand Connecticut Community KidCare	15,000,000	23,650,000

*Increase funding for Children Behavioral Health Initiative. New Community Services Programs include Emergency Mobile Psychiatric Services, Care Coordination, Extended Day Treatment, Home Based Services, Therapeutic Respite as well as enhanced in-state residential services.*

**Reallocations or Transfers**

• Reallocate Contract Funding Between Grant Accounts		
<i>Realign contract funding to more appropriately account for expenditures. Fund \$1,262,686 for Outreach and Tracking in Juvenile Case Management instead of Board and Care Residential. Reallocate \$51,000 from Community Preservation to Health and Community Services for substance abuse program. Reallocate \$24,000 from Family Supports to Family Violence Services. Reallocate \$42,021 from Treatment and Prevention of Child Abuse to Family Preservation Services. Also funds are transferred from Outreach and Tracking in Juvenile Case Management to fund Multi-Systemic Therapy in Child Welfare Support Services account.</i>		
• Redirect Juvenile Justice Services to Provide Additional Services for Female Juvenile Offenders	-122,300	-230,000
<i>Programmatically, it has been decided that male and female juvenile offenders should not be at the same facility. To finance the preparation of a separate program for girls, funding is reallocated from other Juvenile Justice programs. The first year \$915,000 is being transferred from grant services allowing for \$747,000 in PS, \$45,700 in OE and \$122,300 to Fringe Benefit accounts. The second year transfers \$1,462,000 from grants increasing PS by \$1,159,000, OE increases \$73,000 and \$230,000 is transferred to Fringe Benefit accounts. A new facility for the female juvenile offenders is planned for FY 2004.</i>		

**New or Expanded Services**

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
• Provide Additional Revocation Beds for Juvenile Justice	1,099,563	1,143,535	1,143,535
<i>Fund 10 additional Revocation Program beds for Juvenile Justice Services.</i>			

**Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$2.6 Million in One Time Transition Costs (Including a Juvenile Justice Tracking System) for the Connecticut Juvenile Training School.

## AGENCY SUMMARY

**Personnel Summary**

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	3,398	5	3,403	0	3,403
Federal Contributions	33	0	33	0	33
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	131	0	131	-1	130

**Financial Summary**

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	186,897,142	202,835,853	201,360,863	213,934,902	211,662,330
Other Expenses	27,462,804	31,932,767	30,448,429	32,555,443	30,511,339
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,346,000	1,000	708,000	1,000
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Short Term Residential Treatment	625,266	639,647	639,647	654,999	649,242
Wilderness School Program	96,250	102,094	102,083	108,294	108,272
Substance Abuse Screening	1,703,510	1,742,691	1,742,691	1,784,516	1,768,832
Workers' Compensation Claims	3,488,611	3,641,892	2,840,827	3,758,783	2,970,057
Local Systems of Care	1,042,438	1,066,414	1,066,414	1,092,008	1,082,410
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	6,956,075	7,192,738	6,391,662	7,398,600	6,578,813
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Gts Psychiatric Clinics for Children	11,916,383	12,190,460	12,190,460	12,483,031	12,373,317
Day Treatment Centers for Children	5,278,362	5,399,764	5,399,764	5,529,358	5,480,760
Treatment & Prevention of Child Abuse	5,276,006	5,397,354	5,355,333	5,526,890	5,436,293
Community Emergency Services	630,041	644,532	644,532	660,001	654,200

# Budget Summary

Community Preventive Services	2,720,788	2,783,366	2,708,366	2,850,167	2,750,117
Aftercare for Children	88,372	90,405	90,405	92,575	91,761
Family Violence Services	457,227	467,743	491,743	478,969	498,759
Health and Community Services	1,282,692	1,312,194	1,363,194	1,343,687	1,382,877
No Nexus Special Education	5,455,390	6,092,364	6,092,364	6,238,581	6,183,750
Family Preservation Services	5,908,171	6,044,059	6,086,080	6,189,116	6,176,741
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,725,866	2,788,561	2,788,561	2,855,486	2,830,389
Child Welfare Support Services	2,054,090	2,101,334	2,568,334	2,151,766	2,611,062
Juvenile Case Management Collaborative	586,573	600,064	1,395,750	614,466	1,393,543
Board and Care for Children - Adoption	30,912,536	38,176,945	38,149,690	40,869,998	40,534,633
Board and Care for Children - Foster	73,113,664	73,911,013	73,804,558	74,681,477	74,329,725
Board & Care - Residential	111,217,364	132,462,845	131,384,722	139,779,462	136,785,527
Individualized Family Supports	1,700,000	1,739,100	1,739,100	1,780,838	1,765,186
Community KidCare	3,500,000	12,075,500	11,775,500	22,373,032	21,879,257
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	264,823,525	304,277,603	304,028,456	326,498,900	323,157,897
TOTAL - General Fund	486,140,546	547,584,961	542,230,410	581,095,845	571,911,379
<i>Additional Funds Available</i>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	16,026,393	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Bond Funds	1,734,205	1,500,000	2,845,000	1,500,000	2,108,000
Private Contributions	267,959	257,828	257,828	263,994	263,994
Federal Contributions	12,402,548	12,848,446	12,848,446	10,278,280	10,278,280
TOTAL - All Funds Net	516,571,651	564,691,235	560,681,684	595,638,119	587,061,653



# COUNCIL TO ADMINISTER THE CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

## AGENCY PURPOSE

The mandate of the Children's Trust Fund is to prevent child abuse and neglect and to establish resources in communities that support and strengthen family functioning.

- Establish and fund programs aimed at reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect and improving parental relationships and involvement with children.
- Launch initiatives to reduce child maltreatment in various settings; day care centers, schools, residential facilities.

- Encourage existing agencies to incorporate a prevention component or focus into their ongoing work.
- Create a knowledgeable work force that is well trained in prevention strategies and approaches.
- Create a network of agencies that provide prevention services to families across the continuum of risk for abuse and neglect.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Fund nationally recognized prevention programs that support high-risk groups of parents; those involved with domestic violence and substance abuse, addressing mental health concerns and parents of children with special needs and disabilities. More than seventy organizations around the state are involved in these efforts.
- Expand *The Healthy Families Initiative* to sixteen of the twenty-nine hospitals in the state. The program provides education and support for all interested new parents and intensive home visiting for parents identified at the most risk.
- Compile research to understand and assess risk, the efficacy of various prevention service models, and comprehensive cost benefit analysis of prevention interventions with Yale University and the University of Hartford.
- Maximize the state's investment in prevention as Connecticut's lead agency for the federal Health and Human Services Community Based Family Resource and Support program. Under this program every dollar contributed or appropriated for the Children's Trust Fund is matched with approximately 20 cents by the federal government.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Establish, with the Department of Education, a statewide training and credential program for practitioners that work with families. This training will emphasize child development and family interaction and raise standards of practice in the field.
- Establish a pilot child abuse and neglect prevention program, in Hartford, that will reach the families of very young truants. The University of Hartford will study the approach.
- Develop a pilot child abuse and neglect prevention program in socially isolated family day care settings.
- Implement pilot Community Partnership program with the Hartford Office of DCF. The Community Partnership seeks to engage the full community in efforts to protect children and prevent abuse and neglect.
- Expand Project ChildServ statewide as part of the Governor's Behavioral Health Initiative. This program is a prevention initiative to identify and treat young children with behavioral health, developmental, and psychosocial needs.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Within Current Services

- Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers

2001-2002	2002-2003
98,982	165,020

### New or Expanded Services

- Expand ChildServ

*Provide funding to expand ChildServ, a collaborative program to enhance early detection of children with developmental, behavioral and psychosocial problems, to a statewide program.*

2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
225,000	450,000	450,000

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Financial Summary

#### Other Current Expenses

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Children's Trust Fund	4,236,042	4,842,397	5,067,397	4,956,574	5,591,951
TOTAL - General Fund	4,236,042	4,842,397	5,067,397	4,956,574	5,591,951

#### Additional Funds Available

Private Contributions	38,882	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Federal Contributions	257,000	337,000	337,000	350,000	350,000
TOTAL - All Funds Net	4,531,924	5,229,397	5,454,397	5,356,574	5,991,951

# COUNTY SHERIFFS

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Per PA 00-99 and the referendum approved by the people of Connecticut, the County Sheriffs agency has been eliminated.
- The functions and positions of the agency have been transferred to the Judicial Department.
- The High Sheriffs will finish their term and the agency will cease to exist in May of 2003.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce the High Sheriff's Salaries to \$1

2001-2002	2002-2003
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-287,993	
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### Within Current Services

- Annualized Funding for Staff and Functions Transferred to the Judicial Department

-12,187,091	
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*This amount reflects costs prior to the addition of the necessary Current Services adjustments which are reflected in the Judicial Department's budget. Per PA 00-99, as a result of the approved referendum to abolish the Office of Sheriff, \$15,795,499, 23 staff, and the functions of the County Sheriffs were transferred to the Judicial Department in December of FY 01. 8 Chief Deputy Sheriff positions will be eliminated in FY 02.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
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General Fund	39	-31	8	0	8
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### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	854,166	288,000	7	288,000	7
Other Expenses	398,770	0	0	0	0
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Sheriffs Training	161,860	0	0	0	0
Special Deputy Sheriffs	11,041,308	0	0	0	0
Vaccination and Testing	18,987	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	11,222,155	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - General Fund	12,475,091	288,000	7	288,000	7
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	21,800	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - All Funds Net	12,496,891	288,000	7	288,000	7



# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- To uphold the laws of the state by determining the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes.
- To resolve disputes involving civil or personal rights.
- To interpret state statutes and to determine whether a law violates the Constitution of the State or the United States.
- To insure the principles of fair and reasonable bail by interviewing all detained criminal defendants to determine whether they should remain incarcerated during the pendency of their case.
- To effectively resolve family and interpersonal conflicts through a comprehensive program of negotiation, mediation, evaluation and education.
- To provide safe and secure custody, treatment and rehabilitative services for children and families through the juvenile justice system.
- To create and sustain a full range of alternatives to incarceration for both pre- and post-conviction adult and juvenile populations.
- To supervise probationers in the community and to encourage improvement in their conduct and condition.
- To enforce, review and adjust child support orders.
- To advocate for victims of crime and arrange for or provide services and financial compensation.
- To maintain secure and safe condition in courthouses and other Judicial Branch facilities.
- To provide for the transportation of prisoners between courthouses and places of confinement.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

The Connecticut Judicial Branch has reaffirmed its obligation to resolve disputes brought before it in a fair, timely and cost effective manner. The Judicial Branch comes into contact with over 2 million citizens per year and is committed to enhancing the services that it provides to these citizens. Approximately 260,000 cases come into the court system each year, excluding motor vehicle and small claims cases.

To meet the ever-growing demand, the Judicial Branch has undertaken a number of initiatives to enhance its ability to meet our constitutional and statutory responsibilities for the benefit of the citizens of the State of Connecticut.

### **Judge Support Services Enhancements**

- This past year the Judicial Branch has made great strides in providing judges with the staff support and technology needed to maximize their ability to function efficiently.
- Providing equipment, such as laptop computers and the CD-ROM tower, for use on the bench, in chambers and at home assists judges with the efficient management of their responsibilities. Placing research tools in the hands of judges makes it possible for them to handle more cases. By doing so, cases move more quickly through the system, resulting in lower expense and more timely resolutions for members of the public.
- Additional laptops have been provided to judges.

- Desktop computers with modems are available to all judges, in all court locations.
- Docking stations are being installed in chambers that are wired and printers are being networked.

### **Criminal and Civil Caseload Reductions**

- During this past year, the Judicial Branch has made a concentrated effort to reduce the amount of time that it takes to have a judge hear a criminal or civil matter.
- In December of 1999, Chief Justice Francis McDonald, Jr. authorized a reallocation of resources to reduce the number of pending murder trials in the Hartford Judicial District. To accomplish this objective, additional trial judges were assigned to hear these matters. At that time, 57 murder cases were pending, 17 of which were capital cases. As of August 31, 2000, the number of cases awaiting disposition was reduced by 34 cases.
- The Judicial Branch also recognizes the need for its citizens to have the timely resolution of disputes. A new initiative is underway to reduce the number of civil jury cases waiting to be heard. Additional judges will be hearing a select number of these cases in an effort to substantially reduce the period of time it takes for litigants to have their cases heard.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

### **Assumption of Courthouse Security and Prisoner Transportation Functions**

- As the result of legislation and the passage of an amendment to the state constitution abolishing the office of county sheriff, the Judicial Branch assumed the functions of courthouse security, prisoner transportation and the operation of two lockup facilities on December 1, 2000. This included absorbing over 800 special deputy sheriffs as new employees. The appropriations and equipment associated with these functions were transferred to the Judicial Branch.

### **Civil Cases**

- Despite the efforts to reduce the number of civil cases awaiting disposition, there are currently about 75,000 civil cases waiting to be heard. Citizens wait, on average, about two years to have their civil jury case resolved. The Judicial Branch will continue to concentrate its efforts on managing the volume of civil cases.

### **Children and Family Initiative**

- Family support magistrates provide a vital service in that they collect support payments for children in need. During FY 99, the state collected \$183 million in child support payments with our magistrates hearing approximately 82,500 cases per year. The Judicial Branch will continue its efforts to accomplish timely collection of support payments for children.

### **Sex Offender Units**

- The Judicial Branch remains committed to promoting public safety by providing intensive supervision of those individuals who have been convicted of a sex offense. To this end, the Governor's Recommended Budget for FY01-03 includes funding to support the continuation of units in New Haven and New London as requested by the Judicial Branch.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### **Reductions to Current Services**

- Reduce Agency Personal Services
- Transfer Equipment to CEPF

2001-2002	2002-2003
-2,412,195	-3,748,545
-2,437,473	-1,815,800

## Budget Summary

• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-1,149,276	-3,167,911
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-11,704	-11,704
• Fund Excess Energy Costs from FY 2001 Surplus	-1,660,335	-2,083,335
• Adjust Funding for Permanent Part Time Positions	-4,379,923	-4,379,923
• Modify PA00-177 Section 3 Eliminating Youth in Crisis Program Requirements	-1,040,749	-1,609,505
• Adjust Sheriffs Transition Account	-1,320,300	-1,827,150
<i>Modify courthouse security staff to allow the opening of the Stamford Courthouse and enhanced coverage for the Willimantic Courthouse.</i>		

### Within Current Services

• Annualize 60 Adult Probation Officers	1,862,666	1,862,666
• Pick Up Expiring Federal Grants	905,130	905,130
<i>Reallocate funding for 12 APOs to support staff and programming for the New London and New Haven Sex Offender programs and Domestic Violence Dockets in Bridgeport.</i>		
• Transfer staff and funding from County Sheriffs	15,973,217	845,016
<i>Per PA00-99, as a result of the approved referendum to abolish the Office of Sheriff, \$15,795,499, 23 staff and the functions of the County Sheriffs were transferred in December of FY 01.</i>		
• Provide Cost of Living Increases for Private Providers	1,419,533	887,629

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Transfer Funds for Contracted Services to Victims from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	400,000	400,000
• Transfer Funding for Pre-Trial Drug Education Program from DMHAS	500,000	500,000
<i>Will allow continuation of the Community Service Labor Program within the Court Support Services Division (CSSD).</i>		
• Adjustments to the Sheriffs Transition Account	63,388	59,610
<i>The net effect of these adjustments will create the new State Marshal Commission and support a new supervisory structure for the Judicial Marshals performing courthouse security and prisoner transportation.</i>		

### New or Expanded Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
• Pick Up Expiring Federal Funds	771,883	784,224	790,115
<i>Continuation of 3 court staff, associated expenses and contracted substance abuse treatment services for Drug Court Sessions in Waterbury and Hartford.</i>			

## AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>Personnel Summary</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	3,074	9	3,083	63	3,146
Federal Contributions	20	-15	5	0	5
Private Contributions	4	-2	2	-2	0
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	163	3	166	-5	161
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	185,341,598	208,219,685	200,858,852	221,977,644	213,010,394
Other Expenses	49,609,227	60,055,507	57,723,995	62,799,300	58,703,660
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	2,137,787	4,975,188	2,580,915	4,007,608	2,191,808
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Alternative Incarceration Program	30,673,789	33,928,786	35,056,167	34,743,077	35,575,737
Justice Education Center, Inc.	235,260	240,671	228,967	246,447	232,402
Juvenile Alternative Incarceration	20,834,218	21,337,957	21,337,957	21,850,068	21,658,026
Juvenile Justice Centers	2,742,079	2,805,147	2,805,147	2,872,470	2,847,224
Probate Court	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Truancy Services	365,961	732,103	374,378	1,045,135	379,994
Sheriffs Transition Account	15,795,499	31,768,716	30,235,438	32,613,732	30,840,037
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	71,146,806	91,313,380	90,538,054	93,870,929	92,033,420
TOTAL - General Fund	308,235,418	364,563,760	351,701,816	382,655,481	365,939,282
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	1,900,000	1,943,700	1,500,000	1,989,300	1,500,000
TOTAL - Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	1,900,000	1,943,700	1,500,000	1,989,300	1,500,000
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Private Contributions	5,081,974	1,290,292	1,290,292	960,068	960,068
Federal Contributions	11,940,926	6,916,426	6,916,426	6,866,964	6,866,964
TOTAL - All Funds Net	327,158,318	374,714,178	361,408,534	392,471,813	375,266,314



# STATE MARSHAL COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- The State Marshal Commission is an independent agency that oversees the administration of the state marshals. The commission consists of eight appointed members and two non-voting representatives of the state marshals.
- The commission sets professional standards, including training requirements and minimum fees for execution and services of process.
- The commission may adopt such rules as it deems necessary for conduct of its internal affairs and for the application and investigation requirements for filling vacancies in the position of state marshal. The commission may remove a state marshal for cause after due notice and hearing.
- The commission must periodically review and audit records and accounts of state marshals.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reallocations or Transfers

- Reallocate Funds and Positions from the Judicial Department

*This agency shall be independent of the Judicial Department. This funding will support two positions and the operating costs for the agency.*

2001-2002	2002-2003
224,605	228,483

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

#### Permanent Full-Time Positions

2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
0	2	2	0	2

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	0	0	164,605	0	173,383
Other Expenses	0	0	55,000	0	55,000
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	0	0	5,000	0	100
TOTAL - General Fund	0	0	224,605	0	228,483





# PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES COMMISSION

## AGENCY PURPOSE

- Insure the constitutional administration of criminal justice within the state criminal court system, by maintaining a public defender office at all court locations throughout the state.
- Provide legal representation to indigent accused in criminal trials and appeals, extradition proceedings, habeas corpus proceedings arising from a criminal matter, delinquency matters, and Psychiatric Security Review Board cases.
- Provide social work services to clients to assist them in addressing and resolving personal and social problems which lead to arrest and prosecution within the criminal justice system.
- Contribute to crime prevention by participation in specialized programs, including Drug Courts, Community Court, Alternatives to Incarceration and Team Case Management.
- Provide a balanced perspective within the criminal justice community by participation on state policy boards, task forces, and committees involved in addressing criminal justice issues.
- Fulfill the State's constitutional obligation to provide counsel for indigent accused in a professional, effective and cost efficient manner.

## RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of budget increases approved for 1999-01, the Division of Public Defender Services has increased its attorney and support staff by a total of 51 new employees. Through this increase in staffing, individual attorney caseloads have been reduced and substantial progress has been made toward attaining the Caseload Goals adopted by the Public Defender Services Commission in 1999. In addition, the Commission has increased compensation rates for Special Public Defenders for the first time in sixteen years, expanded its training programs, and purchased computers and legal research software for all attorneys in the Division.
- Considerable emphasis has also been directed toward improving and equalizing the services that are provided to juveniles in delinquency cases statewide. Two new offices for juvenile matters have been opened, providing representation and support services at three court locations (Middletown; Norwalk; Stamford) through funding obtained under the federal Byrne Grant Program and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program. This latter grant also provided an additional attorney in Waterbury, which enabled that office to assume responsibility for juvenile matters in Torrington. As a result, only the Rockville juvenile court continues to be staffed by a contract special public defender. In addition, a Juvenile Post-Conviction & Re-Entry Unit has been created with grant funds to enable the Division to meet its responsibility for providing representation to juvenile clients for the duration of any commitment or period of probation.
- The Division's Social Worker Program continues to be one of the most outstanding and highly recognized in the country. Through federal Byrne Grant funds awarded in 2000-01, six additional social workers have been hired, bringing the total number of staff social workers statewide to forty (40). Through their efforts, the Division is able to assist clients with substance abuse, mental illness, employment, housing and other life-skills issues. The Division's program has become a national model for providing social work services within a public defender organization, and has enabled clients to resolve many of the problems that initially led to their involvement with the criminal justice system.
- The Division also continues to rank highest amongst statewide public defender programs in total federal Byrne Grant funds received. In 2000-01, the Division will receive \$1.3 million in Byrne Grant funds for programs involving drug courts, youthful offenders and team case management.
- During 1999-00, the Public Defender Services Commission appointed a Director of Special Public Defenders to oversee and administer the Division's assigned counsel program. The Director's responsibilities include supervision, evaluation, training, and support services for private attorneys who accept appointments as Special Public Defenders. This resource will enhance the overall quality of representation that the Division is able to provide to indigent accused in conflict of interest cases.
- Finally, in 2000-01 the Commission will dedicate a portion of its new resources to its various specialized units. An appellate attorney and a mitigation specialist will be added to the Capital Defense & Trial Services Unit to help meet the increasing demands of providing representation in death penalty cases. An additional attorney and paralegal will be added to the Habeas Corpus Unit to address the extensive backlog and delay in the processing of habeas corpus cases. An additional attorney will also be added to the Legal Services Unit to begin to address the need for additional attorneys to handle appeals.

## INITIATIVES FOR THE 2001 – 2003 BIENNIUM

- Continue to reduce caseloads in the Geographical Area and Juvenile offices, through the allocation of existing staff, in order to bring every office into compliance with the Public Defender Services Commission's Caseload Goals for Public Defenders.
- Install the Division's automated case tracking system in all offices in order to promote more efficient office operations and accurate record keeping.
- Complete the staffing of all juvenile offices statewide by providing permanent staff for the Rockville Juvenile Matters office pending the availability of federal grant funding.
- Insure the adequacy of compensation for Special Public Defenders through an incremental change in the hourly rates for in-court and out-of-court services.
- Provide for the representation of death row clients in habeas corpus cases through the creation of an independent Death Penalty Post-Conviction Unit to handle conflict of interest cases upon the availability of federal funding.
- Sustain the Juvenile Post-Conviction & Re-Entry Unit in order to meet the Division's obligation to provide representation to juveniles for the duration of any commitment or period of probation through federal grant funding.



## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-371,001	-646,222
• Transfer Equipment to CEPF	-250,681	-261,402
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-148,159	-335,377

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Pick Up of Expiring Federal Grant	113,139	120,537
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*General Fund pick up of 4 positions and the continuation of the Drug Session Expansion program will take place through reclassifications of 2 existing vacancies and these additional funds provided.*

## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Personnel Summary

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	360	2	362	0	362
Federal Contributions	31	-6	25	0	25
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	4	0	4	0	4
Private Contributions	1	0	1	0	1

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
Personal Services	23,599,396	26,109,693	25,851,831	27,509,135	26,983,450
Other Expenses	1,293,132	1,397,085	1,367,816	1,435,201	1,372,816
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	131,278	365,144	114,463	336,057	74,655
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Special Public Defenders - Contractual	2,020,008	2,106,460	2,060,000	2,157,015	2,060,000
Spec Public Defenders - Noncontractual	2,951,000	3,106,282	3,057,677	3,180,833	3,057,677
Expert Witnesses	972,068	1,118,187	1,096,335	1,145,023	1,096,335
Training and Education	85,795	87,768	85,795	89,928	85,795
TOTAL - Other Current Expenses	6,028,871	6,418,697	6,299,807	6,572,799	6,299,807
TOTAL - General Fund	31,052,677	34,290,619	33,633,917	35,853,192	34,730,728
<u>Additional Funds Available</u>					
Special Funds, Non-Appropriated	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Bond Funds	208,028	0	0	0	0
Private Contributions	396,977	318,822	318,822	287,383	287,383
Federal Contributions	1,621,039	1,306,440	1,306,440	976,600	976,600
TOTAL - All Funds Net	33,363,721	36,000,881	35,344,179	37,202,175	36,079,711

# MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR

## PURPOSE

A contingency appropriation is made available to the Governor to meet any emergency which warrants an expenditure and is deemed in the best interest of the public.

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001	2001-2002	2001-2002	2002-2003	2002-2003
	Estimated	Current Services	Total Recommended	Current Services	Total Recommended
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Governor's Contingency Account	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100
TOTAL - General Fund	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,100

# DEBT SERVICE – STATE TREASURER

## PURPOSE

The servicing of all state debt obligations is performed by the State Treasurer. Funds for the payment of debt service are appropriated to non-functional accounts.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

- Reduce Debt Service for Revised Interest Rates

2001-2002	2002-2003
-20,229,708	-20,020,085

### New or Expanded Services

- Provide Financing for Core Financial Systems
- Provide Financing for Worker's Compensation Bonds

2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
	3,512,500	5,509,375
1,650,000	9,135,000	8,805,000

### Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus

- Provide \$120.0 Million for School Construction from the FY 2001 Surplus

-2,015,750	-30,333,063
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## AGENCY SUMMARY

### Financial Summary

	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Debt Service	928,617,970	1,001,484,963	982,139,505	1,046,138,873	1,009,620,725
UConn 2000 Debt Service	48,393,225	58,570,733	57,320,733	69,294,593	68,107,093
CHEFA Day Care Security	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
TOTAL - Pmts to Other than Local Govts	979,511,195	1,062,555,696	1,041,960,238	1,117,933,466	1,080,227,818
TOTAL - General Fund	979,511,195	1,062,555,696	1,041,960,238	1,117,933,466	1,080,227,818
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Debt Service	172,000	170,332	170,332	143,967	143,967
TOTAL - Regional Market Operation Fund	172,000	170,332	170,332	143,967	143,967
<u>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</u>					
Debt Service	398,727,633	406,139,466	406,139,466	418,206,121	418,206,121
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	398,727,633	406,139,466	406,139,466	418,206,121	418,206,121
TOTAL - All Funds Net	1,378,410,828	1,468,865,494	1,448,270,036	1,536,283,554	1,498,577,906

# RESERVE FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

## PURPOSE

Funds are provided to finance collective bargaining and related costs that were not able to be included in individual agency budgets at the time of the recommended budget formulation.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### ***Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus***

- Provide \$5.5 Million for Accrual Payments and Associated Costs Related to the Statewide Agency Personal Services Reduction from the FY 2001 Surplus

**2001-2002      2002-2003**

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b><i>Financial Summary</i></b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<u><i>Other Current Expenses</i></u>					
Reserve for Salary Adjustments	0	30,771,700	30,771,700	34,046,700	34,046,700
TOTAL - General Fund	0	30,771,700	30,771,700	34,046,700	34,046,700
<u><i>Other Current Expenses</i></u>					
Reserve for Salary Adjustments	0	1,454,600	1,454,600	1,454,600	1,454,600
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	0	1,454,600	1,454,600	1,454,600	1,454,600
TOTAL - All Funds Net	0	32,226,300	32,226,300	35,501,300	35,501,300

# WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

### PURPOSE

Funds are provided through these central accounts to pay Workers' Compensation Claims for all state agencies except the Department of Mental Retardation, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Correction,

Public Safety and Children and Families. (These agencies have their own separate appropriations for this purpose.)

### RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

#### **Reductions to Current Services**

	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
• Adjust the Workers' Compensation Claims Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer - General Fund	-3,011,908	-2,873,291
• Adjust the Workers' Compensation Claims Account to Reflect the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer - Special Transportation Fund	-910,043	-888,996

#### **Appropriations from the FY 2001 Surplus**

- Provide \$20.0 Million for the Sale of Certain Claim Liabilities to a Private Insurer from the FY 2001 Surplus

### AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Financial Summary</b>	<b>2000-2001 Estimated</b>	<b>2001-2002 Current Services</b>	<b>2001-2002 Total Recommended</b>	<b>2002-2003 Current Services</b>	<b>2002-2003 Total Recommended</b>
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Workers' Compensation Claims	13,693,067	13,693,067	10,681,159	13,693,067	10,819,776
TOTAL - General Fund	13,693,067	13,693,067	10,681,159	13,693,067	10,819,776
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Workers' Compensation Claims	3,497,044	4,137,339	3,227,296	4,236,635	3,347,639
TOTAL - Special Transportation Fund	3,497,044	4,137,339	3,227,296	4,236,635	3,347,639
TOTAL - All Funds Net	17,190,111	17,830,406	13,908,455	17,929,702	14,167,415

# COMPTROLLER MISCELLANEOUS

## – OTHER THAN FRINGE BENEFITS

### PURPOSE

The non-fringe benefit portion of the Miscellaneous Appropriations Administered by the Comptroller consists of grants for such purposes as fire training schools, maintenance of fire radio networks, and the Police Association of Connecticut and Connecticut State Firefighters Association. It also consists of grants to towns for various purposes as well as some other small grants. The Refunds of Payments account

provides the State comptroller with funds to reimburse corporations and individuals for over payment of fees paid to the state. The Judicial Review Council ensures the integrity of the judiciary through the investigation of any alleged misconduct and through the power to discipline those found guilty of misconduct.

### RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

#### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Inflation and Other Miscellaneous Reductions	-14,560	-35,102
• Continue FY 2001 Allotment Recision	-21,304	-21,304
• Fund Payments to Towns for Loss of Taxes on State Property at Current Level	-4,612,984	-4,682,159
• Fund Payments to Towns for Loss of Taxes on Private Tax Exempt Property at Current Level	-8,537,167	-9,769,770
• Refunds of Payments - General Fund	-450,000	-450,000
<i>This will make these obligations an offset of revenue, similar to "Refunds of Taxes". This account is very difficult to project; and, this proposal would ensure the timely payment of refunds to taxpayers.</i>		
• Refunds of Payments - Transportation Fund	-2,760,000	-2,826,200
<i>This will make these obligations an offset of revenue, similar to "Refunds of Taxes". This account is very difficult to project; and, this proposal would ensure the timely payment of refunds to taxpayers.</i>		

#### Reallocations or Transfers

• Reallocate Grants to Towns Funding to Educational Cost Sharing Grant	-25,000,000	-50,000,000
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### AGENCY SUMMARY

	2000-2001 Total Authorized	2001-2002 Change From 2000-2001	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Change From 2001-2002	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>JUDICIAL REVIEW COUNCIL</b>					
<u>Permanent Full-Time Positions</u>					
General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
<u>Other Positions Equated to Fulltime</u>					
General Fund	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Financial Summary</b>					
	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
<b>JUDICIAL REVIEW COUNCIL</b>					
Personal Services	110,767	119,315	119,315	121,895	121,895
Other Expenses	40,000	34,959	32,959	35,821	32,959
<u>Capital Outlay</u>					
Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL - Judicial Review Council</b>	<b>151,767</b>	<b>155,274</b>	<b>153,274</b>	<b>158,716</b>	<b>155,854</b>
<b>REFUNDS OF PAYMENTS</b>					
Other Expenses	450,000	450,000	0	450,000	0
<b>FIRE TRAINING SCHOOLS</b>					
<b>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</b>					
Willimantic	81,650	83,500	81,650	85,500	81,650
Torrington	55,050	56,300	55,050	57,700	55,050
New Haven	36,850	37,700	36,850	38,600	36,850
Derby	36,850	37,700	36,850	38,600	36,850
Wolcott	48,300	49,400	48,300	50,600	48,300
Fairfield	36,850	37,700	36,850	38,600	36,850
Hartford	65,230	66,700	65,230	68,300	65,230
Middletown	28,610	29,300	28,610	30,000	28,610
<b>TOTAL - Other than Local Govts</b>	<b>389,390</b>	<b>398,300</b>	<b>389,390</b>	<b>407,900</b>	<b>389,390</b>
<b>Pmts to Other than Local Govts</b>					
Maintenance of County Base Fire Radio	21,850	22,360	21,850	22,900	21,850
Comptroller Miscellaneous - Non Fringe	B - 150 Non-Functional				

**MAINT STATEWIDE FIRE RADIO NETWORK****Pmts to Other than Local Govts**

Maint of Statewide Fire Radio Network	14,570	14,920	14,570	15,280	14,570
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**EQUAL GTS NONPROFIT GENERAL HOSPITALS****Pmts to Other than Local Govts**

Equal Grts-Thirty-Four Nonprofit Hosp	34	34	34	34	34
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**POLICE ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT****Pmts to Other than Local Govts**

Police Association of Connecticut	178,000	178,000	169,100	180,000	169,100
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**CT STATE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION****Pmts to Other than Local Govts**

Connecticut State Firefighters Assoc	208,080	212,870	197,676	217,980	197,676
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**INTERSTATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION****Pmts to Other than Local Govts**

Interstate Environmental Commission	3,470	86,250	86,250	88,320	86,250
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**LOSS OF TAXES ON STATE PROPERTY****Pmts to Local Governments**

Loss of Taxes on State Property	63,778,364	68,391,348	63,778,364	68,460,523	63,778,364
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**LOSS TAXES PRIVATE TAX-EXEMPT PROPERTY****Pmts to Local Governments**

Loss Taxes Private Tax-Exempt Property	97,163,154	105,700,321	97,163,154	106,932,924	97,163,154
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**MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND****GRANTS TO TOWNS****Pmts to Local Governments**

Grants to Towns	129,900,000	135,000,000	110,000,000	135,000,000	85,000,000
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**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND****REFUNDS OF PAYMENTS**

Other Expenses	3,140,000	2,760,000	0	2,826,200	0
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# COMPTROLLER MISCELLANEOUS - FRINGE BENEFITS

## PURPOSE

Fringe benefits for General and Special Transportation Fund employees and all retired state employees are funded through these accounts which include the state share of social security taxes,

unemployment compensation, tuition reimbursement, life and health insurance, and retirement contributions.

## RECOMMENDED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

### Reductions to Current Services

	2001-2002	2002-2003
• Reduce Agency Personal Services	-1,498,900	-2,432,500
• Allow Higher Education Units to Access Operating Fund Reserves	-6,943,000	-8,689,000
<i>Additional fringe benefit recoveries are anticipated from the transfer of General Fund positions to Other Funds.</i>		
• Impact of Net Position Changes on Fringe Benefit Accounts	-914,600	-944,100

### Reallocations or Transfers

• Realign Psychiatric Disproportionate Share Funding	10,050,000	10,050,000
<i>Dollars are reduced in the Department of Social Services and increased in the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Office of the Comptroller Fringe Benefit accounts to reflect the lower level of federal funding available to psychiatric facilities for Disproportionate Share Payments.</i>		

## AGENCY SUMMARY

<b>Financial Summary</b>	2000-2001 Estimated	2001-2002 Current Services	2001-2002 Total Recommended	2002-2003 Current Services	2002-2003 Total Recommended
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION</b>					
Other Expenses	3,200,000	3,275,000	3,275,000	3,340,000	3,340,000
<b>ST EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS</b>					
Other Expenses	257,806,736	280,508,599	282,677,799	281,940,474	283,380,174
<b>HIGHER ED ALTERNATIVE RETIREMENT</b>					
Other Expenses	16,200,000	16,900,000	16,368,900	16,875,000	16,210,300
<b>PENSIONS &amp; RETIREMENTS-OTHER STATUTORY</b>					
Other Expenses	1,675,000	1,652,000	1,652,000	1,765,000	1,765,000
<b>JUDGES &amp; COMPENSATION COMM RETIREMENT</b>					
Other Expenses	9,837,077	9,597,785	9,597,785	10,125,658	10,125,658
<b>INSURANCE - GROUP LIFE</b>					
Other Expenses	3,514,970	4,140,000	4,143,900	4,156,000	4,150,800
<b>TUITION REIMBURSEMENT-TRAINING&amp;TRAVEL</b>					
<u>Other Current Expenses</u>					
Tuition Reimbursement -Training/Travel	1,712,000	945,500	945,500	490,000	490,000
<b>EMPLOYERS SOCIAL SECURITY TAX</b>					
Other Expenses	158,457,612	172,804,900	171,524,300	184,631,100	182,127,000
<b>STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERVICE COST</b>					
Other Expenses	222,366,830	249,382,300	249,912,600	288,384,900	288,380,400
<b>RETIRED ST EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERV COST</b>					
Other Expenses	173,200,000	205,032,200	205,032,200	232,272,000	232,272,000



**SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND****UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**

Other Expenses	264,000	269,000	269,000	275,000	275,000
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**ST EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS**

Other Expenses	31,321,880	36,676,000	36,676,000	40,214,000	40,214,000
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**INSURANCE - GROUP LIFE**

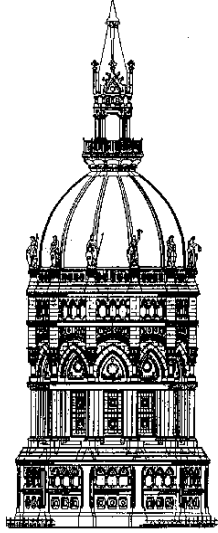
Other Expenses	180,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
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**EMPLOYERS SOCIAL SECURITY TAX**

Other Expenses	12,449,210	12,925,000	12,775,600	13,655,000	13,432,000
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**STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERVICE COST**

Other Expenses	17,078,400	20,079,000	20,030,200	22,129,100	22,075,300
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# SECTION C

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## PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
GENERAL FUND		
<u>LEGISLATIVE</u>		
LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT		
Personal Services	32,816,198	35,325,543
Other Expenses	15,562,729	16,382,494
Equipment	1,472,250	1,076,000
House LED Display	450,000	
Interim Committee Staffing	600,000	510,000
Interim Salary/Caucus Offices	530,000	435,000
Industrial Renewal Plan	180,000	180,000
Institute for Municipal Studies	125,000	125,000
Redistricting	600,000	
Asset Management	785,000	825,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Interstate Conference Fund	256,000	265,350
AGENCY TOTAL	53,377,177	55,124,387
AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS		
Personal Services	8,274,698	8,804,998
Other Expenses	703,582	610,409
Equipment	133,504	134,504
AGENCY TOTAL	9,111,784	9,549,911
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN		
Personal Services	459,634	497,198
Other Expenses	154,000	159,960
Equipment	2,500	2,625
AGENCY TOTAL	616,134	659,783
COMMISSION ON CHILDREN		
Personal Services	497,797	533,259
Other Expenses	131,950	136,575
Equipment	2,500	2,625
Social Health Index	45,000	45,000
AGENCY TOTAL	677,247	717,459
LATINO AND PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION		
Personal Services	319,831	352,883
Other Expenses	95,050	97,735
Equipment	5,250	5,250
AGENCY TOTAL	420,131	455,868
AFRICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION		
Personal Services	271,760	323,837
Other Expenses	91,050	92,800
Equipment	2,500	2,500
AGENCY TOTAL	365,310	419,137
TOTAL	64,567,783	66,926,545
LEGISLATIVE		

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
<u>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE		
Personal Services	2,255,606	2,300,360
Other Expenses	289,479	289,479
Equipment	100	100
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
New England Governors' Conference	134,154	140,862
National Governors' Association	97,545	102,422
AGENCY TOTAL	2,776,884	2,833,223
SECRETARY OF THE STATE		
Personal Services	2,667,511	2,855,777
Other Expenses	1,934,222	1,956,996
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	4,602,733	4,813,773
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE		
Personal Services	247,275	267,222
Other Expenses	51,688	51,688
Equipment	100	100
AGENCY TOTAL	299,063	319,010
ELECTIONS ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION		
Personal Services	737,973	777,158
Other Expenses	80,477	80,477
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	819,450	858,635
ETHICS COMMISSION		
Personal Services	731,419	756,638
Other Expenses	106,387	106,387
Equipment	100	100
Lobbyist Electronic Filing Program	42,000	42,000
AGENCY TOTAL	879,906	905,125
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION COMMISSION		
Personal Services	1,158,493	1,216,043
Other Expenses	123,909	124,909
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,283,402	1,341,952
JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSION		
Personal Services	84,591	89,683
Other Expenses	20,323	20,727
Equipment	100	100
AGENCY TOTAL	105,014	110,510
STATE PROPERTIES REVIEW BOARD		
Personal Services	345,039	363,933
Other Expenses	184,346	184,346
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	530,385	549,279

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
STATE TREASURER		
Personal Services	3,500,230	3,662,260
Other Expenses	416,876	416,404
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>3,918,106</u>	<u>4,079,664</u>
STATE COMPTROLLER		
Personal Services	15,815,050	16,611,027
Other Expenses	2,933,080	2,950,488
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Wellness Program	47,500	47,500
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Governmental Accounting Standards Board	<u>19,570</u>	<u>19,570</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>18,816,200</u>	<u>19,629,585</u>
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES		
Personal Services	50,854,861	52,811,229
Other Expenses	10,259,689	10,278,819
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Collection and Litigation Contingency Fund	<u>455,000</u>	<u>455,000</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>61,570,550</u>	<u>63,546,048</u>
DIVISION OF SPECIAL REVENUE		
Personal Services	7,583,036	7,941,231
Other Expenses	1,824,434	1,766,209
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>9,408,470</u>	<u>9,708,440</u>
STATE INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT BOARD		
Personal Services	210,615	218,583
Other Expenses	8,251,238	8,922,742
Equipment	100	1,000
Surety Bonds for State Officials and Employees	<u>132,200</u>	<u>153,450</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>8,594,153</u>	<u>9,295,775</u>
GAMING POLICY BOARD		
Other Expenses	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,400</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>3,400</u>	<u>3,400</u>
OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT		
Personal Services	14,024,922	14,716,345
Other Expenses	1,986,086	1,986,086
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Automated Budget System and Data Base Link	155,304	155,304
Drugs Don't Work	475,000	475,000
Leadership, Education, Athletics in Partnership (LEAP)	1,826,700	1,826,700
Children and Youth Program Development	750,000	750,000
Cash Management Improvement Act	100	100
Justice Assistance Grants	3,368,725	2,288,501
Neighborhood Youth Centers	1,846,107	1,846,107
High Efficiency Licensing Program	250,000	250,000
Boys and Girls Club	350,000	350,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Regional Planning Agencies	624,240	624,240
Tax Relief for Elderly Renters	12,250,000	12,800,000
Drug Enforcement Program	1,414,348	1,414,348

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
<b>PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>		
Reimbursement Property Tax - Disability Exemption	430,000	450,000
Distressed Municipalities	6,000,000	6,500,000
Property Tax Relief Elderly Circuit Breaker	21,500,000	22,000,000
Property Tax Relief Elderly Freeze Program	2,534,000	1,830,000
Property Tax Relief for Veterans	8,600,000	8,900,000
Drug Enforcement Program	9,266,053	9,266,053
P.I.L.O.T.-New Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	73,700,000	73,500,000
Interlocal Agreements	208,692	208,692
Capital City Economic Development	750,000	750,000
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>162,311,277</u>	<u>162,888,476</u>
 <b>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS</b>		
Personal Services	22,284,632	23,253,633
Other Expenses	5,906,995	5,906,995
Equipment	2,000	1,000
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>28,193,627</u>	<u>29,161,628</u>
 <b>OFFICE OF WORKFORCE COMPETITIVENESS</b>		
Personal Services	494,352	509,169
Other Expenses	500,000	500,000
Equipment	1,800	1,800
CETC Workforce	4,730,000	4,730,000
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>5,726,152</u>	<u>5,740,969</u>
 <b>DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>		
Personal Services	18,832,494	19,749,515
Other Expenses	2,881,613	2,881,613
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Loss Control Risk Management	537,250	537,250
Employees' Review Board	55,400	55,400
Quality of Work-Life	350,000	350,000
Refunds of Collections	52,000	52,000
W. C. Administrator	5,620,008	5,620,008
Hospital Billing System	140,000	140,000
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>28,469,765</u>	<u>29,386,786</u>
 <b>DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>		
Personal Services	1,602,929	1,656,070
Other Expenses	4,202,944	4,202,944
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Automated Personnel System	1,927,233	1,980,359
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>7,734,106</u>	<u>7,840,373</u>
 <b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS</b>		
Personal Services	6,058,415	6,366,648
Other Expenses	15,956,972	15,940,393
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Management Services	5,353,397	5,341,395
Rents and Moving	7,801,288	7,772,311
Capitol Day Care Center	109,250	109,250
Facilities Design Expenses	5,259,287	5,572,849
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>40,539,609</u>	<u>41,103,846</u>

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>		
Personal Services	25,490,733	26,612,897
Other Expenses	1,267,512	1,267,512
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>26,759,245</u>	<u>27,881,409</u>
<b>OFFICE OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSIONER</b>		
Personal Services	238,521	249,678
Other Expenses	31,258	31,258
Equipment	100	100
Adjudicated Claims	100,000	105,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>369,879</u>	<u>386,036</u>
<b>DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE</b>		
Personal Services	35,729,519	37,120,001
Other Expenses	2,816,139	2,734,707
Equipment	622,500	387,500
Forensic Sex Evidence Exams	329,640	338,330
Witness Protection	550,000	550,000
Training and Education	85,155	85,155
Expert Witnesses	200,000	200,000
Medicaid Fraud Control	658,137	629,816
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>40,991,090</u>	<u>42,045,509</u>
<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION</b>		
Other Expenses	1,195	1,195
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>1,195</u>	<u>1,195</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>454,703,661</b>	<b>464,430,646</b>
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>		
<u><b>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</b></u>		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY</b>		
Personal Services	105,976,039	111,157,998
Other Expenses	20,432,788	20,492,814
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Stress Reduction	53,354	53,354
Fleet Purchase	8,177,748	8,177,748
Gun Law Enforcement Task Force	500,000	500,000
Workers' Compensation Claims	2,010,514	2,085,484
<b>OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>		
Civil Air Patrol	38,692	38,692
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>137,190,135</u>	<u>142,507,090</u>
<b>POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL</b>		
Personal Services	1,673,315	1,749,394
Other Expenses	928,703	909,539
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>2,603,018</u>	<u>2,659,933</u>
<b>BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS</b>		
Personal Services	62,496	65,496
Other Expenses	38,121	38,121
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>101,617</u>	<u>104,617</u>

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		
Personal Services	4,250,975	4,444,853
Other Expenses	2,061,237	2,056,247
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Firing Squads	400,000	400,000
AGENCY TOTAL	6,713,212	6,902,100
COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL		
Personal Services	1,516,557	1,595,423
Other Expenses	612,898	612,898
Equipment	1,000	1,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Payments to Volunteer Fire Companies	240,000	240,000
AGENCY TOTAL	2,370,455	2,449,321
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION		
Personal Services	10,283,670	10,706,345
Other Expenses	1,150,539	1,152,972
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	11,435,209	11,860,317
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
Personal Services	9,552,598	9,936,519
Other Expenses	948,336	948,336
Equipment	2,000	2,000
Workforce Investment Act	25,078,000	25,078,000
Vocational and Manpower Training	2,003,082	2,003,082
Summer Youth Employment	732,646	732,646
Jobs First Employment Services	15,266,658	15,428,037
Opportunity Industrial Centers	592,955	584,932
Opportunity Certificate and AEITC	727,000	720,442
AGENCY TOTAL	54,903,275	55,433,994
OFFICE OF VICTIM ADVOCATE		
Personal Services	196,031	204,953
Other Expenses	38,513	40,129
Equipment	3,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	237,544	246,082
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES		
Personal Services	6,652,634	6,880,283
Other Expenses	615,367	615,367
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission	7,000	7,000
AGENCY TOTAL	7,276,001	7,503,650
OFFICE OF PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES		
Personal Services	2,383,783	2,470,155
Other Expenses	428,274	434,547
Equipment	1,800	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	2,813,857	2,905,702



**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
OFFICE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE		
Personal Services	564,322	591,238
Other Expenses	79,344	79,344
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>644,666</u>	<u>671,582</u>
TOTAL	226,288,989	233,244,388
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
<u>CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Personal Services	3,963,354	4,229,527
Other Expenses	719,796	714,010
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Oyster Program	100,000	100,000
Vibrio Bacterium Program	10,000	10,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
WIC Program for Fresh Produce for Seniors	89,611	89,611
Collection of Agricultural Statistics	1,200	1,200
Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Indemnity	1,000	1,000
Connecticut Grown Product Promotion	15,000	15,000
WIC Coupon Program for Fresh Produce	85,371	85,371
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>4,986,332</u>	<u>5,246,719</u>
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
Personal Services	32,754,384	34,123,514
Other Expenses	3,314,192	3,319,037
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Mosquito Control	328,000	337,682
State Superfund Site Maintenance	600,000	600,000
Laboratory Fees	280,076	280,076
Dam Maintenance	119,245	122,298
Long Island Sound Research Fund	1,000	1,000
Emergency Response Commission	128,172	135,366
Beardsley Park and Zoo	450,000	450,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Soil Conservation Districts	1,040	1,040
Agreement USGS-Geological Investigation	47,000	47,000
Agreement USGS-Hydrological Study	124,640	124,640
New England Interstate Water Pollution Commission	8,400	8,400
Northeast Interstate Forest Fire Compact	2,040	2,040
Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission	40,200	40,200
Thames River Valley Flood Control Commission	50,200	50,200
Environmental Review Teams	1,000	1,000
Agreement USGS Water Quality Stream Monitoring	172,710	172,710
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>38,423,299</u>	<u>39,817,203</u>
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		
Personal Services	123,243	129,625
Other Expenses	6,470	6,470
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>129,713</u>	<u>136,095</u>

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION		
Personal Services	1,068,636	1,118,940
Other Expenses	97,099	96,573
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,166,735	1,216,513
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Personal Services	6,991,008	7,324,456
Other Expenses	3,085,227	3,086,872
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Elderly Rental Registry and Counselors	647,060	647,060
Cluster Initiative	1,800,000	1,800,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Entrepreneurial Centers	215,000	215,000
Assisted Living Demonstration		1,769,625
Congregate Facilities Operation Costs	4,956,790	5,179,540
Housing Assistance and Counseling Program	694,600	793,600
Elderly Congregate Rent Subsidy	1,059,936	1,336,654
AGENCY TOTAL	19,450,621	22,153,807
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION		
Personal Services	5,269,791	5,544,950
Other Expenses	427,265	463,965
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Mosquito Control	207,669	212,653
AGENCY TOTAL	5,905,725	6,222,568
TOTAL	70,062,425	74,792,905
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS		
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH		
Personal Services	29,435,371	30,746,117
Other Expenses	6,325,166	6,325,166
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Young Parents Program	198,912	198,912
Pregnancy Healthline	110,798	110,798
Needle and Syringe Exchange Program	399,998	399,998
Community Services Support for Persons with AIDS	215,594	215,594
Children's Health Initiatives	1,618,761	1,618,761
Tobacco Education	200,000	200,000
CT Immunization Registry	220,807	220,807
Newborn Hearing Screening	70,000	70,000
Childhood Lead Poisoning	265,770	265,770
AIDS Services	4,068,765	4,068,765
Liability Coverage for Volunteer Retired Physicians	4,235	4,235
Breast and Cervical Cancer Detection and Treatment	1,951,710	1,951,710
Services for Children Affected by AIDS	286,110	286,110
Children with Special Health Care Needs	728,280	728,280
Medicaid Administration	3,812,111	3,993,267
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Community Health Services	6,225,433	6,225,433
Emergency Medical Services Training	36,414	36,414
Emergency Medical Services Regional Offices	373,716	373,716
Rape Crisis	462,062	462,062

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
X-Ray Screening and Tuberculosis Care	621,527	621,527
Genetic Diseases Programs	704,722	704,722
Loan Repayment Program	194,500	194,500
Immunization Services	7,126,548	7,126,548
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Local and District Departments of Health	4,119,010	4,119,010
Venereal Disease Control	231,255	231,255
School Based Health Clinics	5,838,399	5,838,399
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>75,846,974</u>	<u>77,338,876</u>
 OFFICE OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS		
Personal Services	2,592,578	2,718,780
Other Expenses	434,368	434,368
Equipment	2,000	2,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>3,028,946</u>	<u>3,155,148</u>
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER		
Personal Services	3,519,746	3,677,188
Other Expenses	1,207,764	1,191,664
Equipment	7,500	7,500
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>4,735,010</u>	<u>4,876,352</u>
 DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION		
Personal Services	275,210,739	283,992,763
Other Expenses	23,282,192	23,172,643
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Human Resource Development	354,109	354,109
Family Support Grants	1,008,185	1,008,185
Pilot Program for Client Services	2,202,098	2,235,129
Cooperative Placements Program	8,193,348	11,033,394
Clinical Services	4,127,868	4,127,868
Early Intervention	17,571,501	18,280,429
Temporary Support Services	208,094	208,094
Community Temporary Support Services	68,340	68,340
Community Respite Care Programs	335,376	335,376
Workers' Compensation Claims	9,331,812	9,679,788
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Rent Subsidy Program	2,717,615	2,717,615
Respite Care	2,113,767	2,113,767
Family Reunion Program	140,000	140,000
Employment Opportunities and Day Services	108,833,086	114,817,427
Family Placements	1,804,911	1,831,985
Emergency Placements	3,566,384	3,619,881
Community Residential Services	234,192,497	240,757,409
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>695,262,922</u>	<u>720,495,202</u>
 DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES		
Personal Services	151,574,519	160,692,407
Other Expenses	27,149,731	26,813,151
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Housing Supports and Services	4,592,630	6,139,019
Managed Service System	20,710,542	29,393,700
Drug Treatment for Schizophrenia	3,604,658	3,778,777
Legal Services	399,711	399,711
Connecticut Mental Health Center	8,108,644	8,230,275
Capitol Region Mental Health Center	345,592	345,592

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Professional Services	4,780,607	4,780,607
Regional Action Councils	750,125	750,125
General Assistance Managed Care	70,216,477	76,463,067
Workers' Compensation Claims	5,358,972	5,710,241
Nursing Home Screening	487,345	492,843
Special Populations	21,741,527	22,839,748
TBI Community Services	3,010,760	3,985,675
Transitional Youth	3,452,931	3,511,582
Jail Diversion	3,259,819	3,308,716
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Grants for Substance Abuse Services	20,781,501	21,101,808
Governor's Partnership to Protect Connecticut's Workforce	470,475	470,475
Grants for Mental Health Services	76,522,175	77,699,980
Employment Opportunities	9,525,615	9,668,499
AGENCY TOTAL	436,845,356	466,576,998
PSYCHIATRIC SECURITY REVIEW BOARD		
Personal Services	249,826	263,220
Other Expenses	50,522	50,522
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	301,348	314,742
TOTAL	1,216,020,556	1,272,757,318
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS		
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Town Aid Road Grants	35,000,000	35,000,000
AGENCY TOTAL	35,000,000	35,000,000
TOTAL	35,000,000	35,000,000
TRANSPORTATION		
<u>HUMAN SERVICES</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		
Personal Services	113,438,755	117,698,410
Other Expenses	46,471,567	46,397,215
Equipment	1,000	1,000
HUSKY Outreach and Data Collection	5,475,060	5,475,060
Independent Living Center - Administration	24,388	24,388
Genetic Tests in Paternity Actions	218,484	218,484
State Food Stamp Supplement	1,370,502	1,184,763
School Age Child Care Projects	490,533	490,533
Commission on Aging	266,970	281,033
Information Technology Services	48,939,596	50,070,978
HUSKY Program	18,790,000	21,890,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Vocational Rehabilitation	7,068,478	7,068,478
Medicaid	2,565,556,039	2,693,109,754
Old Age Assistance	31,239,571	32,532,050
Aid to the Blind	599,452	662,496
Aid to the Disabled	61,107,334	61,345,090
Temporary Family Assistance	126,166,832	117,585,886

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Adjustment of Public Assistance Recoveries	150,000	150,000
Individual and Family Grant Program	500	500
Food Stamp Training Expenses	130,800	130,800
Connecticut Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract to the Elderly	58,085,086	65,768,137
DMHAS - Medicaid Disproportionate Share	105,935,000	105,935,000
Connecticut Home Care Program	23,000,000	25,380,000
Human Resource Development-Hispanic Programs	105,506	105,506
Services to the Elderly	6,048,623	6,048,623
Safety Net Services	4,288,624	4,288,624
Transportation for Employment	2,940,430	2,940,430
Transitory Rental Assistance	3,420,950	3,420,950
Refunds of Child Support Collections	200,000	200,000
Energy Assistance	2,081,170	2,081,170
Services for Persons with Disabilities	7,252,689	7,252,689
Child Care Subsidies	111,209,944	109,579,309
Nutrition Assistance	322,633	322,633
Housing/Homeless Services	24,992,337	24,992,337
Employment Opportunities	871,135	871,135
Human Resource Development	3,827,696	3,827,696
Child Day Care Centers	3,677,350	3,677,350
Independent Living Centers	729,444	729,444
AIDS Drug Assistance	615,917	615,917
State Administered General Assistance	104,541,061	110,731,242
Connecticut Children's Medical Center	7,000,000	7,000,000
Community Services	354,187	354,187
<b>PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>		
Child Day Care Centers	3,629,725	3,629,725
Human Resource Development	77,666	77,666
Human Resource Development-Hispanic Programs	12,150	12,150
Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Services	1,092,420	1,092,420
Services to the Elderly	49,236	49,236
Housing/Homeless Services	592,427	592,427
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<b>3,504,459,267</b>	<b>3,647,892,921</b>
 <b>TOTAL</b>	 <b>3,504,459,267</b>	 <b>3,647,892,921</b>
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>		
 <u><b>EDUCATION</b></u>		
 <b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>		
Personal Services	108,488,717	115,208,537
Other Expenses	11,809,467	12,325,909
Equipment	141,000	60,500
Institutes for Educators	305,600	305,600
Basic Skills Exam Teachers in Training	1,179,513	1,207,821
Teachers' Standards Implementation Program	3,521,372	3,527,796
Early Childhood Program	2,806,047	2,806,535
Development of Mastery Exams Grades 4, 6 and 8	6,271,931	6,879,931
Primary Mental Health	600,762	607,980
Adult Education Action	285,000	285,000
Vocational Technical School Textbooks	800,000	800,000
Repair of Instructional Equipment	737,500	737,500
Minor Repairs to Plant	500,000	550,000
Connecticut Pre-Engineering Program	400,000	400,000
Contracting Instructional TV Services	209,000	209,000
Jobs for Connecticut Graduates	275,000	275,000

# **PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Hartford Public School Monitors	250,000	260,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
American School for the Deaf	7,276,295	7,276,295
RESC Leases	1,500,000	1,630,000
Regional Education Services	3,297,384	3,297,384
Omnibus Education Grants State Supported Schools	2,829,000	2,829,000
Head Start Services	3,100,000	3,100,000
Head Start Enhancement	2,000,000	2,000,000
Family Resource Centers	6,082,500	6,082,500
Nutmeg Games	50,000	50,000
Charter Schools	15,092,000	16,604,000
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
School Building Grants and Interest Subsidy	1,033	
Vocational Agriculture	2,816,700	2,816,700
Transportation of School Children	47,500,000	50,000,000
Adult Education	18,200,000	19,100,000
Health and Welfare Services Pupils Private Schools	3,775,000	4,000,000
Education Equalization Grants	1,453,000,000	1,511,500,000
Bilingual Education	2,303,796	2,359,087
Priority School Districts	83,076,444	83,092,509
Young Parents Program	259,080	259,080
Interdistrict Cooperation	11,956,111	11,960,424
School Breakfast Program	1,559,805	1,559,805
Excess Cost - Student Based	59,500,000	62,000,000
Excess Cost - Equity	5,750,000	5,750,000
Non-Public School Transportation	5,025,000	5,300,000
School to Work Opportunities	250,000	250,000
Youth Service Bureaus	2,926,109	2,927,612
OPEN Choice Program	7,100,000	8,740,000
Lighthouse Schools	300,000	300,000
Early Reading Success	2,205,544	2,206,461
Magnet Schools	33,341,170	45,188,220
AGENCY TOTAL	1,920,653,880	2,008,626,186
BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SERVICES FOR THE BLIND		
Personal Services	5,129,151	5,325,390
Other Expenses	1,535,218	1,535,218
Equipment	1,000	1,000
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Supplementary Relief and Services	123,350	123,350
Education of Handicapped Blind Children	5,738,166	5,738,166
Vocational Rehabilitation	1,004,522	1,004,522
Education of Pre-School Blind Children	124,887	124,887
Special Training for the Deaf Blind	354,540	354,540
Connecticut Radio Information Service	44,477	44,477
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Services for Persons with Impaired Vision	442,672	442,672
Tuition and Services-Public School Children	1,171,220	1,171,220
AGENCY TOTAL	15,669,203	15,865,442
COMMISSION ON THE DEAF AND HEARING IMPAIRED		
Personal Services	784,962	817,585
Other Expenses	165,686	165,686
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Part-time Interpreters	200,000	200,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,151,648	1,184,271

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
STATE LIBRARY		
Personal Services	6,201,124	6,432,563
Other Expenses	914,215	903,615
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Interlibrary Loan Delivery Service	244,000	255,555
Voices of Children - Parent Academy	50,000	50,000
Legal/Legislative Library Materials	758,573	758,573
Statewide Data Base Program	758,969	758,969
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Basic Cultural Resources Grant	2,903,311	2,903,311
Support Cooperating Library Service Units	778,971	777,674
Connecticut Educational Telecommunications Corporation	753,045	753,358
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Grants to Public Libraries	472,109	472,109
Connecticard Payments	726,028	726,028
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>14,561,345</u>	<u>14,792,755</u>
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION		
Personal Services	2,252,537	2,374,446
Other Expenses	210,134	210,134
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Minority Advancement Program	2,656,242	2,656,242
Alternate Route to Certification	27,033	27,033
National Service Act	501,312	501,312
International Initiatives	225,000	225,000
Minority Teacher Incentive Program	541,500	541,500
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Capitol Scholarship Program	5,415,182	5,415,182
Awards to Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	6,000	6,000
Connecticut Independent College Student Grant	18,776,929	18,776,929
Connecticut Aid for Public College Students	19,759,261	19,759,261
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>50,372,130</u>	<u>50,494,039</u>
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT		
Operating Expenses	177,566,978	187,143,269
Tuition Freeze	4,991,458	4,991,458
Regional Campus Enhancement	4,025,000	6,750,250
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>186,583,436</u>	<u>198,884,977</u>
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER		
Operating Expenses	72,577,433	72,577,433
AHEC for Bridgeport	150,000	150,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>72,727,433</u>	<u>72,727,433</u>
CHARTER OAK STATE COLLEGE		
Operating Expenses	1,287,062	1,374,529
Distance Learning Consortium	536,514	578,438
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>1,823,576</u>	<u>1,952,967</u>
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD		
Personal Services	1,603,647	1,679,755
Other Expenses	736,415	762,046
Equipment	1,000	1,000

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Retirement Contributions	204,511,460	214,737,033
Retirees Health Service Cost	6,691,800	7,987,896
Municipal Retiree Health Insurance Costs	5,280,000	5,649,600
AGENCY TOTAL	218,824,322	230,817,330
COMMUNITY - TECHNICAL COLLEGES		
Operating Expenses	118,044,799	125,606,581
Tuition Freeze	2,199,964	2,199,964
AGENCY TOTAL	120,244,763	127,806,545
CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY		
Operating Expenses	128,011,959	134,762,596
Tuition Freeze	6,491,229	6,491,229
Waterbury-based Degree Program	713,063	855,917
AGENCY TOTAL	135,216,251	142,109,742
TOTAL	2,737,827,987	2,865,261,687
EDUCATION		
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION		
Personal Services	335,471,439	352,340,368
Other Expenses	69,133,838	69,456,435
Equipment	289,246	99,604
Out of State Beds	12,178,289	12,305,406
Community Justice Center		5,000,000
Stress Management	100,000	
Workers' Compensation Claims	14,533,843	16,339,142
Inmate Medical Services	71,494,309	75,609,024
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Aid to Paroled and Discharged Inmates	50,000	50,000
Legal Services to Prisoners	780,300	780,300
Volunteer Services	192,620	192,620
Community Residential Services	17,319,389	17,579,180
Community Non-Residential Services	1,374,829	1,395,451
AGENCY TOTAL	522,918,102	551,147,530
BOARD OF PARDONS		
Other Expenses	34,141	34,141
Equipment	100	100
AGENCY TOTAL	34,241	34,241
BOARD OF PAROLE		
Personal Services	4,881,403	5,130,878
Other Expenses	1,241,729	1,247,829
Equipment	17,400	16,609
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Community Residential Services	1,844,766	1,872,437
Community Non-Residential Services	1,941,683	1,970,808
AGENCY TOTAL	9,926,981	10,238,561



**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</b>		
Personal Services	201,360,863	211,662,330
Other Expenses	30,448,429	30,511,339
Equipment	1,000	1,000
Short Term Residential Treatment	639,647	649,242
Wilderness School Program	102,083	108,272
Substance Abuse Screening	1,742,691	1,768,832
Workers' Compensation Claims	2,840,827	2,970,057
Local Systems of Care	1,066,414	1,082,410
<b>OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>		
Grants for Psychiatric Clinics for Children	12,190,460	12,373,317
Day Treatment Centers for Children	5,399,764	5,480,760
Treatment and Prevention of Child Abuse	5,355,333	5,436,293
Community Emergency Services	644,532	654,200
Community Preventive Services	2,708,366	2,750,117
Aftercare for Children	90,405	91,761
Family Violence Services	491,743	498,759
Health and Community Services	1,363,194	1,382,877
No Nexus Special Education	6,092,364	6,183,750
Family Preservation Services	6,086,080	6,176,741
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,788,561	2,830,389
Child Welfare Support Services	2,568,334	2,611,062
Juvenile Case Management Collaborative	1,395,750	1,393,543
Board and Care for Children - Adoption	38,149,690	40,534,633
Board and Care for Children - Foster	73,804,558	74,329,725
Board and Care for Children - Residential	131,384,722	136,785,527
Individualized Family Supports	1,739,100	1,765,186
Community KidCare	11,775,500	21,879,257
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>542,230,410</u>	<u>571,911,379</u>
 <b>COUNCIL TO ADMINISTER THE CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND</b>		
Children's Trust Fund	<u>5,067,397</u>	<u>5,591,951</u>
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>5,067,397</u>	<u>5,591,951</u>
 <b>COUNTY SHERIFFS</b>		
Personal Services	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
 <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,080,177,138</b>	<b>1,138,923,669</b>
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>		
 <u><b>JUDICIAL</b></u>		
 <b>JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT</b>		
Personal Services	200,858,852	213,010,394
Other Expenses	57,723,995	58,703,660
Equipment	2,580,915	2,191,808
Alternative Incarceration Program	35,056,167	35,575,737
Justice Education Center, Inc.	228,967	232,402
Juvenile Alternative Incarceration	21,337,957	21,658,026
Juvenile Justice Centers	2,805,147	2,847,224
Probate Court	500,000	500,000
Truancy Services	374,378	379,994
Sheriffs Transition Account	30,235,438	30,840,037
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<u>351,701,816</u>	<u>365,939,282</u>

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
STATE MARSHAL COMMISSION		
Personal Services	164,605	173,383
Other Expenses	55,000	55,000
Equipment	5,000	100
AGENCY TOTAL	224,605	228,483
PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES COMMISSION		
Personal Services	25,851,831	26,983,450
Other Expenses	1,367,816	1,372,816
Equipment	114,463	74,655
Special Public Defenders - Contractual	2,060,000	2,060,000
Special Public Defenders - Non-Contractual	3,057,677	3,057,677
Expert Witnesses	1,096,335	1,096,335
Training and Education	85,795	85,795
AGENCY TOTAL	33,633,917	34,730,728
TOTAL	385,560,338	400,898,493
JUDICIAL		
<u>NON-FUNCTIONAL</u>		
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION TO THE GOVERNOR		
Governor's Contingency Account	17,100	17,100
AGENCY TOTAL	17,100	17,100
DEBT SERVICE - STATE TREASURER		
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Debt Service	982,139,505	1,009,620,725
UConn 2000 Debt Service	57,320,733	68,107,093
CHEFA Day Care Security	2,500,000	2,500,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,041,960,238	1,080,227,818
RESERVE FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS		
Reserve for Salary Adjustments	30,771,700	34,046,700
AGENCY TOTAL	30,771,700	34,046,700
WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS - DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		
Workers' Compensation Claims	10,681,159	10,819,776
AGENCY TOTAL	10,681,159	10,819,776
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		
JUDICIAL REVIEW COUNCIL		
Personal Services	119,315	121,895
Other Expenses	32,959	32,959
Equipment	1,000	1,000
AGENCY TOTAL	153,274	155,854
FIRE TRAINING SCHOOLS		
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Willimantic	81,650	81,650
Torrington	55,050	55,050
New Haven	36,850	36,850
Derby	36,850	36,850
Wolcott	48,300	48,300

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Fairfield	36,850	36,850
Hartford	65,230	65,230
Middletown	28,610	28,610
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>389,390</u>	<u>389,390</u>
 MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY BASE FIRE RADIO NETWORK OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Maintenance of County Base Fire Radio Network	<u>21,850</u>	<u>21,850</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>21,850</u>	<u>21,850</u>
 MAINTENANCE OF STATEWIDE FIRE RADIO NETWORK OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Maintenance of Statewide Fire Radio Network	<u>14,570</u>	<u>14,570</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>14,570</u>	<u>14,570</u>
 EQUAL GRANTS TO THIRTY-FOUR NONPROFIT GENERAL HOSPITALS OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Equal Grants to Thirty-Four Nonprofit General Hospitals	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
 POLICE ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Police Association of Connecticut	<u>169,100</u>	<u>169,100</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>169,100</u>	<u>169,100</u>
 CONNECTICUT STATE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Connecticut State Firefighters Association	<u>197,676</u>	<u>197,676</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>197,676</u>	<u>197,676</u>
 INTERSTATE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Interstate Environmental Commission	<u>86,250</u>	<u>86,250</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>86,250</u>	<u>86,250</u>
 REIMBURSEMENTS TO TOWNS FOR LOSS OF TAXES ON STATE PROPERTY PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Reimbursement to Towns for Loss of Taxes on State Property	<u>63,778,364</u>	<u>63,778,364</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>63,778,364</u>	<u>63,778,364</u>
 REIMBURSEMENTS TO TOWNS FOR LOSS OF TAXES ON PRIVATE TAX- EXEMPT PROPERTY PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Reimbursements to Towns for Loss of Taxes on Private Tax-exempt Property	<u>97,163,154</u>	<u>97,163,154</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>97,163,154</u>	<u>97,163,154</u>
 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION Other Expenses	<u>3,275,000</u>	<u>3,340,000</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>3,275,000</u>	<u>3,340,000</u>
 STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS Other Expenses	<u>282,677,799</u>	<u>283,380,174</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>282,677,799</u>	<u>283,380,174</u>

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
HIGHER EDUCATION ALTERNATIVE RETIREMENT		
Other Expenses	16,368,900	16,210,300
AGENCY TOTAL	16,368,900	16,210,300
PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS - OTHER STATUTORY		
Other Expenses	1,652,000	1,765,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,652,000	1,765,000
JUDGES AND COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS RETIREMENT		
Other Expenses	9,597,785	10,125,658
AGENCY TOTAL	9,597,785	10,125,658
INSURANCE - GROUP LIFE		
Other Expenses	4,143,900	4,150,800
AGENCY TOTAL	4,143,900	4,150,800
TUITION REIMBURSEMENT - TRAINING AND TRAVEL		
Tuition Reimbursement – Training and Travel	945,500	490,000
AGENCY TOTAL	945,500	490,000
EMPLOYERS SOCIAL SECURITY TAX		
Other Expenses	171,524,300	182,127,000
AGENCY TOTAL	171,524,300	182,127,000
STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERVICE COST		
Other Expenses	249,912,600	288,380,400
AGENCY TOTAL	249,912,600	288,380,400
RETIRED STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERVICE COST		
Other Expenses	205,032,200	232,272,000
AGENCY TOTAL	205,032,200	232,272,000
TOTAL	1,107,103,646	1,184,217,574
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		
TOTAL	2,190,533,843	2,309,328,968
NON-FUNCTIONAL		
TOTAL - GENERAL FUND	11,965,201,987	12,509,457,540
Legislative Unallocated Lapses	-6,093,000	-5,178,000
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	-75,000,000	-78,000,000
General Personal Services Reduction	-13,500,000	-13,500,000
General Other Expenses Reductions	-11,000,000	-11,000,000
Energy Costs	-1,650,000	-1,650,000
NET - GENERAL FUND	11,857,958,987	12,400,129,540

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
<b>SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND</b>		
<u><b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b></u>		
STATE INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT BOARD		
Other Expenses	2,252,000	2,457,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>2,252,000</u>	<u>2,457,000</u>
 TOTAL	 2,252,000	 2,457,000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT		
 <u><b>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</b></u>		
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES		
Personal Services	37,653,911	39,388,697
Other Expenses	13,105,549	13,786,887
Equipment	827,684	824,182
Graduated Licenses	224,127	234,170
Insurance Enforcement	559,542	574,403
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>52,370,813</u>	<u>54,808,339</u>
 TOTAL	 52,370,813	 54,808,339
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
 <u><b>TRANSPORTATION</b></u>		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Personal Services	124,871,748	131,450,727
Other Expenses	31,194,864	31,142,486
Equipment	1,500,000	1,500,000
Minor Capital Projects	350,000	350,000
Highway & Bridge Renewal-Equipment	4,000,000	4,000,000
Highway Planning and Research	2,715,778	2,768,418
Handicapped Access Program	7,828,800	8,259,400
Hospital Transit for Dialysis	113,000	113,000
Rail Operations	65,795,592	69,585,798
Bus Operations	67,461,199	72,128,068
Dial-A-Ride	2,500,000	2,500,000
Highway and Bridge Renewal	12,000,000	12,000,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>320,330,981</u>	<u>335,797,897</u>
 TOTAL	 320,330,981	 335,797,897
TRANSPORTATION		
 NON-FUNCTIONAL		
DEBT SERVICE - STATE TREASURER		
OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Debt Service	406,139,466	418,206,121
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>406,139,466</u>	<u>418,206,121</u>
 RESERVE FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENTS		
Reserve for Salary Adjustments	1,454,600	1,454,600
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>1,454,600</u>	<u>1,454,600</u>

# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIMS - DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		
Workers' Compensation Claims	3,227,296	3,347,639
AGENCY TOTAL	3,227,296	3,347,639
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION		
Other Expenses	269,000	275,000
AGENCY TOTAL	269,000	275,000
STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS		
Other Expenses	36,676,000	40,214,000
AGENCY TOTAL	36,676,000	40,214,000
INSURANCE - GROUP LIFE		
Other Expenses	240,000	240,000
AGENCY TOTAL	240,000	240,000
EMPLOYERS SOCIAL SECURITY TAX		
Other Expenses	12,775,600	13,432,000
AGENCY TOTAL	12,775,600	13,432,000
STATE EMPLOYEES HEALTH SERVICE COST		
Other Expenses	20,030,200	22,075,300
AGENCY TOTAL	20,030,200	22,075,300
TOTAL	69,990,800	76,236,300
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		
TOTAL	480,812,162	499,244,660
NON-FUNCTIONAL		
TOTAL - SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND	855,765,956	892,307,896
Estimated Unallocated Lapses	-15,000,000	-15,000,000
NET - SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION FUND	840,765,956	877,307,896
MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND		
<u>NON-FUNCTIONAL</u>		
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		
GRANTS TO TOWNS		
PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Grants to Towns	110,000,000	85,000,000
AGENCY TOTAL	110,000,000	85,000,000
TOTAL	110,000,000	85,000,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE COMPTROLLER		

**PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT**

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
TOTAL NON-FUNCTIONAL	110,000,000	85,000,000
TOTAL - MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND	110,000,000	85,000,000
SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' FUND		
<u>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Burial Expenses	4,500	4,500
Headstones	243,000	243,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>247,500</u>	<u>247,500</u>
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	247,500	247,500
<u>HUMAN SERVICES</u>		
SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' FUND		
Personal Services	801,238	826,652
Other Expenses	439,453	451,985
Equipment	15,000	7,500
Award Payments to Veterans	1,900,000	1,930,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>3,155,691</u>	<u>3,216,137</u>
TOTAL HUMAN SERVICES	3,155,691	3,216,137
TOTAL - SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' FUND	3,403,191	3,463,637
REGIONAL MARKET OPERATION FUND		
<u>CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Personal Services	394,383	414,345
Other Expenses	305,000	313,000
Equipment	16,000	30,000
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>715,383</u>	<u>757,345</u>
TOTAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	715,383	757,345
<u>NON-FUNCTIONAL</u>		
DEBT SERVICE - STATE TREASURER OTHER THAN PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
Debt Service	170,332	143,967
AGENCY TOTAL	<u>170,332</u>	<u>143,967</u>
TOTAL NON-FUNCTIONAL	170,332	143,967
TOTAL - REGIONAL MARKET OPERATION FUND	885,715	901,312

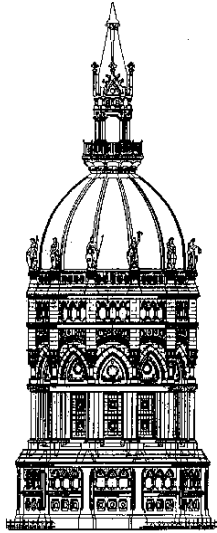
# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
BANKING FUND		
<u>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING		
Personal Services	8,517,902	9,078,375
Other Expenses	2,390,399	2,390,399
Equipment	147,858	134,100
Fringe Benefits	3,534,732	3,792,572
Indirect Overhead	379,313	379,313
AGENCY TOTAL	14,970,204	15,774,759
TOTAL	14,970,204	15,774,759
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
TOTAL - BANKING FUND	14,970,204	15,774,759
INSURANCE FUND		
<u>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</u>		
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE		
Personal Services	11,969,693	12,487,057
Other Expenses	3,847,233	3,257,362
Equipment	197,000	197,000
Fringe Benefits	4,967,244	5,217,897
Indirect Overhead	506,360	506,360
AGENCY TOTAL	21,487,530	21,665,676
TOTAL	21,487,530	21,665,676
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
TOTAL - INSURANCE FUND	21,487,530	21,665,676
CONSUMER COUNSEL/PUBLIC UTILITY FUND		
<u>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</u>		
OFFICE OF CONSUMER COUNSEL		
Personal Services	1,349,308	1,396,131
Other Expenses	489,924	489,924
Equipment	16,800	16,000
Fringe Benefits	560,942	586,196
Indirect Overhead	199,899	199,899
AGENCY TOTAL	2,616,873	2,688,150
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONTROL		
Personal Services	10,701,969	11,181,376
Other Expenses	2,300,508	2,300,228
Equipment	182,790	189,810
Fringe Benefits	4,457,624	4,711,159
Indirect Overhead	160,469	160,469
Nuclear Energy Advisory Council	10,000	12,000
AGENCY TOTAL	17,813,360	18,555,042
TOTAL	20,430,233	21,243,192



# PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

	2001-2002	2002-2003
	\$	\$
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
TOTAL - CONSUMER COUNSEL/PUBLIC UTILITY FUND	20,430,233	21,243,192
WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND		
<u>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</u>		
WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION		
Personal Services	9,358,437	9,867,856
Other Expenses	3,545,576	3,554,183
Equipment	125,076	365,500
Criminal Justice Fraud Unit	450,097	450,097
Fringe Benefits	3,489,637	3,637,683
Indirect Overhead	1,546,155	1,613,524
AGENCY TOTAL	18,514,978	19,488,843
TOTAL	18,514,978	19,488,843
REGULATION AND PROTECTION		
TOTAL - WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND	18,514,978	19,488,843
CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION FUND		
<u>JUDICIAL</u>		
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT		
Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000
AGENCY TOTAL	1,500,000	1,500,000
TOTAL	1,500,000	1,500,000
JUDICIAL		
TOTAL - CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION FUND	1,500,000	1,500,000



# SECTION D

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## CAPITAL PROGRAM

Capital Program 1991-2003	D-1
Bonds and Notes Outstanding	D-2
Summary of Recommended Capital	D-3
Tax Reform Act of 1986	D-7
Statutory Debt Limit	D-7
Financing Summary	D-8
Agency Detail	D-9

Capital Program

CAPITAL BUDGET 1991-2003

RECOMMENDED  
EXECUTIVE

<u>F.Y.</u>	<u>G.O.</u>	<u>UConn</u>	<u>STOB</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>TIF</u>	<u>TOTAL (NET)</u>
1990-91	\$ 1,069,280,000	0	325,720,000	100,000,000	0	\$ 1,495,000,000
1991-92	\$ 494,535,000	0	399,465,000	104,000,000	0	\$ 998,000,000
1992-93	\$ 723,836,828	0	244,135,000	30,000,000	0	\$ 997,971,828
1993-94	\$ 733,694,284	0	172,267,104	93,800,000	0	\$ 999,761,388
1994-95	\$ 757,661,112	0	190,575,000	51,600,000	0	\$ 999,836,112
1995-96	\$ 250,592,000	0	194,300,000	55,100,000	0	\$ 499,992,000
1996-97	\$ 285,807,350	0	193,800,000	42,450,000	0	\$ 522,057,350
1997-98	\$ 503,581,149	0	135,825,000	151,300,000	0	\$ 790,706,149
1998-99	\$ 1,253,497,298	0	175,500,000	213,300,000	0	\$ 1,642,297,298
1999-00	\$ 986,247,395	0	193,110,000	68,000,000	0	\$ 1,247,357,395
2000-01	\$ 1,139,578,433	0	155,191,000	106,900,000	0	\$ 1,401,669,433
2001-02	\$ 1,020,291,616	0	195,900,000	81,000,000	0	\$ 1,297,191,616
2002-03	\$ 1,172,342,100	0	196,000,000	158,000,000	0	\$ 1,526,342,100

ENACTED  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1990-91	\$ 1,155,156,004		451,265,000	100,000,000		\$ 1,706,421,004
1991-92	\$ 590,943,684		419,465,000	104,000,000		\$ 1,114,408,684
1992-93	\$ 616,187,483		244,135,000	30,000,000		\$ 890,322,483
1993-94	\$ 1,045,791,809		172,267,104	93,800,000		\$ 1,311,858,913
1994-95	\$ 766,636,562		190,575,000	43,100,000		\$ 1,000,311,562
1995-96	\$ 209,333,857	112,542,000	173,150,000	125,400,000		\$ 620,425,857
1996-97	\$ 523,785,250	112,001,000	189,800,000	41,000,000		\$ 866,586,250
1997-98	\$ 570,660,255	93,146,000	144,825,000	211,300,000		\$ 1,019,931,255
1998-99	\$ 812,757,747	64,311,000	186,500,000	213,300,000	148,000,000	\$ 1,424,868,747
1999-00	\$ 1,183,159,531	130,000,000	208,010,000	84,600,000	0	\$ 1,605,769,531
2000-01	\$ 1,237,833,458	100,000,000	155,191,000	106,900,000	0	\$ 1,599,924,458
2001-02	\$ 46,000,000	100,000,000	0	0	0	\$ 146,000,000
2002-03	\$ 0	100,000,000	0	0	0	\$ 100,000,000

\* The Recommended Executive totals do not include amounts authorized for the UConn 2000 Infrastructure Improvement Program, authorizations for the Capital City Economic Development Authority, and for a grant to New London for economic development.

\*\* Does not include \$1 billion of Unemployment Compensation Bonds and certain other revenue bonds.

\*\*\* P.A. 98-179 specifically authorizes certain tax incremental financing projects in Bridgeport and New Haven.

Capital Program

**BONDS AND NOTES OUTSTANDING BY YEARS OF MATURITY  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2000  
(In Thousands)**

FISCAL YEAR	REDEEMABLE FROM GENERAL AND TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUE		REDEEMABLE FROM OTHER SOURCES		TOTALS		TOTAL BONDED DEBT SERVICE
	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	
2000-01	\$ 799,249	\$ 534,958	\$ 194,668	\$ 69,404	\$ 993,917	\$ 604,362	\$ 1,598,279
2001-02	762,421	494,043	264,932	61,245	1,027,353	555,288	1,582,641
2002-03	697,112	461,450	122,340	48,139	819,452	509,589	1,329,041
2003-04	706,820	440,670	49,175	43,669	755,995	484,339	1,240,334
2004-05	713,641	420,533	57,270	40,856	770,911	461,389	1,232,300
2005-06	680,891	389,089	48,280	37,904	729,171	426,993	1,156,164
2006-07	666,334	366,999	49,875	35,131	716,209	402,130	1,118,339
2007-08	629,730	341,335	56,020	32,260	685,750	373,595	1,059,345
2008-09	648,040	343,775	57,620	29,201	705,660	372,976	1,078,636
2009-10	626,670	301,999	56,445	26,076	683,115	328,075	1,011,190
2010-11	550,340	209,636	55,725	23,023	606,065	232,659	838,724
2011-12	462,426	162,049	52,280	19,925	514,706	181,974	696,680
2012-13	421,082	117,588	43,440	16,870	464,522	134,458	598,980
2013-14	340,129	82,048	33,635	14,728	373,764	96,776	470,540
2014-15	307,059	55,665	27,550	13,100	334,609	68,765	403,374
2015-16	246,514	39,536	28,472	11,607	274,986	51,143	326,129
2016-17	197,514	27,194	25,575	10,179	223,089	37,373	260,462
2017-18	160,798	17,390	24,230	8,840	185,028	26,230	211,258
2018-19	121,541	9,651	20,265	7,598	141,806	17,249	159,055
2019-20	66,098	4,116	20,380	6,493	86,478	10,609	97,087
2020-21	2,880	1,136	15,175	5,377	18,055	6,513	24,568
2021-22	2,980	977	15,830	4,525	18,810	5,502	24,312
2022-23	3,069	812	16,525	3,629	19,594	4,441	24,035
2023-24	2,175	665	10,185	2,864	12,360	3,529	15,889
2024-25	2,255	535	10,815	2,230	13,070	2,765	15,835
2025-26	1,665	421	6,830	1,710	8,495	2,131	10,626
2026-27	1,775	324	7,225	1,319	9,000	1,643	10,643
2027-28	1,865	221	7,630	912	9,495	1,133	10,628
2028-29	1,965	112	5,930	532	7,895	644	8,539
2029-30	1,000	28	6,285	181	7,285	209	7,494
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 9,826,038</b>	<b>\$ 4,824,955</b>	<b>\$ 1,390,607</b>	<b>\$579,527</b>	<b>\$ 11,216,645</b>	<b>\$5,404,482</b>	<b>\$ 16,621,127</b>

# Capital Program

## SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAM

(In Millions)

RECOMMENDED  
2001-2002    2002-2003

### General Obligation Bonds

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

##### State Comptroller

Develop and Implement a Core Financial Systems Project	\$	50.0	\$	0.0
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##### Office of Policy and Management

Local Capital Improvement Program		30.0		30.0
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Capital Equipment Purchase Fund		21.0		17.0
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Various Urban Development Projects		140.0		140.0
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Offender Based Tracking System		12.5		3.6
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##### Department of Administrative Services

Securitize Worker's Compensation Claims		60.0		0.0
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##### Department of Public Works

Infrastructure Repairs to State-Owned Buildings		10.0		10.0
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Asbestos Removal		10.0		5.0
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Exterior Masonry and Building Improvements-York Correctional Institution, Niantic		20.7		0.0
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Additions and Renovations to State-owned Parking Garage at Washington and Buckingham Streets in Hartford		10.2		0.0
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#### REGULATION AND PROTECTION

##### Police Officer Standards and Training Council

Alterations and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds		10.0		0.0
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#### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

##### Department of Agriculture

Farmland Development Rights		1.0		1.0
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##### Department of Environmental Protection

Grants to Municipalities for Various Purposes		10.0		10.0
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Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Program		20.0		25.0
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Alterations, Renovations, and New Construction at State Parks and Other Recreation Facilities, Including ADA Improvements		10.0		10.0
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Grants for Acquisition of Open Space		12.0		15.0
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Acquisition of Water Company Land for Open Space Including and Grants-in-aid for this Purpose		30.0		0.0
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Grants and Low Interest Revolving Loans under the Clean Water Fund Including				
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Long Island Sound Clean-up and Safe Drinking Water Program		40.0		40.0
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Various Flood Control Projects		1.5		1.0
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##### Department of Economic and Community Development

Grants and Loans for Various Housing Purposes		10.0		10.0
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Economic Development - Various Urban Projects		2.0		2.0
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Economic Development - Manufacturing Assistance Act		30.0		30.0
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Grant-in-aid to the City of New Haven for Economic Development Projects Including Downtown Improvements and a Bio-technology Corridor		30.0		0.0
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Grant-in-aid to the City of Norwalk for Various Economic and Community Development Projects Including Improvements to the Downtown Area		10.0		10.0
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##### Connecticut Innovations, Inc.

Financial Aid for Biotechnology and Other High Technology Labs, Facilities, Equipment		10.0		10.0
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#### HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

##### Department of Public Health

Grants-in-aid to Community Health Centers, Primary Care Organizations and Municipalities for School Based Health Clinics for Renovations, Improvements, Expansion of Facilities, and for the Purchase and Installation of Dental Equipment		2.5		0.0
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Relocation of the State Health Laboratory		10.0		0.0
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##### Department of Mental Retardation

Fire, Safety and Environmental Improvements		2.0		1.0
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##### Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Fire, Safety and Environmental Improvements		1.0		1.0
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Alterations, Renovations, Additions and Improvements, Including New Construction		1.0		1.0
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Grants-in-aid to Private, Non-profit Organizations for Alterations and Improvements		4.0		4.0
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# Capital Program

## SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAM

(In Millions)

	RECOMMENDED	
	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>		
Department of Social Services		
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities, Child Care Projects, Elderly Centers, Shelter Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Emergency Shelters and Related Facilities for the Homeless, Multi-purpose Human Resource Centers and Food Distribution Facilities	3.5	0.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Department of Education		
Alterations and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds, Including New and Replacement Equipment, Vehicles, and Technology Upgrades at RVT Schools	15.0	15.0
Grants to Municipalities, Regional School Districts, and Regional Educational Service Centers for Local School Construction, Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects-Principal and Current Payments Only	140.0	572.0
Grants to Assist Targeted Local and Regional School Districts for Alterations, Repairs and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds	13.1	13.1
American School for the Deaf-Alterations, Renovations and Improvements Including New Construction	10.0	10.0
State Library		
Grants to Public Libraries for Construction, Renovations, Expansion, Energy Conservation, and Handicapped Accessibility	2.5	2.5
CT Arts Endowment Fund	1.0	1.0
Regional Community-Technical Colleges		
All Projects and Programs Including Equipment and Deferred Maintenance	67.5	66.2
Connecticut State University System		
All Projects and Programs Including Equipment and Deferred Maintenance	86.7	80.9
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>		
Department of Correction		
Renovations and Improvements for Existing State-owned Buildings and Additional Inmate Capacity, and Land Acquisition and Other Costs Associated with Developing a Community Justice Center	75.0	0.0
Department of Children and Families		
Grants for Construction, Alterations, Repairs and Improvements to Residential Facilities	2.5	2.5
Development of a Residential/Treatment Facility for Juvenile Girls Including Acquisition of Land and/or Buildings	11.0	0.0
<b>JUDICIAL</b>		
Judicial Department		
Alterations, Renovations and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds at State-owned Facilities, Including ADA Compliance	15.0	15.0
Technology Strategic Plan Project	5.0	5.0
Stamford Courthouse-Completion of Facilities	11.0	0.0
Bridgeport-Development of Criminal/Juvenile Courthouse Complex	12.5	0.0
New Haven-Development of Criminal/Juvenile Courthouse	12.5	0.0
Hartford Juvenile Matters & Detention Center-Renovations for Court	0.0	7.0
<b>NON-FUNCTIONAL</b>		
Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.		
Expansion and Improvement of Facilities and Systems Including Equipment and Technical Upgrades Necessary to Convert to Digital Television Broadcasting	2.0	2.0
All Other Recommendations	3.5	3.5
SUB-TOTAL - General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,100.7	\$ 1,172.3
Less: Reductions/Cancellations of Prior Authorizations	(80.4)	
TOTAL - Net General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,020.3	\$ 1,172.3

# Capital Program

## SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAM

(In Millions)

	RECOMMENDED	
	2001-2002	2002-2003
<u>Revenue Bonds</u>		
Department of Environmental Protection		
Low Interest Revolving Loans through Revenue Bonds of the Clean Water Fund	\$ 81.0	\$ 158.0
TOTAL - Revenue Bonds	\$ 81.0	\$ 158.0
<u>Special Tax Obligation Bonds</u>		
Department of Transportation		
Bureau of Administration		
Cost of Issuance and Debt Service Reserve	\$ 23.3	\$ 23.3
Department Facilities	6.4	6.4
Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations		
Capital Resurfacing	49.0	49.0
Interstate Highway Program	11.5	11.5
Urban Systems	12.0	12.0
Intrastate Highway Program	31.5	31.5
Soil, Water Supply and Groundwater Remediation	6.0	6.0
State Bridge Improvement, Rehabilitation and Replacement Projects	20.0	20.0
Bureau of Aviation and Ports		
Reconstruction and Improvements to the Warehouse and State Pier, New London, Including Site and Ferry Slip Improvements	0.2	0.3
Development and Improvements to General Aviation Airport Facilities Including Grants to Municipal Airports	2.0	2.0
Bureau of Public Transportation		
Bus and Rail Facilities and Equipment, Including Rights-of-Way, Other Property Acquisition and Related Projects	34.0	34.0
TOTAL - Special Tax Obligation Bonds	\$ 195.9	\$ 196.0
TOTAL - RECOMMENDED	\$ 1,297.2	\$ 1,526.3
<u>Previously Authorized General Obligation Bonds</u>		
Department of Economic and Community Development		
Grant-in-Aid to the Capital City Economic Development Authority:		
Riverfront Infrastructure Development	\$ 7.0	\$ 0.0
Housing Projects	14.0	0.0
Demolition Projects	5.0	0.0
Grants-in-aid to the City of New London for Economic Development and Improvements to the Fort Trumbull Peninsula	20.0	
TOTAL - Department of Economic and Community Development	\$ 46.0	\$ 0.0
TOTAL - Previously Authorized G.O. Bonds	\$ 46.0	\$ 0.0

# Capital Program

## SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAM

(In Millions)

	AUTHORIZED	
	2001-2002	2002-2003
<u>UCONN 2000 Program Bonds</u>		
All Projects and Programs Including Equipment and Deferred Maintenance	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0
TOTAL - UCONN 2000 Program Bonds	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0
TOTAL - AUTHORIZED	\$ 146.0	\$ 100.0
GRAND TOTAL - CAPITAL PROGRAM	\$ 1,443.2	\$ 1,626.3

RECOMMENDED  
2001-2002 2002-2003

## SUMMARY OF FINANCING

General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,100.7	\$ 1,172.3
Less: Reductions/Cancellations of Prior Authorizations	(80.4)	0.0
Previously Authorized G.O. Bonds	46.0	0.0
Sub-Total - Net General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,066.3	\$ 1,172.3
UCONN 2000 Program Bonds	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0
Revenue Bonds	\$ 81.0	\$ 158.0
Special Tax Obligation Bonds	\$ 195.9	\$ 196.0
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAM	\$ 1,443.2	\$ 1,626.3



## Capital Program

### Tax Reform Act of 1986

The Tax Reform Act of 1986, as amended, severely restricts the flexibility of the State in issuing tax-exempt bonds and establishes new tests for the tax-exemption of interest on bonds issued by governmental units. Therefore, the recommended bond authorizations on the following pages may not all be issued as tax-exempt due to the Act redefining what constitutes governmental bonds.

### Statutory Debt Limit

Section 3-21 of the General Statutes, as amended, provides that "No bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness for borrowed money payable from General Fund tax receipts of the State shall be authorized by the general assembly except such as shall not cause the aggregate amount of (1) the total amount of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness payable from General Fund tax receipts authorized by the general assembly but which have not been issued and (2) the total amount of such indebtedness which has been issued and remains outstanding, to exceed one and six-tenths times the total general fund tax receipts of the state for the fiscal year in which any such authorization will become effective, as estimated for such fiscal year by the joint standing committee of the general assembly having cognizance of finance, revenue and bonding in accordance with section 2-35. In computing such aggregate amount of indebtedness at any time, there shall be excluded or deducted, as the case may be, (1) the principal amount of all such obligations as may be certified by the treasurer (A) as issued in anticipation of revenues to be received by the state during the period of 12 calendar months next following their issuance and to be paid by application of such revenue or (B) as issued to refund or replace any such indebtedness then existing and outstanding in an amount not exceeding such existing indebtedness or (C) as issued and outstanding in anticipation of particular bonds then unissued but fully authorized to be issued in the manner provided by law for such authorization, provided, so long as any of said obligations are outstanding, the entire principal amount of such particular bonds thus authorized shall be deemed to be outstanding and be included in such aggregate amount of indebtedness or (D) as payable solely from revenues of particular public improvements, (2) the amount which may be certified by the treasurer as the aggregate value of cash and securities in debt retirement funds of the state to be used to meet principal of outstanding obligations included in such aggregate amount of indebtedness, (3) every such amount as may be certified by the secretary of the office of policy and management as the estimated payments on account of the costs of any public work or improvement thereafter to be received by the state from the United States or agencies thereof and to be used, in conformity with applicable federal law, to meet principal of obligations included in such aggregate amount of indebtedness, and (4) all authorized and issued indebtedness to fund any budget deficits of the State for any fiscal year ending on or before June 30, 1991, and (5) all authorized indebtedness to fund the program created pursuant to section 32-285. In computing the amount of outstanding indebtedness, only the accreted value of any capital appreciation obligation or any zero coupon obligation which has accreted and been added to the stated initial value of such obligation as of the date of any computation shall be included."

The debt incurring margin as of January 1, 2000 is calculated below.

	<u>FY 2000</u>
Revenues	\$ 7,825,800,000
Multiplier	1.6
Limit	\$12,521,280,000
Bonds Subject to Limit	\$10,197,068,683 *
Debt Incurring Margin	\$ 2,324,211,317

In accordance with the General Statutes, the Treasurer shall compute the aggregate amount of indebtedness as of January 1, and July 1 each year and shall certify the results of such computation to the Governor and the General Assembly. If the aggregate amount of indebtedness reaches 90% of the statutory debt limit, the Governor shall review each bond act for which no bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued, and recommend to the General Assembly priorities for repealing authorizations for remaining projects.

\*Does not include Tax Incremental Financings, Special Transportation, Bradley Airport, Clean Water Fund Revenue or Connecticut Unemployment Revenue Bonds.

# Capital Program

## FISCAL YEARS 2002-03 CAPITAL PROGRAM

New Facilities, Additions to Existing Facilities, and Other Projects

Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
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### SUMMARY OF CAPITAL PROJECTS BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT

#### Function of Government

##### Requested/Recommended

General Government	\$2,041,569,318	\$1,431,209,318	\$364,830,000	\$245,530,000	\$364,400,000	\$205,600,000
Regulation and Protection	85,339,674	28,562,674	40,642,000	16,135,000	10,000,000	0
Conservation & Development	4,221,959,096	3,282,787,596	450,465,500	488,706,000	299,050,000	323,550,000
Health and Hospitals	285,673,614	214,851,214	48,389,575	22,432,825	21,000,000	7,500,000
Transportation	4,651,221,700	4,259,321,700	195,900,000	196,000,000	195,900,000	196,000,000
Human Services	55,058,292	51,558,292	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	0
Education	3,136,592,947	1,681,272,943	564,705,238	890,614,766	335,761,611	760,692,100
Corrections	591,094,162	534,007,362	47,632,000	9,454,800	89,000,000	3,000,000
Judicial	424,224,157	179,024,157	211,700,000	33,500,000	56,500,000	27,500,000
Non-Functional	17,088,000	12,088,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000

SUB-TOTAL - All Agencies	\$15,509,820,960	\$11,674,683,256	\$1,930,264,313	\$1,904,873,391	\$1,377,611,611	\$1,526,342,100
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Less: Reductions/Cancellations  
of Prior Authorizations

(80,419,995)

##### Authorized

UCONN 2000 Program	812,000,000	612,000,000	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
Authorized G.O. Bonds	135,000,000	89,000,000	0	0	46,000,000	0

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,456,820,960</b>	<b>\$12,375,683,256</b>	<b>\$1,930,264,313</b>	<b>\$1,904,873,391</b>	<b>\$1,443,191,616</b>	<b>\$1,626,342,100</b>
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### SUMMARY OF FINANCING

##### Requested/Recommended

General Obligation Bonds	\$9,620,199,260	\$6,415,961,556	\$1,653,364,313	\$1,550,873,391	\$1,100,711,611	\$1,172,342,100
Less: Reductions/Cancellations of Prior Authorizations					(80,419,995)	
Authorized G.O. Bonds	135,000,000	89,000,000	0	0	46,000,000	0
SUB-TOTAL - Net G.O. Bonds	\$9,755,199,260	\$6,504,961,556	\$1,653,364,313	\$1,550,873,391	\$1,066,291,616	\$1,172,342,100

Revenue Bonds	\$1,238,400,000	\$999,400,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000
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Special Tax Obligation Bonds	\$4,651,221,700	\$4,259,321,700	\$195,900,000	\$196,000,000	\$195,900,000	\$196,000,000
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##### Authorized

UCONN 2000 Program	\$812,000,000	\$612,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
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<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,456,820,960</b>	<b>\$12,375,683,256</b>	<b>\$1,930,264,313</b>	<b>\$1,904,873,391</b>	<b>\$1,443,191,616</b>	<b>\$1,626,342,100</b>
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## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>						
<b>STATE COMPTROLLER</b>						
Development and implementation of a core financial systems project Total Est. Cost \$77,500,000 Currently \$7.5 million is available from Surplus Funds, and it is recommended that an additional \$2.5 million be made available from Surplus Funds	\$67,500,000	\$0	\$39,000,000	\$28,500,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL - State Comptroller</b>	\$67,500,000	\$0	\$39,000,000	\$28,500,000	\$50,000,000	\$0
<b>OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT</b>						
Grants-in-aid to municipalities for local capital improvements program	\$470,000,000	\$410,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Capital Equipment Purchase Fund	227,500,000	189,500,000	21,000,000	17,000,000	21,000,000	17,000,000
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	825,300,000	545,300,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Development of a Criminal Justice Information System including an offender based tracking system, mobile data communications, a new automated fingerprint identification system, a new COLLECT system, and related support systems for state/municipal law enforcement and justice agencies	42,000,000	25,900,000	12,500,000	3,600,000	12,500,000	3,600,000
<b>TOTAL - Office of Policy and Management</b>	\$1,564,800,000	\$1,170,700,000	\$203,500,000	\$190,600,000	\$203,500,000	\$190,600,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance Total Est. Cost \$15,518,000	\$13,828,000	\$2,968,000	\$6,430,000	\$4,430,000	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Veterans' Affairs</b>	\$13,828,000	\$2,968,000	\$6,430,000	\$4,430,000	\$0	\$0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>						
Securitize worker's compensation claims Total Est. Cost \$80,000,000 It is recommended that an additional \$20 million be made available from Surplus Funds	\$60,000,000	\$0	\$60,000,000	\$0	\$60,000,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Administrative Services</b>	\$60,000,000	\$0	\$60,000,000	\$0	\$60,000,000	\$0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS</b>						
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	\$175,825,000	\$155,825,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Removal or encapsulation of asbestos in state-owned buildings Total Est. Cost \$126,000,000	116,000,000	101,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Addition of and renovations to the State-owned parking garage at the corner of Washington and Buckingham Streets in Hartford, 476 additional spaces	10,200,000	0	10,200,000	0	10,200,000	0
Development and implementation of a real property management system for state-owned and leased facilities	12,000,000	0	5,000,000	7,000,000	0	0
Exterior masonry and building improvements and related costs at the York Correctional Institution, Niantic	21,416,318	716,318	20,700,000	0	20,700,000	0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Public Works</b>	<b>\$335,441,318</b>	<b>\$257,541,318</b>	<b>\$55,900,000</b>	<b>\$22,000,000</b>	<b>\$50,900,000</b>	<b>\$15,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>\$2,041,569,318</b>	<b>\$1,431,209,318</b>	<b>\$364,830,000</b>	<b>\$245,530,000</b>	<b>\$364,400,000</b>	<b>\$205,600,000</b>
<b>REGULATION AND PROTECTION</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance	\$11,710,000	\$10,375,000	\$700,000	\$635,000	\$0	\$0
Development of an Automated Fingerprint Identification system for use by state law enforcement personnel	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0	0	0
Development of additional facilities for the Forensic Laboratory , 30,000 sq. ft. including parking and demolition of certain existing buildings	8,992,000	500,000	8,492,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Public Safety</b>	<b>\$28,702,000</b>	<b>\$10,875,000</b>	<b>\$17,192,000</b>	<b>\$635,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS &amp; TRAINING COUNCIL</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance	\$10,800,000	\$800,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL - Police Officer Standards &amp; Training Council</b>	<b>\$10,800,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance Est. Federal Funds FY-02 \$288,460 FY-03 \$175,000	\$7,200,000	\$6,600,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
State matching funds for anticipated federal reimbursable projects Est. Federal Funds FY-02 \$288,460 FY-03 \$175,000	4,387,674	3,787,674	300,000	300,000	0	0
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds at Camp Rowland, including new construction Total Est. Cost \$56,429,000 Est. Federal Funds \$21,000,000	23,750,000	6,500,000	11,750,000	5,500,000	0	0
Development of a new armory and related facilities at Camp Hartell,Windsor Locks	7,100,000	0	1,100,000	6,000,000	0	0
Alterations renovations and improvements to various armories Total Est. Cost \$8,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Development of a new combined support maintenance shop at Camp Hartell						
Total Est. Cost \$9,400,000	1,400,000	0	0	1,400,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Military Department</b>	\$45,837,674	\$16,887,674	\$13,450,000	\$15,500,000	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL - REGULATION AND PROTECTION</b>	\$85,339,674	\$28,562,674	\$40,642,000	\$16,135,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
<b>CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>						
Purchase of development rights of farmland to preserve agricultural lands						
Total Est. Cost \$121,750,000	\$91,750,000	\$83,750,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
State matching grants-in-aid to farmers for environmental compliance, including waste management facilities, compost, soil and erosion control, pesticide reduction, storage and disposal						
Est. Fed. Funds \$1,000,000						
Est. Other Funds \$1,000,000	2,800,000	1,800,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Grants-in-aid for a farm reinvestment program for the expansion of or improvements to working farms in accordance with a business plan to keep the farms on-going for at least ten years, grants-in-aid not exceeding \$40,000 per farm						
	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Agriculture</b>	\$96,550,000	\$86,550,000	\$4,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>						
<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>						
<b>Bureau of Administration</b>						
Grants-in-aid or loans to municipalities for acquisition of land, for public parks, recreational and water quality improvements, water mains, and water pollution control facilities, including sewer projects						
	\$84,400,000	\$54,400,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL -Bureau of Administration</b>	\$84,400,000	\$54,400,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<b>Bureau of Outdoor Recreation</b>						
Recreation and natural heritage trust program for recreation, open space, resource protection, and resource management						
Total Est. Cost \$237,390,091	\$162,390,091	\$117,390,091	\$20,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$25,000,000
Alterations, renovations and new construction at state parks and other recreation facilities including Americans with Disabilities Act improvements-"2010" Program						
Total Est. Cost \$115,000,000	62,000,000	38,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grants-in-aid for acquisition of open space for conservation and recreation purposes						
Total Est. Cost \$106,000,000	61,000,000	34,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Alterations, renovations and new construction at facilities other than parks and recreational areas, including District Offices, educational centers, fish hatcheries, maintenance buildings, and bridge and boat repairs Total Est. Cost \$ 9,039,500	6,555,500	0	3,889,500	2,666,000	0	0
Acquisition of water company lands for open space including any grants in aid for this purpose	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL -Bureau of Outdoor Recreation</b>	<b>\$321,945,591</b>	<b>\$189,390,091</b>	<b>\$77,889,500</b>	<b>\$54,666,000</b>	<b>\$72,000,000</b>	<b>\$50,000,000</b>
<b>Bureau of Water Management</b>						
Grants-in-aid and low interest revolving loans under General Obligation Bonds of the clean water fund, including Long Island Sound clean-up, and the Safe Drinking Water program	\$987,344,101	\$768,344,101	\$105,000,000	\$114,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000
Identification, investigation, containment, removal or mitigation of contaminated industrial sites in urban areas	58,000,000	35,500,000	12,500,000	10,000,000	0	0
Containment, removal or mitigation of identified hazardous waste disposal sites	80,000,000	56,000,000	11,000,000	13,000,000	0	0
Dam repairs, including state-owned dams	38,695,463	32,695,463	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Various flood control improvements, flood repair, erosion damage repairs and municipal dam repairs	24,169,935	20,169,935	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Lakes Restoration program in accordance with sections 22a-339a to 22a-339e, inclusive, of the general statutes	4,295,500	2,295,500	1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	250,000
Grants-in-aid to state agencies, regional planning agencies and municipalities for water pollution control projects	31,646,000	26,000,000	3,946,000	1,700,000	0	0
Grants-in-aid to municipalities for the purpose of providing potable water	22,320,000	16,750,000	3,200,000	2,370,000	0	0
Special Contaminated Property Remediation and Insurance Fund	7,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Grant-in-aid to Meriden for the Harbor Brook Flood Control Project Total Est. Cost \$22,200,000	2,200,000	200,000	2,000,000	0	0	0
Island Brook Flood Control Project, Bridgeport Total Est. Cost \$13,220,000	13,200,000	5,800,000	0	7,400,000	0	0
Grant-in-aid to Bridgeport for the Northeast Flood Control project Total Est. Cost \$24,200,000	3,150,000	1,150,000	2,000,000	0	0	0
Grant-in-aid to Bridgeport for the Ox Brook Flood Control project Total Est. Cost \$30,420,000	3,220,000	1,000,000	0	2,220,000	0	0
Rooster River Flood Control Project, completion of Phase II and initiation and construction of Phase III in Fairfield	5,550,000	3,000,000	0	2,550,000	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL -Bureau of Water Management</b>	<b>\$1,280,790,999</b>	<b>\$973,904,999</b>	<b>\$147,146,000</b>	<b>\$159,740,000</b>	<b>\$41,750,000</b>	<b>\$41,250,000</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL - General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>\$1,687,136,590</b>	<b>\$1,217,695,090</b>	<b>\$240,035,500</b>	<b>\$229,406,000</b>	<b>\$123,750,000</b>	<b>\$101,250,000</b>

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>Revenue Bonds</b>						
<b>Bureau of Water Management</b>						
Low interest revolving loans through Revenue Bonds of the clean water fund, including Long Island Sound clean-up, and the Safe Drinking Water program	\$1,238,400,000	\$999,400,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL - Revenue Bonds</b>	\$1,238,400,000	\$999,400,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000	\$81,000,000	\$158,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Environmental Protection</b>	\$2,925,536,590	\$2,217,095,090	\$321,035,500	\$387,406,000	\$204,750,000	\$259,250,000
<b>CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION</b>						
Grants-in-aid for the restoration and preservation of historic structures and landmarks	\$3,300,000	\$2,700,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Historic Restoration Fund	1,215,000	1,085,000	130,000	0	0	0
<b>Total - Connecticut Historical Commission</b>	\$4,515,000	\$3,785,000	\$430,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>						
Various housing projects and programs	\$462,757,506	\$402,757,506	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Grants-in-aid for urban economic and community development projects	87,300,000	77,300,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Manufacturing Assistance Act- Economic development and manufacturing assistance and defense diversification fund including grants, extensions of credit, loans or loan guarantees or combinations thereof	545,300,000	465,300,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Grant-in aid to the City of New Haven for economic development projects including improvements to downtown and for a bio-technology corridor and related development purposes	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0
Grant-in-aid to the City of Norwalk for various economic and community development projects including improvements to the downtown area	20,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Economic &amp; Community Development</b>	\$1,145,357,506	\$945,357,506	\$115,000,000	\$85,000,000	\$82,000,000	\$52,000,000
<b>CONNECTICUT INNOVATIONS, INC.</b>						
Financial aid for biotechnology and other high technology laboratories, facilities and equipment	\$50,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<b>Total - Connecticut Innovations, Inc.</b>	\$50,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL - CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	\$4,221,959,096	\$3,282,787,596	\$450,465,500	\$488,706,000	\$299,050,000	\$323,550,000
<b>HEALTH AND HOSPITALS</b>						
Projects included may be subject to the Certificate of Need Approval by the Office of Health Care Access in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 368c of the General Statutes, as amended.						

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>						
Grants-in-aid to community health centers, primary care organizations, and to municipalities for school based health clinics for renovations, improvements, expansion of facilities, and for the purchase and installation of dental equipment	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0
Relocation of the State Health Laboratory 10 Clinton Street, Hartford including the purchase and installation of equipment	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Public Health</b>	<b>\$12,500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION</b>						
Fire, safety, and environmental improvements to regional facilities for client and staff needs, including improvements in compliance with current codes, including intermediate care facilities and site improvements, handicapped access improvements, utilities, repair or replacement of roofs, air conditioning and other interior and exterior building renovations and additions at all state-owned facilities	\$58,784,670	\$49,476,670	\$6,556,000	\$2,752,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000
Renovations and improvements for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act at all regional facilities and at Southbury Training School	10,289,800	8,379,800	1,160,000	750,000	500,000	500,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Mental Retardation</b>	<b>\$69,074,470</b>	<b>\$57,856,470</b>	<b>\$7,716,000</b>	<b>\$3,502,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES</b>						
Fire, safety and environmental improvements, including improvements in compliance with current codes, site improvements, repair and replacement of roofs, and other exterior and interior building renovations	\$102,635,923	\$85,670,023	\$9,519,075	\$7,446,825	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Alterations, renovations, additions, and improvements, including new construction in accordance with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services' master campus plan	70,631,358	48,492,858	14,654,500	7,484,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Grants-in-aid to private, non-profit organizations for alterations and improvements to various facilities	30,831,863	22,831,863	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services</b>	<b>\$204,099,144</b>	<b>\$156,994,744</b>	<b>\$28,173,575</b>	<b>\$18,930,825</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - HEALTH AND HOSPITALS</b>	<b>\$285,673,614</b>	<b>\$214,851,214</b>	<b>\$48,389,575</b>	<b>\$22,432,825</b>	<b>\$21,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,500,000</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION ( 1 )</b>						
Special Tax Obligation Bonds						
The recommended authorizations under the Department of Transportation for Special Tax Obligation Bonds for fiscal year's 2002 and 2003 and are based upon the Governor's transportation infrastructure financing plan.						
<b>Bureau of Administration</b>						
Cost of issuance and debt service reserve	\$565,266,000	\$518,666,000	\$23,300,000	\$23,300,000	\$23,300,000	\$23,300,000



## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Department facilities including alterations repairs and improvements or purchase or development	64,110,000	51,310,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	6,400,000	6,400,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL - Bureau of Administration</b>	<b>\$629,376,000</b>	<b>\$569,976,000</b>	<b>\$29,700,000</b>	<b>\$29,700,000</b>	<b>\$29,700,000</b>	<b>\$29,700,000</b>
<b>Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations</b>						
Capital resurfacing and related reconstruction projects Est. Federal Funds - Fy-02 \$58,750,000; Fy-03 \$49,000,000	\$641,300,000	\$543,300,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000
Interstate Highway Program Various locations - Preconstruction and construction Est. Federal Funds - Fy- 02 \$103,500,000; Fy-03 \$103,500,000	257,550,000	234,550,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000
Urban Systems Projects Est. Federal Funds - Fy-02 \$48,000,000; Fy-03 \$48,000,000	109,700,000	85,700,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Intrastate Highway Program Various projects at various locations Est. Federal Funds - Fy-02 \$125,300,000; Fy-03 \$126,000,000	671,050,000	608,050,000	31,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000	31,500,000
Soil, water supply and groundwater remediation at and/or in the vicinity of various maintenance facilities and former disposal areas	131,355,700	119,355,700	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
State bridge improvement, rehabilitation and replacement projects Est. Federal Funds - Fy-02 \$73,380,000; Fy-03 \$74,000,000	1,454,600,000	1,414,600,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL - Bureau of Engineering and Highway Operations</b>	<b>\$3,265,555,700</b>	<b>\$3,005,555,700</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>	<b>\$130,000,000</b>
<b>Bureau of Aviation and Ports</b>						
Reconstruction and improvements to the warehouse and State Pier, New London, including site improvements and improvements to ferry slips	\$42,616,000	\$42,116,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
Development and improvement of general aviation airport facilities including grants-in-aid to municipal airports (excluding Bradley International Airport) Est. Federal Funds - Fy- 02 \$4,140,000; Fy- 03 \$2,205,000 Est. Other Funds - Fy- 02 \$66,667; Fy- 03 \$66,667	34,414,000	30,414,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL - Bureau of Aviation and Ports</b>	<b>\$77,030,000</b>	<b>\$72,530,000</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,300,000</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,300,000</b>
<b>Bureau of Public Transportation</b>						
Bus and rail facilities and equipment, including rights-of-way, other property acquisition and related projects Est. Federal Funds - Fy-02 \$93,992,000; Fy-03 \$86,519,000	\$679,260,000	\$611,260,000	\$34,000,000	\$34,000,000	\$34,000,000	\$34,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL-Bureau of Public Transportation</b>	<b>\$679,260,000</b>	<b>\$611,260,000</b>	<b>\$34,000,000</b>	<b>\$34,000,000</b>	<b>\$34,000,000</b>	<b>\$34,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>\$4,651,221,700</b>	<b>\$4,259,321,700</b>	<b>\$195,900,000</b>	<b>\$196,000,000</b>	<b>\$195,900,000</b>	<b>\$196,000,000</b>

( 1) The Estimated Federal/Other Funds shown are the anticipated share for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 based on current authorizations.

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
Grants-in-aid for neighborhood facilities, child day care projects, elderly centers, shelter facilities for victims of domestic violence, emergency shelters and related facilities for the homeless, multi-purpose human resource centers and food distribution centers	\$55,058,292	\$51,558,292	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Social Services</b>	\$55,058,292	\$51,558,292	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL - HUMAN SERVICES</b>	\$55,058,292	\$51,558,292	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>						
Alterations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including new and replacement equipment, tools and supplies necessary to implement updated curricula, vehicles and technology upgrades at all Regional Vocational-Technical Schools Total Est. Cost \$142,020,231	\$97,020,231	\$67,020,231	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Grants-in-aid to municipalities, regional school districts, and regional education service centers for local school construction, rehabilitation and improvement projects - Interest only	233,285,000	163,085,000	26,000,000	44,200,000	(2)	(2)
Grants-in-aid to municipalities, regional school districts, and regional education service centers for local school construction, rehabilitation and improvement projects - Principal and current payments only	1,839,275,000	1,100,275,000	167,000,000	572,000,000	(3) 140,000,000	572,000,000
Grants-in-aid to assist targeted local and regional school districts for alterations, repairs, and improvements to buildings and grounds Total Est. Cost \$104,200,000	64,900,000	38,700,000	13,100,000	13,100,000	13,100,000	13,100,000
For the American School for the Deaf-Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including new construction	15,515,200	12,365,200	2,150,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Department of Education</b>	\$2,249,995,431	\$1,381,445,431	\$223,250,000	\$645,300,000	\$178,100,000	\$610,100,000
(2) It is recommended that the interest component of school construction be funded from Surplus Funds in the amount of \$93 million						
(3) It is recommended that the principal component of school construction be funded from Surplus Funds in the amount of \$27 million						
<b>STATE LIBRARY</b>						
Grants-in-aid for public libraries for construction, renovations, expansions, energy conservation, and handicapped accessibility	\$45,747,182	\$30,747,182	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Connecticut Arts Endowment Fund for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt non-profit organizations to be matched with private contributions	23,000,000	13,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Development of a new facility of 150,000 sq .ft. for administrative purposes, including the State Archives, and the Museum of Connecticut History, and renovations and improvements to the existing building	120,000,000	0	120,000,000	0	0	0

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Replacement of the existing parking lot at the existing state-owned building located at West Street in Rocky Hill	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0
Renovations and improvements to the History and Genealogy area at the building located at 231 Capitol Avenue Hartford	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	0
Replace the climate control unit at the Middletown Library Service Center	250,000	0	250,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL - State Library</b>	<b>\$189,572,182</b>	<b>\$43,747,182</b>	<b>\$133,325,000</b>	<b>\$12,500,000</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>

### UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

Completion of the North Hillside Road for a biotechnology park	\$9,900,000	\$0	\$9,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL - University of Connecticut</b>	<b>\$9,900,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,900,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER

Projects included in the Governor's Recommended Budget may be subject to the Certificate of Need Approval by the Office of Health Care Access in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 368c of the General Statutes, as amended.

New and replacement instruction, research and/or laboratory equipment

Total Est. Cost \$26,400,000	\$20,400,000	\$16,150,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
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Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance

Total Est. Cost \$22,950,000	16,950,000	11,400,000	2,775,000	2,775,000	0	0
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Strategic Plan Initiatives

Total Est. Cost \$9,833,500	8,483,500	0	6,738,500	1,745,000	0	0
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Academic and Research Program Improvements

	8,513,700	5,513,700	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0
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Information Technology/Technical Upgrade

	15,285,793	9,900,000	3,187,127	2,198,666	0	0
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Information Technology Systems in Compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

	1,300,000	0	1,075,000	225,000	0	0
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**TOTAL - University of Connecticut Health Center**

	<b>\$70,932,993</b>	<b>\$42,963,700</b>	<b>\$17,525,627</b>	<b>\$10,443,666</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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### COMMUNITY-TECHNICAL COLLEGES

#### All Community -Technical Colleges

New and replacement instruction, research and/or laboratory equipment

Total Est. Cost \$ 63,135,947	\$36,135,947	\$17,135,947	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,000,000
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Alterations, renovations and improvements to facilities including fire, safety, energy conservation and code compliance

Total Est. Cost \$ 53,851,750	37,100,000	23,500,000	7,100,000	6,500,000	7,100,000	6,500,000
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System Technology Initiative

Total Est. Cost \$25,285,663	10,285,663	500,000	4,785,663	5,000,000	4,785,663	5,000,000
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## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>Northwestern Community-Technical College</b>						
Master Planning Facilities Development, including science building and arts and humanities and associated space 28,000 sq. ft.	14,790,000	5,987,000	8,803,000	0	8,803,000	0
<b>Three Rivers Community-Technical College</b>						
Master Planning Facilities Development, for the consolidation of all college programs on one campus site 311,410 sq. ft. 1,250 parking spaces on state owned land	61,214,683	57,214,683	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
<b>Naugatuck Valley Community-Technical College</b>						
Master Plan Facilities Development, development of a new facility of 119,000 sq. ft. to replace existing technology building	30,380,948	2,425,000	27,955,948	0	27,955,948	0
<b>Gateway Community-Technical College</b>						
Consolidation of college programs in one location, development of facilities of 300,000 sq. ft., and 240 parking spaces	52,052,100	3,230,000	3,885,000	44,937,100	3,885,000	44,937,100
<b>Tunxis Community-Technical College</b>						
Acquisition of land in accordance with the master plan - 4-5 acres	2,750,000	2,000,000	750,000	0	750,000	0
<b>Middlesex Community-Technical College</b>						
Acquisition of residential parcel of land - 1.2 acres	190,000	0	190,000	0	190,000	0
<b>Quinebaug Valley Community-Technical College</b>						
Facility development of 22,300 sq. ft. and 100 parking spaces Total Est. Cost \$ 8,580,000 Planning Funds Only	725,000	0	0	725,000	0	725,000
<b>Total - Community-Technical Colleges</b>	<b>\$245,624,341</b>	<b>\$111,992,630</b>	<b>\$67,469,611</b>	<b>\$66,162,100</b>	<b>\$67,469,611</b>	<b>\$66,162,100</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM</b>						
<b>All Universities</b>						
New and replacement instruction, research, laboratory, and physical plant and administrative equipment	\$29,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0
Alterations, repairs and improvements-Auxiliary Services buildings Total Est. Cost \$ 50,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Land and Property Acquisition Total Est. Cost \$ 7,831,571	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	0
<b>CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY</b>						
Installation of Underground Utilities, Including various site improvements	25,500,000	13,490,000	12,010,000	0	12,010,000	0
Alterations, renovations and improvements to facilities, including fire, safety, energy conservation and code compliance improvements	20,771,000	19,721,000	525,000	525,000	1,050,000	0
Renovations and improvements to Harrison Kaiser Hall 146,095 sq. ft.	6,367,000	622,000	5,745,000	0	5,745,000	0

## Capital Program

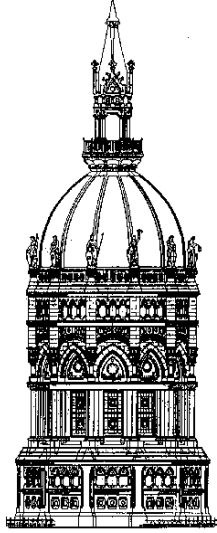
Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
New Admissions Building 18,460 sq. ft.	5,128,000	800,000	4,328,000	0	4,328,000	0
Maintenance Facility 4,300 sq. ft. salt storage shed 4,032 sq. ft.	1,367,000	0	113,000	1,254,000	116,000	0
Classroom Office Building for social science 62,640 sq. ft. Total Est. Cost \$20,137,000 Planning Funds Only	1,256,000	0	100,000	1,156,000	0	100,000
New Athletic Field House 142,170 sq.ft. Total Est. Cost \$46,654,000 Planning Funds Only	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Renovation and expand Willard and DiLoreto Halls	30,192,000	2,827,000	0	27,365,000	0	27,365,000
<b>SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY</b>						
New Main Power Plant, including the upgrade of the central heating distribution system, and the electrical distribution system	19,386,000	1,300,000	18,086,000	0	18,086,000	0
Addition and Renovation to Buley Library 135,430 sq. ft.	57,198,000	3,170,000	0	54,028,000	0	1,635,000
Alterations, renovations and improvements to facilities, including fire, safety, energy conservation and code compliance improvements	8,051,000	5,656,000	1,385,000	1,010,000	2,395,000	0
Student Services Administration Building 92,082 sq. ft. 600 space parking garage and demolition of an existing building Total Est. Cost \$41,536,000 Planning Funds Only	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
<b>WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY</b>						
Relocation of athletic fields to the West side campus	4,346,000	2,105,000	2,241,000	0	2,241,000	0
Development of a new Science Building of 115,000 sq. ft.	46,393,000	2,869,000	43,524,000	0	1,271,000	43,955,000
Alterations, renovations and improvements to facilities, including fire, safety, energy conservation and code compliance improvements	8,331,000	6,579,000	0	1,752,000	1,752,000	0
Swing Space Building Renovation 34,225 sq. ft.	1,880,000	0	1,880,000	0	1,880,000	0
Development of a Fine and Performing Arts Building 72,300 sq. ft. Total Est. Cost \$26,809,000 Planning Funds Only	2,218,000	0	130,000	2,088,000	0	130,000
O'Neill Center Addition Total Est. Cost \$7,972,000 Planning Funds Only	621,000	0	0	621,000	0	0
<b>EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to facilities, including fire, safety, energy conservation and code compliance improvements	8,608,000	5,970,000	714,000	1,924,000	1,364,000	1,274,000
Child and Family Development Resource Center 40,725 sq.ft.	10,648,000	6,103,000	4,545,000	0	4,545,000	0
Development of a Science Building of 114,350 sq. ft. including a greenhouse of 4,350 sq. ft.	49,589,000	3,200,000	0	46,389,000	0	0

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
Campus Police Station 8,500 sq. ft.	1,683,000	212,000	0	1,471,000	0	1,471,000
200 Meter Outdoor Track	909,000	0	909,000	0	909,000	0
Keeler Hall Demolition 12,656 sq. ft.	226,000	0	0	226,000	0	0
Development of a new Field House, 127,600 sq. ft.						
Total Est. Cost \$41,931,000						
Planning Funds Only	150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Connecticut State University System</b>	<b>\$370,568,000</b>	<b>\$101,124,000</b>	<b>\$113,235,000</b>	<b>\$156,209,000</b>	<b>\$86,692,000</b>	<b>\$80,930,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - EDUCATION</b>	<b>\$3,136,592,947</b>	<b>\$1,681,272,943</b>	<b>\$564,705,238</b>	<b>\$890,614,766</b>	<b>\$335,761,611</b>	<b>\$760,692,100</b>
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>						
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION</b>						
Renovations and improvements to existing state-owned buildings for inmate housing, programming and staff training space and additional inmate capacity, including support facilities, off-site improvements, and/or for the acquisition of land and other costs associated with the development of a community justice center	\$526,634,775	\$493,097,975	\$27,782,000	\$5,754,800	\$75,000,000	\$0
<b>Total - Department of Correction</b>	<b>\$526,634,775</b>	<b>\$493,097,975</b>	<b>\$27,782,000</b>	<b>\$5,754,800</b>	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds, including code compliance	\$11,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Development of a community residential/ treatment facility for juvenile girls including any necessary acquisition of land and/or buildings	20,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	0
Grants-in-aid for construction, alterations, repairs and improvements to residential facilities, group homes, shelters, and permanent family residences	22,310,000	17,310,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Grants-in-aid to private non-profit mental health clinics for children for fire, safety and environmental improvements including expansion	4,599,387	4,099,387	0	500,000	500,000	500,000
Alterations renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds including new construction at High Meadows, Hamden						
Total Est. Cost \$7,690,000	6,550,000	0	6,350,000	200,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Department of Children and Families</b>	<b>\$64,459,387</b>	<b>\$40,909,387</b>	<b>\$19,850,000</b>	<b>\$3,700,000</b>	<b>\$14,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - CORRECTIONS</b>	<b>\$591,094,162</b>	<b>\$534,007,362</b>	<b>\$47,632,000</b>	<b>\$9,454,800</b>	<b>\$89,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>

## Capital Program

Project or Program by Agency	Estimated State Funds	Prior Authorization	Requested FY 02	Requested FY 03	Recommended FY 02	Recommended FY 03
<b>JUDICIAL</b>						
<b>JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT</b>						
Alterations, renovations and improvements to buildings and grounds at state-owned and maintained facilities, including Americans with Disabilities Act code compliance and other code improvements and energy conservation measures	\$67,508,758	\$42,508,758	\$13,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Technology Strategic Plan Project	41,000,000	21,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Security improvements at various facilities	7,000,000	6,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Stamford Courthouse completion of facilities	92,955,399	81,955,399	11,000,000	0	11,000,000	0
Bridgeport Development of Criminal/Juvenile Courthouse Complex	90,000,000	7,000,000	83,000,000	0	12,500,000	0
New Haven Development of Criminal/Juvenile Courthouse	90,000,000	7,000,000	83,000,000	0	12,500,000	0
Hartford Juvenile Matters & Detention Center-Renovations to an existing building for a Court	19,560,000	12,560,000	0	7,000,000	0	7,000,000
Waterbury-Kendrick Avenue renovations and improvements	8,700,000	1,000,000	7,700,000	0	0	0
New Haven Renovations to building located at 121 Elm Street Total Est. Cost \$30,000,000	4,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Hartford Civil Courthouse renovations and improvements Total Est. Cost \$30,000,000	3,500,000	0	1,500,000	2,000,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Judicial Department</b>	<b>\$424,224,157</b>	<b>\$179,024,157</b>	<b>\$211,700,000</b>	<b>\$33,500,000</b>	<b>\$56,500,000</b>	<b>\$27,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - JUDICIAL</b>	<b>\$424,224,157</b>	<b>\$179,024,157</b>	<b>\$211,700,000</b>	<b>\$33,500,000</b>	<b>\$56,500,000</b>	<b>\$27,500,000</b>
<b>NON-FUNCTIONAL</b>						
<b>CONNECTICUT PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.</b>						
Construction and equipment for instructional television fixed service system, including interconnection with state agencies Total Est. Cost \$6,218,000	\$4,718,000	\$3,718,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Expansion and improvement of all production facilities and transmission systems, including all equipment and related technical upgrades necessary to convert to digital television broadcasting Total Est. Cost \$16,370,000	12,370,000	8,370,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc.</b>	<b>\$17,088,000</b>	<b>\$12,088,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - NON-FUNCTIONAL</b>	<b>\$17,088,000</b>	<b>\$12,088,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>



# SECTION E

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## MUNCIPAL AID

Payments to or on Behalf of Local Governments

State and Federal Sources

E-1

Bond Funds

E-4

Statutory Formula Grants

Summary Description

E-6

Town Listing

E-15



Municipal Aid  
**PAYMENTS TO OR ON BEHALF OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	Actual 1999-2000	Estimated 2000-2001	Recommended 2001-2002	Recommended 2002-2003
<b><u>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u></b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT</b>				
Reimbursement Property Tax - Disability Exemption	\$ 394,257	\$ 430,000	\$ 430,000	\$ 450,000
Distressed Municipalities	4,391,627	5,305,540	6,000,000	6,500,000
Property Tax Relief Elderly Circuit Breaker	21,142,855	20,600,000	21,500,000	22,000,000
Property Tax Relief Elderly Freeze Program	4,558,939	4,500,000	2,534,000	1,830,000
Property Tax Relief for Veterans	7,990,153	8,500,000	8,600,000	8,900,000
Drug Enforcement Program	14,550,512	9,801,189	9,266,053	9,266,053
P.I.L.O.T.-New Manufacturing Machinery and Equip	70,461,567	76,600,000	73,700,000	73,500,000
Interlocal Agreements	67,500	0	208,692	208,692
Capital City Economic Development	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
One-time LOCIP Grant	8,532,162	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment Facility Host Town Grant	0	250,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$132,839,572</b>	<b>\$126,736,729</b>	<b>\$122,988,745</b>	<b>\$123,404,745</b>
<b>FEDERAL SOURCES</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT</b>				
Byrne Grants	\$ 2,186,486	\$ 2,286,875	\$ 2,611,273	\$ 2,611,273
<b>TOTAL - FEDERAL SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 2,186,486</b>	<b>\$ 2,286,875</b>	<b>\$ 2,611,273</b>	<b>\$ 2,611,273</b>
<b>TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>\$ 135,026,058</b>	<b>\$ 129,023,604</b>	<b>\$ 125,600,018</b>	<b>\$ 126,016,018</b>
<b><u>CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</u></b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPT-ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Tax Abatement	\$ 2,243,276	\$ 2,243,276	\$ 0	\$ 0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	2,900,000	2,900,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 5,143,276</b>	<b>\$ 5,143,276</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>TOTAL - CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>\$ 5,143,276</b>	<b>\$ 5,143,276</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b><u>HEALTH AND HOSPITALS</u></b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>				
Venereal Disease Control	\$ 225,127	\$ 231,255	\$ 231,255	\$ 231,255
School Based Health Clinics	5,259,179	5,638,399	5,838,399	5,838,399
Local and District Departments of Health	4,119,173	4,446,010	4,119,010	4,119,010
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 9,603,479</b>	<b>\$ 10,315,664</b>	<b>\$ 10,188,664</b>	<b>\$ 10,188,664</b>
<b>TOTAL - HEALTH AND HOSPITALS</b>	<b>\$ 9,603,479</b>	<b>\$ 10,315,664</b>	<b>\$ 10,188,664</b>	<b>\$ 10,188,664</b>
<b><u>TRANSPORTATION</u></b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>				
Town Aid Road Grants	\$ 34,857,231	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000
Emergency Relief - Town Repairs	43,110	0	0	0
Aircraft Registration	290,819	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 35,191,160</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL - TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>\$ 35,191,160</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 35,000,000</b>

Municipal Aid  
**PAYMENTS TO OR ON BEHALF OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	Actual 1999-2000	Estimated 2000-2001	Recommended 2001-2002	Recommended 2002-2003
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES</b>				
Child Day Care Centers	\$ 9,772,937	\$ 4,876,487	\$ 3,629,725	\$ 3,629,725
Human Resource Development	244,173	77,666	77,666	77,666
Human Resource Development-Hispanic Programs	11,270	12,150	12,150	12,150
Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Services	1,020,000	1,040,400	1,092,420	1,092,420
School Based Child Health	6,500,000	8,600,000	0	0
Services to the Elderly	0	0	49,236	49,236
Housing/Homeless Services	0	0	592,427	592,427
Vocational Rehabilitation Transition Plan	39,780	40,576	0	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	55,590	56,702	0	0
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 17,643,750</b>	<b>\$ 14,703,981</b>	<b>\$ 5,453,624</b>	<b>\$ 5,453,624</b>
 <b>TOTAL - HUMAN SERVICES</b>	 <b>\$ 17,643,750</b>	 <b>\$ 14,703,981</b>	 <b>\$ 5,453,624</b>	 <b>\$ 5,453,624</b>
 <b>EDUCATION</b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>				
School Building Grants and Interest Subsidy	\$ 11,004	\$ 4,160	\$ 1,033	\$ 0
Interest Subsidy Debt Avoidance Grants	53,093,049	0	0	0
Vocational Agriculture	2,621,700	2,816,700	2,816,700	2,816,700
Transportation of School Children	42,800,371	45,200,000	47,500,000	50,000,000
Adult Education	15,133,012	17,920,000	18,200,000	19,100,000
Health and Welfare Services Pupils Private Schools	3,441,371	3,590,000	3,775,000	4,000,000
Education Equalization Grants	1,347,876,789	1,388,000,000	1,453,000,000	1,511,500,000
Bilingual Education	2,252,000	2,252,000	2,303,796	2,359,087
Priority School Districts	20,336,250	20,057,500	83,076,444	83,092,509
Young Parents Program	259,080	259,080	259,080	259,080
Interdistrict Cooperation	14,428,637	11,953,020	11,956,111	11,960,424
School Breakfast Program	1,561,006	1,559,805	1,559,805	1,559,805
Excess Cost - Student Based	46,763,109	57,000,000	59,500,000	62,000,000
Excess Cost - Equity	11,500,000	11,500,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
Student Achievement Grant	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0
Non-Public School Transportation	4,512,907	4,775,000	5,025,000	5,300,000
Celebration of Excellence	25,000	25,000	0	0
School to Work Opportunities	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Extended School Hours and Support Programs	3,262,075	3,187,882	0	0
Youth Service Bureaus	2,784,556	2,925,555	2,926,109	2,927,612
OPEN Choice Program	5,450,000	6,575,000	7,100,000	8,740,000
Lighthouse Schools	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Transitional School Districts	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0
Early Reading Success	20,356,796	22,049,370	2,205,544	2,206,461
Magnet Schools	19,244,357	31,683,600	33,341,170	45,188,220
Library Books Grants to Towns	3,165,530	0	0	0
Middle School Math & Science Mastery Pilot	200,000	0	0	0
School Accountability	300,000	2,700,000	0	0
<b>BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SERVICES FOR THE BLIND</b>				
Services for Persons with Impaired Vision	567,672	442,672	442,672	442,672
Tuition and Services-Public School Children	1,040,457	1,171,220	1,171,220	1,171,220
<b>STATE LIBRARY</b>				
Grants to Public Libraries	462,852	472,109	472,109	472,109
Connecticard Payments	711,792	726,028	726,028	726,028

Municipal Aid  
**PAYMENTS TO OR ON BEHALF OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	Actual 1999-2000	Estimated 2000-2001	Recommended 2001-2002	Recommended 2002-2003
<b>TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD</b>				
Retirement Contributions	204,445,443	214,665,698	204,511,460	214,737,033
Retirees Health Service Cost	3,683,707	5,366,815	6,691,800	7,987,896
Municipal Retiree Health Insurance Cost	4,323,636	5,280,000	5,280,000	5,649,600
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 1,841,464,158</b>	<b>\$ 1,868,708,214</b>	<b>\$ 1,960,141,081</b>	<b>\$ 2,050,496,456</b>
<b>FEDERAL SOURCES</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>				
Job Training Partnership Act	\$ 861,592	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Project CONSTRUCT	83,942	130,000	130,000	130,000
Adult Basic Education	3,579,007	5,007,265	5,010,000	5,010,000
Connecticut Migratory Children's Program	2,883,954	2,865,073	2,912,000	2,912,000
Special Education Grants to States	53,015,260	60,621,805	60,650,000	60,650,000
Vocational Education - Community Based Organization	8,112,271	8,488,516	8,500,000	8,500,000
Transitional Services for Youths with Disabilities	20,274	0	0	0
Emergency Immigrant Education Program	817,650	1,343,730	1,350,000	1,350,000
Handicapped Pre-School Incentives	4,858,177	5,009,888	5,010,000	5,010,000
Byrd Scholarship Program	439,500	445,500	445,500	445,500
Drug Free Schools	3,636,366	3,471,029	3,500,000	3,500,000
Education for Homeless Children	255,221	260,229	261,000	261,000
Technical Preparation Program	773,356	877,271	880,000	880,000
GOALS 2000	5,123,546	4,654,260	4,700,000	4,700,000
Eisenhower Professional Development	2,764,003	2,817,313	2,850,000	2,850,000
Foreign Language Assistance	24,287	0	0	0
Technology Literacy challenge Fund	3,557,958	3,684,123	3,700,000	3,700,000
Learn and Serve K-12	319,365	208,061	210,000	210,000
Linking Schools Through Technology	350	0	0	0
Child Nutrition Program	67,785,286	66,500,000	66,500,000	66,500,000
Smaller Class Sizes	11,318,885	12,304,031	12,400,000	12,400,000
Title VI-State/Local Partnerships	3,971,900	4,134,906	4,150,000	4,150,000
Even Start	1,102,461	1,248,404	1,300,000	1,300,000
Neglected and Delinquent Children	753,213	882,794	883,000	883,000
Health Education	288,095	240,000	250,000	250,000
<b>TOTAL - FEDERAL SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 176,345,919</b>	<b>\$ 185,194,198</b>	<b>\$ 185,591,500</b>	<b>\$ 185,591,500</b>
<b>TOTAL - EDUCATION</b>	<b>\$ 2,017,810,077</b>	<b>\$ 2,053,902,412</b>	<b>\$ 2,145,732,581</b>	<b>\$ 2,236,087,956</b>
<b>NON-FUNCTIONAL</b>				
<b>STATE SOURCES</b>				
Loss of Taxes on State Property	\$ 62,482,280	\$ 63,778,364	\$ 63,778,364	\$ 63,778,364
Grants to Towns	135,000,000	129,900,000	110,000,000	85,000,000
Loss of Taxes on Private Tax-exempt Property	97,163,154	97,163,154	97,163,154	97,163,154
Tobacco Relief for Local Education	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 294,645,434</b>	<b>\$ 290,841,518</b>	<b>\$ 270,941,518</b>	<b>\$ 245,941,518</b>
<b>TOTAL - NON-FUNCTIONAL</b>	<b>\$ 294,645,434</b>	<b>\$ 290,841,518</b>	<b>\$ 270,941,518</b>	<b>\$ 245,941,518</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
<b>TOTAL - STATE SOURCES</b>	<b>\$2,336,530,829</b>	<b>\$2,351,449,382</b>	<b>\$2,404,713,632</b>	<b>\$2,470,485,007</b>
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL SOURCES</b>	<b>\$178,532,405</b>	<b>\$187,481,073</b>	<b>\$188,202,773</b>	<b>\$188,202,773</b>
<b>TOTAL - PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>\$2,515,063,234</b>	<b>\$2,538,930,455</b>	<b>\$2,592,916,405</b>	<b>\$2,658,687,780</b>

**BONDS AUTHORIZED FOR PAYMENT TO OR ON BEHALF OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	AUTHORIZED/ RECOMMENDED 2001-02	AUTHORIZED/ RECOMMENDED 2002-03
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>		
Grants for Local Capital Improvement Program	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 30,000,000
Grants for Urban Development Projects	140,000,000	140,000,000
Development of an Offender Based Tracking System	12,500,000	3,600,000
<b>TOTAL - General Government</b>	<b>\$ 182,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 173,600,000</b>
<b>CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Grants to Farmers for Environmental Compliance	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Grants for a Farm Reinvestment Program for Expansion and/or Improvements to Working Farms	500,000	500,000
Grants to Municipalities for Acquisition of Land, for Public Parks, Recreational and Water Quality Improvements	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grants for Acquisition of Open Space	12,000,000	15,000,000
Acquisition of Water Company Lands for Open Space Including any Grants-in-aid	30,000,000	-
Grants and Low Interest Revolving Loans Under the Clean Water Fund, Including Long Island Sound Clean-Up and Safe Drinking Water Program	121,000,000	198,000,000
Various Flood Control Improvements, Flood Repair, Erosion Damage Repairs and Municipal Dam Repairs	1,500,000	1,000,000
Grants-in-aid for Lakes Restoration	250,000	250,000
Grants for Restoration and Preservation of Historic Structures and Landmarks	300,000	300,000
Grants and Loans for Various Housing Projects and Programs	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grants for Urban Economic and Community Development Projects	2,000,000	2,000,000
Grant-in-aid to the City of New Haven for Economic Development Projects Including Downtown Improvements, a Bio-technology Corridor and Related Development Purposes	30,000,000	-
Grant-in-aid to the City of Norwalk for Various Economic and Community Development Projects Including Improvements to the Downtown Area	10,000,000	10,000,000
Economic Development and Manufacturing Assistance and Defense Diversification Fund Including Grants	30,000,000	30,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Conservation and Development</b>	<b>\$ 258,050,000</b>	<b>\$ 277,550,000</b>
<b>HEALTH AND HOSPITALS</b>		
Grants to Community Health Centers, Primary Care Organizations, and to Municipalities for School Based Health Clinics, Renovations to Facilities and Purchase and Installation of Dental Equipment	\$ 2,500,000	\$ -
Grants to Private Non-Profit Organizations for Alterations and Improvements	4,000,000	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Health and Hospitals</b>	<b>\$ 6,500,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,000,000</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Development and Improvement of General Aviation Airport Facilities Including Grants to Municipal Airports (Excluding Bradley International Airport)	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
<b>TOTAL - Transportation</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,000,000</b>
<b>HUMAN SERVICES</b>		
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities, Child Care Projects, Elderly Centers, Shelter Facilities for Victims of Domestic Violence, Emergency Shelters and Related Facilities for the Homeless, Multi-purpose Human Resource Centers and Food Distribution Facilities	\$ 3,500,000	\$ -
<b>TOTAL - Human Services</b>	<b>\$ 3,500,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

**BONDS AUTHORIZED FOR PAYMENT TO OR ON BEHALF OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	AUTHORIZED/ RECOMMENDED 2001-02	AUTHORIZED/ RECOMMENDED 2002-03
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Grants to Municipalities, Regional School Districts, and Regional Education Services Centers for Local School Construction, Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 572,000,000
Grants to Assist Targeted Local and Regional School Districts for Alterations, Repairs and Improvements	13,100,000	13,100,000
Grants to Public Libraries for Construction, Renovations, Expansions, Energy Conservation and Handicapped Accessibility	2,500,000	2,500,000
<b>TOTAL - Education</b>	<b>\$ 155,600,000</b>	<b>\$ 587,600,000</b>
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>		
Grants for Construction, Alterations, Repairs and Improvements to Residential Facilities, Group Homes, Shelters, and Permanent Family Residences	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Grants to Private Non-Profit Mental Health Clinics for Children for Fire, Safety and Environmental Improvements Including Expansion	500,000	500,000
<b>TOTAL - Corrections</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RECOMMENDED</b>	<b>\$ 611,150,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,047,750,000</b>
<b>Previously Authorized</b>		
Grants to the Capital City Economic Development Authority:		
Riverfront	\$ 7,000,000	\$ -
Housing	14,000,000	-
Demolition	5,000,000	-
Grants-in-aid to New London for Economic Development and for the Additional Costs of Improvements to the Fort Trumbull Peninsula	20,000,000	
<b>TOTAL PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED</b>	<b>\$ 46,000,000</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 657,150,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,047,750,000</b>

## Statutory Formula Grants

### Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide estimates for the upcoming biennium with respect to certain ongoing state grant programs under which payments to municipalities are determined by statutory formulas. Although not all-inclusive, these data should help provide municipal officials with a general guide to proposed overall formula grant funding levels for Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Actual payments remitted in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 for ongoing grant programs are also reflected in this section. Due to rounding and the fact that payments to lesser taxing districts are not always reflected, the totals for a number of columns do not exactly reflect state budget allocations.

Summaries of the grant programs for which data appear in this section are provided. Where appropriate, these summaries indicate that estimates are based on data for a prior fiscal year because current data is not yet available. The total statewide appropriation for the programs for which grantee-specific estimates are not available is reflected on page E-30.

**IN THE GRANT PROGRAM SUMMARIES SECTION, TEXT THAT IS HIGHLIGHTED IN UPPER CASE, BOLDFACED TYPE DENOTES PROPOSED LEGISLATION THAT WOULD SUBSTANTIVELY CHANGE THE PROGRAM REFERENCED. Throughout this section, lowercase, boldfaced type reflects text with added emphasis.**

Towns for which amounts are not displayed in columns related to education programs are members of regional school districts that receive direct funding from the State of Connecticut. Grant estimates for regional school districts are shown following those for municipalities, a category that includes all Connecticut cities, towns, boroughs and the unconsolidated City of Groton.

Although this section does not contain data for all reimbursable tax abatement and dedicated or categorical grant-in-aid programs, the combined estimate for some of these programs is reflected in the category entitled *Miscellaneous Grants*. (See page E-4 for a description of this category.)

Questions concerning education program estimates should be directed to the Department of Education's Division of Grants Management at (860) 566-5581. Questions about Town Aid Road Fund estimates should be directed to the Department of Transportation at (860) 594-2675. Questions regarding the School-Based Child Health Grant (previously known as the Medicaid Coordination for Special Education Grant) should be directed to the Department of Social Services at (860) 424-5617. Inquiries about any other estimates contained in this section should be directed to the Office of Policy and Management's Intergovernmental Policy Unit at (860) 418-6385.

**Please note** - Section 12-62 of the Connecticut General Statutes contains the revaluation implementation schedule for Connecticut towns. Failure to implement a revaluation on the date required may result in the imposition of a penalty equal to 10% of the actual payments for the statutory formula grants estimated in this section. However, a penalty waiver may be granted under §12-62(d), as amended by Section 18 of Public Act 99-189.

### Grant Program Summaries

The estimates on pages E-10 through E-25 correspond to the following brief grant program descriptions.

#### 1. STATE-OWNED REAL PROPERTY PAYMENT-IN-LIEU OF TAXES (PILOT)

Payment is made pursuant to §12-19a, as amended by Section 11 of Public Act 99-1 (June Special Session) and Sections 22 through 25, inclusive, of Public Act 00-192, §12-19b, §12-19c, §4b-39, and Public Act 99-26.

Fiscal Year 2000-2001 payments are based on 1998 Grand List property tax exemptions applied to state-owned real property, certain real property that is the subject of a state lease or long-term financing contract and municipally owned airports. The portion of the property tax loss that is payable is determined by various

factors, including a property's use. For Fiscal Year 2000-2001, property uses and corresponding PILOT percentages are:

- (1) State prison facilities used for incarcerative purposes in the fiscal year prior to that in which payment is remitted – 100% PILOT;
- (2) That portion of the John Dempsey Hospital used as a permanent medical ward for prisoners – 100% PILOT;
- (3) All state-owned property in any town in which more than 50% of the property within its boundaries is owned by the State of Connecticut – 100% PILOT;
- (4) The Long Lane School in Middletown – 100% PILOT;
- (5) All other real property owned by the State of Connecticut, certain real property (such as the Superior Court in Middletown) described in §4b-39 and municipally-owned airports – 45% PILOT, pursuant to §12-19a, as amended by Section 11 of Public Act 99-1 (June Special Session);
- (6) Land designated under the 1983 settlement boundary and taken into trust by the federal government for the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation on or after June 8, 1999 – 100% PILOT;
- (7) Connecticut Valley Hospital – 65% PILOT; and
- (8) Commencing July 1, 2001, \$422,268 to the Town of Preston for property formerly used as the Norwich State Hospital.

Fiscal Year 2001-2002 payments are based upon 1999 Grand List property tax exemptions. The property uses and percentages listed above are also applicable to payments that will be remitted in Fiscal Year 2002-2003, except that payment to the Town of Preston for the former Norwich State Hospital is \$281,512.

Since payments are subject to state audits of exempt assessments, Fiscal Year 2000-2001 PILOTs may reflect adjustments resulting from modifications related to the 1997 Grand List and Fiscal Year 2001-2002 PILOTs may reflect 1998 Grand List adjustments. **Formula-generated totals for Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are reduced proportionately to the amount of the current fiscal year appropriation.**

*Grant is paid on September 30<sup>th</sup>.*

## 2. PRIVATE COLLEGES AND GENERAL AND FREE STANDING CHRONIC DISEASE HOSPITALS PILOT

Payment is made in accordance with §12-20a, as amended by Section 12 of Public Act 99-1 (June Special Session) and Section 34 of Public Act 99-2 (June Special Session), and §12-20b. In Fiscal Year 2000-2001, the PILOT to towns and certain lesser taxing districts is calculated at 77% of their tax losses due to real property exemptions for eligible private colleges and general and free standing chronic disease hospitals on the 1998 Grand List. In Fiscal Year 2001-2002, the 77% PILOT calculation will be based on municipalities' tax losses due to 1999 Grand List exemptions for such properties.

Since payments are subject to state audit of exempt assessments, Fiscal Year 2000-2001 PILOTs may reflect 1997 Grand List adjustments and Fiscal Year 2001-2002 PILOTs may reflect 1998 Grand List adjustments. **Formula-generated totals for Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are reduced proportionately to the amount of the current fiscal year appropriation.**

*Grant is paid on September 30<sup>th</sup>.*

## 3. MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND GRANT

Payment is made pursuant to §3-55i through §3-55k, inclusive. As a result of the amendment to §3-55i made by Section 3 of Public Act 99-1 (June Special Session), a total of \$135,000,000 is annually remitted to towns from the proceeds of the Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund.

The Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund Grant calculation is based on various statutory formulas. If the formula-generated total exceeds the appropriation, payments are prorated. The grant calculation formulas are:

(1) \$20 million on the basis of the State-Owned Real Property PILOT program -- in Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, the amount for each town is calculated at one-third of the difference between what is received as a PILOT payment in the corresponding fiscal years, and what would have been received if the State-Owned Real Property PILOT program for those years had been funded at \$85,205,085. After required minimum payments are reflected, town-specific amounts are prorated to \$20 million;

(2) \$20.1 million on the basis of the PILOT for Private Colleges and General and Free Standing Chronic Disease Hospitals -- in Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, the percentage of each town's PILOT (excluding prior year adjustments) of the total of all such PILOTs for the corresponding fiscal year is calculated. The percentage factor for each town is then multiplied by the \$20,123,916 allocated for this portion of the formula;

(3) \$35 million on the basis of the Property Tax Relief Fund formula in §7-528, as modified by §3-55j(e);

(4) \$5.75 million to Distressed Municipalities on the basis of said Property Tax Relief Fund formula;

(5) \$175,000 each to Ledyard, Preston and North Stonington and \$150,000 to Montville, pursuant to §3-55j(h);

Note - A change to the PILOTs described in (1) and (2) for *any* reason, including a state audit, will affect the calculation of this grant. Also, regardless of the above formulas, the amounts allocated to 28 towns are specifically set forth in §3-55j(g).

(6) An additional \$250,000 to Ledyard, pursuant to §3-55j(i); and

(7) An additional \$49,750,000 to all towns, distributed pro rata on the basis of each town's grant determined under (1) to (6), above, to the total of all such grants, pursuant to §3-55j(j).

**FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001-2002 AND 2002-2003, THE GOVERNOR IS PROPOSING TO TRANSFER \$25 MILLION AND \$50 MILLION RESPECTIVELY FROM THE MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND GRANT TO THE EDUCATION COST SHARING (ECS) GRANT PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF THE ECS CAP. THIS TRANSFER WILL REDUCE THE DISTRIBUTION DESCRIBED IN (7) BY 50% IN FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002 AND ENTIRELY IN FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003.**

A town must share the grant determined under the PILOT formulas described in (1) and (2) above, with an eligible special services district located within its boundaries. Additionally, a town must share with such a district that portion of the pro rata amount described in (7) that is based on the PILOT formulas delineated in (1) and (2). Although the estimates in this section reflect the grant totals payable to towns that are subject to this requirement, they receive a separate notice of the amount they must remit to the eligible special services districts located within their boundaries.

Section 29 of Public Act 00-192 requires the Office of Policy and Management to deduct from a town's Fiscal Year 2000-2001 Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund Grant any payment due the State of Connecticut that was not received by July 1, 2000. As a result, the total amount payable to six towns in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 is reduced by approximately \$3.8 million due to General Assistance audits. These reductions are not reflected in the data.

Section 61 of Public Act 00-196 also requires the Office of Policy and Management to deduct from the 1<sup>st</sup> Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund Grant payment issued to a town in any fiscal year, the amount that the town owes to the Environmental Quality Fund pursuant to §22a-27j. This provision is first effective in Fiscal Year 2001-2002.

*Grant is paid in three installments on December 31<sup>st</sup>, March 31<sup>st</sup> and June 30<sup>th</sup>.*

#### 4. TOWN AID ROAD FUND GRANT

Payment is made pursuant to §13a-175a through §13a-175i, inclusive. A total of \$35,000,000 is annually remitted to towns under this program. Among the factors used to determine these grants are a municipality's population and the number of improved and unimproved roads within its jurisdiction. Grants



are used for various purposes, including the construction and maintenance of public highways, roads, and bridges. Formula-generated totals are prorated to the appropriation.

*Fifty percent of the grant is paid in July or August; the balance is paid in January.*

#### 5. LOCAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT (LoCIP) PROGRAM

Payment is made in accordance with §7-535, as amended by Public Act 99-66, §7-536, as amended by Public Act 99-241 and Public Act 00-167, §7-537 and §7-538. Each municipality receives reimbursement of up to the amount of its formula-generated entitlement after certification that an approved project (or a portion thereof) has been completed. Expenditures for the construction, renovation, enlargement and repair of flood control projects are eligible for reimbursement under this program, on and after July 1, 2000, as are purchases of thermal imaging systems and expenditures for approved bulky waste and landfill projects.

No reimbursement can be issued for an approved project unless it is requested within seven years of the project's approval date. The Office of Policy and Management sends two notifications regarding a municipality's potential loss of reimbursement. A waiver may be granted with respect to this provision under terms and conditions the Office of Policy and Management deems appropriate.

LoCIP entitlements do not lapse; unused entitlements from previous years are added to those calculated for the current fiscal year (which are made available on March 1<sup>st</sup>) and are accessible to municipalities. The estimates in this section are the annual entitlements, not the cumulative amount available.

*Grant is paid upon receipt of certification that an approved project (or a portion thereof) has been completed, if such certification is received within seven years of the project's approval date.*

#### 6. MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS

The Miscellaneous Grants category is comprised of estimates for seven grant programs. These include: (1) Drug Enforcement (entitlements only), pursuant to §21a-274a(a) and regulations thereunder; (2) Safe Neighborhoods, pursuant to §21a-274a(b) and regulations thereunder; (3) Summer Youth Program, a component of the Drug Enforcement Program, pursuant to §21a-274a(a) and regulations thereunder; (4) Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) for Vessels, pursuant to §15-155b; (5) School-Based Health Clinics, pursuant to the powers provided under §19a-2a; (6) Child Day Care, pursuant to §8-210; and (7) Youth Service Bureaus, pursuant to §10-19m through §10-19p, inclusive.

Fiscal Year 2001-2002 estimates for some of these grant programs are based on data for the prior fiscal year, as are estimates for Fiscal Year 2002-2003. **As a result, the actual revenue received in such years may differ from the published estimates.**

*Grants are paid at various times pursuant to the legislation cited above.*

#### 7. PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

Payment is made pursuant to §10-54, §10-66ee, §10-97, §10-158a, §10-266m, §10-273a and §10-277. Grants are determined by ranking districts by local wealth (using the Adjusted Equalized Net Grand List Per Capita, or AENGLC) in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine. The wealthiest seventeen towns are each assigned a reimbursement percentage of zero; a percentage of not less than zero and not more than 60 is assigned to those districts ranked from eighteen to one hundred sixty-nine. Secondary and K-12 regional districts receive a 5 and 10 percentage point bonus, respectively. No local or regional board of education can receive an entitlement of less than \$1,000.

Estimates for Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are based on projected local expenditures. These local expenditure forecasts are based on each district's projected growth rate for transportation. **Therefore, actual grant revenue may vary significantly from the published estimates.**

*Grant is usually paid in March or April.*

#### 8. NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

Payment is made pursuant to §10-266m, §10-277 and §10-281. Grants are determined by ranking districts by local wealth (AENGLC) in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine. The wealthiest

seventeen towns are each assigned a reimbursement percentage of zero; a percentage of not less than zero nor more than 60 is assigned to those districts ranked from eighteen to one hundred sixty-nine.

Non-public school pupil transportation expenditures subject to reimbursement are capped at twice the per pupil public expenditure from the year prior to the expenditure year. Estimates for Fiscal Years 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 are based on projected local expenditures. These local expenditure forecasts are based on each district's projected growth rate for pupil transportation. **Therefore, actual grant revenue may vary significantly from the published estimates.**

*Grant is usually paid in March or April.*

## 9. ADULT EDUCATION

Payment is made pursuant to §10-71, as amended by Section 8 of Public Act 99-224, and §10-71a. Adult education expenditures are reimbursed in the current year on a sliding scale of 0% to 65%, based on local wealth (AENGLC). Districts identified as Priority School Districts, in accordance with §10-266p(a), cannot receive a percentage of less than 20.

Adult education expenditures can vary significantly from year to year as programs and/or classes are added or terminated. **As grant estimates for Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are based on projected expenditures, actual revenue may vary significantly from the published estimates.**

*66% of the grant is paid by August 31<sup>st</sup> and the balance is paid by May 31<sup>st</sup>.*

## 10. EDUCATION COST SHARING (ECS)

Payment is made pursuant to §10-262f to §10-262j, inclusive, as amended by Public Act 99-217. The ECS formula provides aid to towns based on:

- (1) Town wealth determined 50% by Equalized Net Grand List per weighted student and 50% by Equalized Net Grand List per capita, adjusted to reflect each town's per capita and median household incomes;
- (2) A State Guaranteed Wealth Level (SGWL) set at 1.55 times median town wealth;
- (3) A foundation amount set at \$5,891 per need student; and
- (4) Each town's need student count which is comprised of its resident students, plus 1/4 of its Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) count, plus 1/4 of its mastery count, plus 1/10 of its count of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students not funded pursuant to §10-17f. For purposes of determining each town's need student count, TFA counts are frozen at Fiscal Year 1996-1997 levels.
- (5) In addition to its base aid ratio determined by town wealth, as noted above, each town is eligible for a supplemental aid ratio of up to 4% times the foundation amount, times the portion of need student count driven by TFA, mastery count and extended school year weighting. The supplemental aid ratio is based on TFA counts and the percentage of students performing below the remedial standard on the statewide mastery test.

A town cannot receive more than a 6% increase above its ECS entitlement for the previous fiscal year, nor can it receive less than its previous year's entitlement. The actual rate of increase (or growth cap) up to the prescribed maximum is determined by town wealth. Pursuant to Section 13 of Public Act 00-187, the regional district membership bonus has been increased from \$25 to \$100 per student adjusted for the number of regional grades. This is first effective in Fiscal Year 2000-2001.

Districts with population density in excess of the state average receive a density grant based on their need student counts, times their foundation amounts, times their density aid ratios. The density supplement is calculated after the grant cap or stoploss provisions have been applied to the base ECS formula. Districts cannot receive less than their previous year's density grant.

Priority School Districts cannot receive a base ECS entitlement (excluding density) that is less than 70% of their current year's formula aid (ECS aid unadjusted for density and the grant cap and stoploss provisions), nor can they receive a grant that is below their previous year's grant per resident student level. In addition, no town can have an aid ratio that is less than 6%, although increases resulting from the aid ratio change are still subject to the growth cap.

For Fiscal Years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, a town's Minimum Expenditure Requirement (MER) equals its prior year's MER adjusted by the change in the town's ECS grant from the prior year, and further adjusted to reflect decreases in enrollment, as provided by Section 21 Public Act 00-187. A town's MER is adjusted downward if there is a drop in resident students. The MER is adjusted by 50% of the foundation amount for each such student. **Actual revenues may vary from the published estimates due to data changes resulting from audits.**

**THE GOVERNOR IS PROPOSING TO ADD \$25 MILLION TO THE ECS GRANT IN FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002 AND \$50 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003 FROM THE MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUND GRANT TO DECREASE THE VALUE OF THE ECS CAP. THE CAP WILL BE REDUCED BY ONE THIRD OF ITS VALUE IN EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM.**

*25% of the grant is paid by October 31<sup>st</sup>; 25% is paid by January 31<sup>st</sup> and the balance is paid by April 30<sup>th</sup>.*

**11. TOTAL MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT/MOHEGAN + ECS GRANTS (NOT A GRANT - for illustrative purposes only)**

The Education Cost Sharing (ECS) Grant is the state's primary vehicle for distributing aid to Connecticut public school districts on an equalized basis. Under current law, the ECS formula limits the annual increase in aid to a maximum of 6%, and provides that the cap is eliminated in Fiscal Year 2003-2004.

**THE GOVERNOR IS PROPOSING TO ACCELERATE THE PHASE-OUT OF THE VALUE OF THE CAP DURING THE BIENNIUM TO IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE RELIEF TO THOSE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE CAP. BY DESIGNATING PART OF THE MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUNDS TO ECS IN EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM, THE CAP WILL BE REDUCED BY ONE THIRD OF ITS REMAINING VALUE. THE PROPOSED ECS BUDGET INCLUDES \$25 MILLION IN MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT AND MOHEGAN FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002 AND \$50 MILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003 FOR THIS PURPOSE. THESE CHANGES ARE REFLECTED IN THE INDIVIDUAL GRANT ESTIMATES.**

**IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS COLUMN IS PRESENTED FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. DATA IN THE COLUMNS SHOW THAT COMBINED ECS AND MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT/MOHEGAN FUND MONEYS CONTINUE TO RISE FOR MOST MUNICIPALITIES WHILE THE IMPACT OF THE CAP ON THE AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES IS SUBSTANTIALLY LESSENED.**

**Additional Grants**

***The annual appropriations for each of the grant programs described below appear on page E-25. Grantee-specific estimates are not available for these programs.***

**REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXEMPT MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES**

Payment is made in accordance with §12-81(72), §12-81(74), §12-94b and §12-94c. In Fiscal year 1999-2000, municipalities receive 100% of the revenue loss they sustain due to property tax exemptions granted for eligible manufacturing machinery and equipment and commercial vehicles on the 1998 Grand List. Fiscal Year 2000-2001 payments are based on 1999 Grand List exemptions. Payments remitted in any year may reflect adjustments resulting from modifications to a prior year's reimbursement.

**PURSUANT TO LEGISLATION BEING PROPOSED, ONLY A NEW COMMERCIAL VEHICLE HAVING A GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING OF 26,000 POUNDS OR MORE THAT IS USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTER- OR INTRA-STATE TRANSPORT OF FREIGHT FOR HIRE WILL CONTINUE TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR A FIVE-YEAR**

**PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION. VEHICLES NOT EXCLUSIVELY USED TO TRANSPORT FREIGHT FOR HIRE WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR THIS PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2000.**

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION ALSO PROVIDES FOR A CHANGE IN REIMBURSEMENT PERCENTAGE WITH RESPECT TO THIS PROGRAM. A MUNICIPALITY'S TAX LOSS FOR PROPERTY THAT FIRST BECOMES EXEMPT ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1999 WILL BE REIMBURSED AT 100% FOR EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS THE PROPERTY IS NOT TAXED. A MUNICIPALITY'S TAX LOSS FOR PROPERTY THAT FIRST BECOMES EXEMPT ON OR AFTER OCTOBER 1, 2000 WILL BE REIMBURSED AT 80% FOR EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS THE PROPERTY IS NOT TAXED. HOWEVER, THE STATUTES WILL STILL CALL FOR 100% PROPERTY TAX ABATEMENT TO BUSINESSES.**

*Grant is paid on December 31<sup>st</sup>.*

#### EXCESS COSTS-STUDENT BASED GRANT

Payment is made pursuant to §10-76d(e), §10-76g(a), §10-76g(b) and §10-253. With respect to state agency initiated placements, the state funds 100% of the costs of these placements in excess of the district's prior year net current expenditure per pupil (NCEP). Pursuant to §10-76g(a)(1) and §10-76d(e)(3), the state pays 100% of the current year cost for certain no nexus students and special education students who reside on state property. For students placed in a special education program by the school district, these programs support costs in excess of five times the town's prior year's average cost per pupil.

*75% of this grant is paid in February and the balance is paid in April.*

#### EXCESS COSTS-EQUITY GRANT

Payment is made pursuant to §10-76g(c) to towns with extraordinary special education costs. Towns whose prior year's special education expenditures exceed the state average when such costs are compared to average spending in regular programs are reimbursed for their excess special education expenses at the rate of their ECS base aid ratio. Grants, which may be proportionately reduced to stay within the appropriation, are based on audited expenditures for the prior fiscal year.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION REDUCES THE EXCESS COSTS-EQUITY GRANT TO \$5,750,000 FOR BOTH FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002 AND FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003.**

*Grant is paid in June.*

#### SCHOOL-BASED CHILD HEALTH GRANT (AKA MEDICAID COORDINATION FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION)

Payment is made by the Department of Social Services pursuant to §10-76d(a), as amended by Section 4 of Public Act 99-279. Grants are remitted to those local and regional boards of education that voluntarily determine the Medicaid eligibility of their special education students and furnish the information the state needs to obtain federal reimbursement for certain services eligible students receive. Among these are physical, occupational and speech therapies, mental health services, nursing, and the provision of medical supplies and specialized transportation.

Sixty percent of the amount received from the federal government is remitted to local and regional boards of education. Grants can be made on an estimated basis and grantees are required to reimburse the state if they receive an amount in excess of that to which they are entitled.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION ELIMINATES THE SEPARATE APPROPRIATION FOR THESE PURPOSES AND INSTEAD PROVIDES PAYMENTS TO TOWNS FROM THE FUNDS RECEIVED AS FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT. THIS WILL RESULT IN NO LOSS OF FUNDING TO TOWNS, ONLY A CHANGE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THE GRANT IS REFLECTED IN THE BUDGET.**

*Grant is paid at least quarterly.*

#### STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT GRANT

Payment is made in accordance with §10-262l. Under this program, each local and regional board of education is eligible to receive a grant as a reward for the improved performance of its students on

the statewide mastery examinations. Each grantee receives a proportionate share of the program's annual appropriation. A minimum grant of \$500 is payable to each town.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION ELIMINATES THE GRANT.**

*Grant is paid upon approval.*

**EXTENDED SCHOOL HOURS GRANT**

Payment is made in accordance with §10-266t and §10-266u. This program allows an expansion of the number of schools in Priority School Districts that can be kept open after school hours, on Saturdays and during vacations, for academic enrichment and recreational programs. Payments are calculated by multiplying the grant appropriation by the ratio of each Priority School District's average daily membership to the total average daily membership of all such districts.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION REALLOCATES THIS GRANT INTO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE EXTENDED SCHOOL HOURS GRANT WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A SEPARATE COMPONENT OF THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

**EARLY CHILDHOOD GRANT (SCHOOL READINESS GRANT)**

Payment is made in accordance with §10-16o, §10-16p, §10-16q and §10-16r. This program is designed to initiate and expand pre-kindergarten programs in current and former Priority School Districts and in schools where at least 40% of lunches are served free or at a reduced price.

Ninety-three percent of the program's annual appropriation is provided to current and former Priority School Districts and 6.5% is provided, on a competitive basis, to other eligible school districts. (The remaining .5% is set-aside for administrative purposes.)

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION REALLOCATES THE PART OF THIS GRANT RELATED TO PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT COMMUNITIES INTO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE EARLY CHILDHOOD GRANT COMPONENT RELATED TO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT COMMUNITIES WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A SEPARATE COMPONENT OF THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE PART OF EARLY CHILDHOOD RELATED TO SCHOOLS WHERE 40% OF LUNCHES ARE SERVED FREE WILL CONTINUE TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS A SEPARATE GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

**OPEN CHOICE GRANT**

Payment is made in accordance with §10-266aa, as amended by Section 1 of Public Act 99-289 and Section 18 of Public Act 99-1 (June Special Session). This program is meant to encourage interdistrict attendance between the cities and suburbs. Participating suburban districts receive \$2,000 for each city student they admit, and city districts receive \$2,000 for each student they receive from the suburbs. Both the sending and receiving districts equally share the credit for these students for those state grants using resident students or average daily membership data.

*Grant is scheduled to be paid by December.*

**PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

Payment is made pursuant to §10-266p, as amended by Public Act 99-224. These grants are remitted to assist Priority School Districts, which are those with the largest numbers or highest percentages of poor and remedial students. Among the factors used to determine grant amounts are population, mastery test scores and a high percentage of TFA students. Pursuant to Section 2 of Public Act 99-224, phase-out funding is provided to those districts that lost their eligibility for this biennium. **IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF BIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE GRANT, THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSES A FIVE-YEAR TERM FOR EACH PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT. AFTER**

**THE FIVE YEARS, ALL OF THE DATA WILL BE ANALYZED AND THE NEXT GROUP OF PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL BE DETERMINED.**

**LEGISLATION IS PROPOSED THAT WILL ABSORB THE FOLLOWING GRANTS: EARLY CHILDHOOD, SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY, EARLY READING SUCCESS AND EXTENDED SCHOOL HOURS. THE NEW COMPONENTS OF THE GRANT WILL BE MAINTAINED AND DISTRIBUTED SEPARATELY, ACCORDING TO CURRENT FORMULAS.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

#### TRANSITIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Payment is made in accordance with §10-263c. This program provides grants for Transitional School Districts (i.e., districts that are not Priority School Districts but that have large numbers or high percentages of poor and remedial students.)

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION ELIMINATES THE GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

#### EARLY READING SUCCESS

Payment is made pursuant to §10-265f, §10-265h and §10-265j. This program is intended to improve the reading skills of students in kindergarten to grade 3, inclusive, in Priority School Districts and in those towns with elementary schools that serve at least 40% of their lunches free or at a reduced price.

Approximately 90% of the program's annual appropriation is provided to current and former Priority School Districts and 9% is provided, on a competitive basis, to the other eligible school districts. (The remaining 1% of the appropriation is set-aside for administrative purposes.)

Funding is also available for the two early childhood learning programs established under §10-265j and for the Statewide Early Reading Success Institute.

**LEGISLATION IS PROPOSED THAT REALLOCATES THE PART OF THE GRANT RELATED TO PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT COMMUNITIES INTO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE EARLY READING SUCCESS GRANT COMPONENT RELATED TO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT COMMUNITIES WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A SEPARATE COMPONENT OF THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE PART OF THE EARLY READING SUCCESS GRANT RELATED TO SCHOOLS WHERE 40% OF LUNCHES ARE SERVED FREE WILL CONTINUE TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS A SEPARATE GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

#### SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS

Payment is made in accordance with §10-265i. This program is designed to assist current and former Priority School Districts in the purchase of books for school libraries.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION ELIMINATES THE GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

#### MAGNET SCHOOLS

Pursuant to §10-264l, as amended by Section 52 of Public Act 00-192, funding is provided for the operation of existing and newly opened interdistrict magnet school programs. In Fiscal Year 2000-2001, there were 22 such schools and a total of 27 such schools are expected to operate throughout the state in Fiscal Year 2001-2002. The appropriation also provides funding for transportation to out-of-town magnet schools. Districts receive 100% of the cost of such transportation, capped at \$1,200 per student. Any transportation costs not covered under this program are subject to reimbursement under the public school pupil transportation grant.

Pursuant to Section 52 of Public Act 00-192, an additional \$5,000,000 is provided in Fiscal Year 2000-2001 to those magnet schools that are operated by the Regional Educational Service Centers.

Municipal Aid

*50% of the grant is paid by September 1<sup>st</sup> and the balance is paid by January 1<sup>st</sup>. Payment for the one-time supplemental grant to magnet schools operated by Regional Education Service Centers was paid by October 15, 2000.*

SCHOOL YEAR ACCOUNTABILITY

Public Act 99-288 created a new grant program to assist school children in Priority School Districts. Essentially, this program allows additional instruction to be provided to those students whose mastery test scores indicate that such instruction is needed.

**THERE WILL BE \$2.7 MILLION APPROPRIATED ANNUALLY FOR THIS GRANT PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001-2002 AND 2002-2003. HOWEVER, LEGISLATION IS PROPOSED THAT REALLOCATES THIS GRANT INTO THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT. THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY GRANT WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A SEPARATE COMPONENT OF THE PRIORITY SCHOOL DISTRICT GRANT.**

*Grant is paid monthly upon approval.*

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	PILOT: State Owned Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Andover	28,621	29,873	28,699	0	0	0	44,095	36,239	27,139
Ansonia	80,859	77,956	74,893	0	0	0	467,661	395,681	302,597
Ashford	7,215	7,188	6,906	0	0	0	65,037	53,239	40,984
Avon	65,078	73,381	70,497	0	0	0	58,848	50,795	37,243
Barkhamsted	18,197	19,461	18,697	0	0	0	36,427	30,784	23,204
Beacon Falls	37,313	35,973	34,559	0	0	0	82,234	65,828	49,760
Berlin	21,860	21,720	20,866	0	0	0	118,984	99,523	76,057
Bethany	47,750	48,119	46,229	26,054	31,768	31,716	59,802	48,768	36,311
Bethel	30,016	36,843	35,395	0	0	0	135,018	120,933	92,155
Bethlehem	1,269	1,696	1,629	0	0	0	28,051	23,018	17,721
Bloomfield	139,463	142,256	136,666	246,205	245,897	245,496	402,021	328,639	252,964
Bolton	52,086	36,217	34,793	0	0	0	65,953	46,070	34,546
Bozrah	3,751	3,781	3,632	0	0	0	36,805	30,525	23,500
Branford	59,971	60,838	58,447	34,589	35,141	35,084	181,082	151,658	115,186
Bridgeport	2,548,769	2,673,840	2,711,586	7,804,909	7,802,831	7,790,092	15,790,691	12,908,358	9,935,981
Bridgewater	214	231	222	0	0	0	11,192	8,935	6,881
Bristol	80,781	79,633	76,504	725,801	699,258	698,116	1,509,031	1,233,582	949,528
Brookfield	29,383	29,487	28,329	0	0	0	69,059	54,909	41,519
Brooklyn	201,661	198,672	190,864	0	0	0	147,405	134,033	112,489
Burlington	53,530	45,295	43,514	0	0	0	79,237	60,733	45,603
Canaan	75,928	72,050	69,218	0	0	0	50,248	38,242	27,615
Canterbury	16,586	16,571	15,919	0	0	0	108,080	86,153	65,895
Canton	3,833	4,865	4,674	0	0	0	50,507	40,825	31,428
Chaplin	95,405	59,381	57,048	0	0	0	213,005	174,124	134,029
Cheshire	2,539,759	2,661,361	2,556,768	0	0	0	307,901	382,015	418,345
Chester	7,423	9,952	9,561	0	0	0	31,241	25,686	19,774
Clinton	25,751	25,345	24,349	0	0	0	137,648	111,039	84,829
Colchester	77,235	76,749	73,733	0	0	0	211,842	173,532	131,631
Colebrook	2,823	3,741	3,595	0	0	0	17,780	15,091	11,619
Columbia	10,383	13,089	12,575	0	0	0	42,329	34,756	26,756
Cornwall	21,829	21,908	21,047	0	0	0	14,974	12,163	8,809
Coventry	40,642	47,676	45,803	0	0	0	164,591	138,191	105,165
Cromwell	25,576	23,795	22,861	148,048	140,433	140,204	167,977	127,932	97,826
Danbury	1,451,247	1,580,954	1,518,822	1,315,748	1,325,745	1,323,581	2,423,593	1,981,206	1,524,999
Darien	46,890	91,848	88,239	0	0	0	33,033	47,871	34,525
Deep River	8,031	8,780	8,435	0	0	0	42,987	35,909	27,644
Derby	163,878	162,901	156,499	1,078,173	1,072,315	1,070,564	649,515	530,957	408,695
Durham	16,154	21,740	20,885	0	0	0	58,517	50,529	38,345
Eastford	10,225	9,937	9,545	0	0	0	24,241	21,006	16,172
East Granby	777,655	722,230	693,846	0	0	0	471,666	354,809	254,849
East Haddam	18,427	21,933	21,070	0	0	0	69,823	58,535	44,503
East Hampton	130,212	130,510	125,381	0	0	0	186,717	152,455	114,049
East Hartford	71,726	73,371	115,250	0	0	0	785,170	641,850	494,052
East Haven	50,707	54,533	52,390	0	0	0	507,803	436,556	334,652
East Lyme	1,392,871	1,391,240	1,336,563	75,565	73,861	73,740	733,677	599,756	461,652
Easton	1,795	1,798	1,728	0	0	0	15,932	12,646	9,737
East Windsor	76,306	91,503	87,907	0	0	0	150,957	134,359	101,107
Ellington	5,483	5,404	5,192	0	0	0	124,394	99,749	76,784
Enfield	1,800,400	1,814,250	1,742,950	45,677	44,891	44,818	822,220	747,593	654,788
Essex	2,460	3,552	3,413	24,021	21,685	21,650	31,971	24,592	18,925
Fairfield	9,245	9,214	8,852	2,754,533	2,690,874	2,686,481	996,186	792,542	609,184
Farmington	2,512,942	2,507,733	2,409,178	26,574	25,938	25,896	1,478,580	1,198,049	864,548
Franklin	25,507	23,044	22,138	0	0	0	31,549	25,487	19,036
Glastonbury	32,002	31,787	30,539	0	0	0	121,540	97,472	74,222
Goshen	16,365	23,819	22,883	0	0	0	18,029	18,177	13,389
Granby	6,051	5,996	5,760	0	0	0	59,484	51,298	39,489
Greenwich	18,802	18,557	17,828	1,632,997	1,765,603	1,762,721	540,548	475,724	365,144

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available



**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Town Aid Road			Local Capital Improvement			Miscellaneous Grants		
	Fund Grant			(LoCIP) Program			(See Explanation on Page 3.)		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Andover	101,020	101,020	101,020	27,879	28,506	28,506	1,378	1,378	1,378
Ansonia	187,396	187,396	187,396	178,789	173,953	173,953	119,217	119,218	119,220
Ashford	156,268	156,268	156,268	53,798	54,018	54,018	14,220	14,220	14,220
Avon	166,162	166,162	166,162	91,772	92,425	92,425	3,115	3,115	3,115
Barkhamsted	106,887	106,887	106,887	37,189	37,347	37,347	4,811	4,811	4,811
Beacon Falls	93,173	93,173	93,173	35,640	35,715	35,715	1,184	1,184	1,184
Berlin	185,678	185,678	185,678	118,647	118,579	118,579	39,258	39,258	39,258
Bethany	113,429	113,429	113,429	45,330	44,015	44,015	1,777	1,777	1,777
Bethel	188,272	188,272	188,272	117,780	118,079	118,079	2,411	2,411	2,411
Bethlehem	118,690	118,690	118,690	34,825	34,929	34,929	1,105	1,105	1,105
Bloomfield	200,388	200,388	200,388	127,897	124,872	124,872	292,824	300,088	306,296
Bolton	111,782	111,782	111,782	39,907	40,468	40,468	2,127	2,127	2,127
Bozrah	96,953	96,953	96,953	27,227	26,799	26,799	1,622	1,622	1,622
Branford	247,251	247,251	247,251	161,082	164,991	164,991	555,149	561,250	566,479
Bridgeport	893,899	893,899	893,899	2,345,187	2,289,790	2,289,790	2,693,153	2,589,200	2,357,327
Bridgewater	96,586	96,586	96,586	25,182	25,152	25,152	2,670	2,670	2,670
Bristol	431,828	431,828	431,828	509,069	502,268	502,268	608,596	619,787	629,372
Brookfield	172,446	172,446	172,446	102,081	101,664	101,664	21,076	21,076	21,076
Brooklyn	133,666	133,666	133,666	68,989	68,762	68,762	1,162	1,162	1,162
Burlington	139,301	139,301	139,301	70,190	71,217	71,217	2,437	2,437	2,437
Canaan	87,839	87,839	87,839	19,607	20,065	20,065	28,454	28,459	28,473
Canterbury	119,187	119,187	119,187	58,637	59,408	59,408	936	936	936
Canton	137,755	137,755	137,755	62,004	62,231	62,231	15,778	15,778	15,778
Chaplin	108,756	108,756	108,756	30,603	31,146	31,146	581	581	581
Cheshire	239,241	239,241	239,241	180,344	180,361	180,361	22,535	22,536	22,540
Chester	106,292	106,292	106,292	29,963	29,698	29,698	21,472	21,472	21,472
Clinton	160,479	160,479	160,479	93,959	93,902	93,902	77,607	77,607	77,607
Colchester	188,107	188,107	188,107	112,123	112,319	112,319	22,127	22,128	22,133
Colebrook	108,710	108,710	108,710	26,235	26,283	26,283	272	272	272
Columbia	112,940	112,940	112,940	39,091	39,244	39,244	4,205	4,205	4,205
Cornwall	116,821	116,821	116,821	34,214	33,988	33,988	0	0	0
Coventry	167,562	167,562	167,562	99,618	101,099	101,099	19,873	19,873	19,873
Cromwell	157,260	157,260	157,260	83,068	85,345	85,345	15,299	15,299	15,299
Danbury	475,128	475,128	475,128	443,300	453,630	453,630	922,123	882,140	802,186
Darien	189,517	189,517	189,517	103,040	104,773	104,773	33,136	33,136	33,136
Deep River	108,199	108,199	108,199	32,825	33,940	33,940	7,133	7,133	7,133
Derby	153,305	153,305	153,305	100,977	104,679	104,679	1,661	1,661	1,661
Durham	126,189	126,189	126,189	54,128	54,086	54,086	14,858	14,858	14,858
Eastford	92,211	92,211	92,211	23,805	23,417	23,417	1,015	1,015	1,015
East Granby	109,006	109,006	109,006	32,799	32,771	32,771	15,069	15,069	15,069
East Haddam	188,984	188,984	188,984	88,400	88,339	88,339	28,537	28,537	28,537
East Hampton	168,914	168,914	168,914	86,829	87,872	87,872	29,528	29,529	29,531
East Hartford	362,278	362,278	362,278	413,445	405,692	405,692	422,946	422,958	422,990
East Haven	242,106	242,106	242,106	224,726	229,069	229,069	30,845	30,848	30,856
East Lyme	176,651	176,651	176,651	117,911	117,263	117,263	64,575	64,577	64,584
Easton	124,977	124,977	124,977	65,233	65,681	65,681	4,814	4,814	4,814
East Windsor	148,112	148,112	148,112	76,840	76,041	76,041	1,137	1,137	1,137
Ellington	185,397	185,397	185,397	95,858	95,206	95,206	17,849	17,849	17,849
Enfield	340,671	340,671	340,671	334,064	331,287	331,287	464,781	476,912	487,290
Essex	119,759	119,759	119,759	40,462	41,469	41,469	42,688	42,690	42,693
Fairfield	400,392	400,392	400,392	372,701	369,389	369,389	104,985	104,991	105,005
Farmington	208,163	208,163	208,163	125,009	125,197	125,197	7,704	7,704	7,704
Franklin	67,332	67,332	67,332	17,756	17,791	17,791	736	736	736
Glastonbury	262,919	262,919	262,919	191,186	191,058	191,058	34,029	34,031	34,037
Goshen	139,976	139,976	139,976	43,002	42,972	42,972	1,061	1,061	1,061
Granby	148,968	148,968	148,968	78,318	78,051	78,051	16,115	16,115	16,115
Greenwich	427,011	427,011	427,011	330,449	327,823	327,823	142,411	142,411	142,411

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Public School Pupil Transportation			Non-Public School Pupil Transportation			Adult Education		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Andover	72,484	58,468	61,546	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ansonia	214,140	214,199	225,475	19,165	19,192	20,242	92,357	91,706	96,241
Ashford	127,830	125,383	131,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avon	7,024	7,203	7,582	0	0	0	705	700	734
Barkhamsted	37,038	40,851	43,001	0	0	0	1,150	1,141	1,198
Beacon Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berlin	117,952	119,210	125,485	7,398	7,529	7,941	6,595	6,549	6,873
Bethany	24,933	27,047	28,470	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bethel	119,309	144,851	152,476	12,112	14,829	15,640	1,835	1,822	1,912
Bethlehem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bloomfield	146,566	126,743	133,415	0	0	0	17,415	17,292	18,147
Bolton	107,498	112,683	118,615	0	0	0	2,452	2,434	2,555
Bozrah	58,897	57,391	60,412	0	0	0	4,669	4,636	4,865
Branford	179,433	180,196	189,682	10,829	10,921	11,518	20,066	19,924	20,909
Bridgeport	3,137,738	3,164,321	3,330,900	563,342	572,110	603,419	1,276,451	1,267,445	1,330,116
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	773,892	804,295	846,635	206,942	216,444	228,289	159,400	158,275	166,102
Brookfield	67,053	57,062	60,066	3,840	3,285	3,464	1,978	1,964	2,061
Brooklyn	299,595	296,194	311,787	0	0	0	24,287	24,116	25,308
Burlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canaan	7,710	16,569	17,442	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	282,957	246,883	259,880	0	0	0	11,445	11,364	11,926
Canton	97,029	106,841	112,466	0	0	0	1,290	1,281	1,345
Chaplin	65,172	68,924	72,552	0	0	0	1,906	1,893	1,986
Cheshire	220,303	249,133	262,249	20,288	23,150	24,417	26,426	26,240	27,537
Chester	12,953	12,646	13,311	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	201,584	198,075	208,502	0	0	0	4,110	4,081	4,283
Colchester	348,440	355,201	373,900	0	0	0	21,290	21,140	22,185
Colebrook	9,514	8,978	9,451	0	0	0	315	313	328
Columbia	74,592	75,144	79,100	0	0	0	1,460	1,450	1,522
Cornwall	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coventry	298,716	315,834	332,460	0	0	0	8,519	8,459	8,877
Cromwell	157,487	179,941	189,413	0	0	0	17,835	17,709	18,585
Danbury	586,603	646,516	680,550	160,805	178,661	188,439	84,092	83,498	87,627
Darien	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	83	83	87
Deep River	22,020	21,868	23,019	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derby	103,814	117,564	123,753	19,705	22,494	23,725	59,620	59,200	62,127
Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastford	50,063	45,515	47,911	0	0	0	1,723	1,711	1,796
East Granby	18,580	19,333	20,350	0	0	0	838	832	873
East Haddam	132,621	156,360	164,591	0	0	0	5,496	5,457	5,727
East Hampton	227,636	242,241	254,993	0	0	0	20,398	20,254	21,256
East Hartford	741,105	763,561	803,757	52,907	54,897	57,901	99,936	99,231	104,138
East Haven	477,676	501,405	527,800	33,813	35,749	37,706	334,220	331,861	348,272
East Lyme	177,603	172,899	182,001	0	0	0	14,591	14,488	15,204
Easton	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	146	145	152
East Windsor	169,398	167,951	176,792	0	0	0	9,389	9,323	9,784
Ellington	322,526	355,172	373,869	0	0	0	7,579	7,526	7,898
Enfield	655,354	766,842	807,211	159,252	187,663	197,933	54,477	54,093	56,768
Essex	3,597	4,606	4,848	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	31,850	35,751	37,633	9,230	10,433	11,004	7,193	7,142	7,496
Farmington	39,554	38,062	40,065	0	0	0	2,509	2,491	2,615
Franklin	46,665	34,968	36,809	0	0	0	2,337	2,320	2,435
Glastonbury	119,888	145,248	152,894	0	0	0	3,145	3,122	3,277
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Granby	84,200	95,226	100,239	0	0	0	2,070	2,055	2,157
Greenwich	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Municipalities	Education Cost Sharing Grant			Total Mashantucket Pequot/Mohegan + ECS (NOT A GRANT-For Illustration Purposes Only)			TOTAL Statutory Formula Grants		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Andover	1,387,386	1,510,424	1,646,708	1,431,481	1,546,663	1,673,847	1,662,863	1,765,908	1,894,996
Ansonia	10,511,260	11,219,631	11,624,153	10,978,921	11,615,312	11,926,750	11,870,844	12,498,932	12,824,170
Ashford	2,871,643	3,036,815	3,112,438	2,936,680	3,090,054	3,153,422	3,296,011	3,447,132	3,516,817
Avon	109,878	314,537	589,844	168,726	365,332	627,087	502,582	708,319	967,603
Barkhamsted	1,157,016	1,157,016	1,157,016	1,193,443	1,187,800	1,180,220	1,398,714	1,398,299	1,392,161
Beacon Falls	2,887,266	3,013,815	3,092,855	2,969,500	3,079,643	3,142,615	3,136,810	3,245,688	3,307,246
Berlin	3,301,838	3,666,802	4,117,225	3,420,822	3,766,325	4,193,282	3,918,211	4,264,848	4,697,962
Bethany	1,448,766	1,448,766	1,448,766	1,508,568	1,497,534	1,485,077	1,767,840	1,763,689	1,750,713
Bethel	7,020,115	7,020,115	7,020,115	7,155,133	7,141,048	7,112,270	7,626,867	7,648,156	7,626,455
Bethlehem	1,081,506	1,081,506	1,088,959	1,109,557	1,104,524	1,106,680	1,265,446	1,260,944	1,263,033
Bloomfield	2,288,149	2,372,035	2,459,214	2,690,170	2,700,674	2,712,178	3,860,928	3,858,209	3,877,457
Bolton	2,069,781	2,210,530	2,362,445	2,135,734	2,256,600	2,396,991	2,451,585	2,562,311	2,707,331
Bozrah	1,010,171	1,010,171	1,010,171	1,046,976	1,040,696	1,033,671	1,240,095	1,231,878	1,227,954
Branford	1,175,917	1,250,678	1,340,882	1,356,999	1,402,336	1,456,068	2,625,369	2,682,849	2,750,430
Bridgeport	128,377,230	136,829,432	141,142,968	144,167,921	149,737,790	151,078,949	165,431,369	170,991,226	172,386,079
Bridgewater	59,682	75,772	97,242	70,874	84,707	104,123	195,525	209,346	228,753
Bristol	29,950,269	31,688,905	33,236,224	31,459,300	32,922,487	34,185,752	34,955,610	36,434,275	37,764,866
Brookfield	1,145,316	1,145,316	1,145,316	1,214,375	1,200,225	1,186,835	1,612,232	1,587,210	1,575,942
Brooklyn	5,690,733	5,690,733	5,690,733	5,838,138	5,824,766	5,803,222	6,567,499	6,547,337	6,534,771
Burlington	3,056,579	3,071,103	3,105,317	3,135,816	3,131,836	3,150,920	3,401,273	3,390,085	3,407,389
Canaan	170,916	181,802	194,457	221,164	220,044	222,072	440,702	445,026	445,109
Canterbury	4,129,988	4,129,988	4,129,988	4,238,068	4,216,141	4,195,883	4,727,816	4,670,489	4,663,140
Canton	2,064,663	2,205,375	2,367,320	2,115,170	2,246,200	2,398,748	2,432,860	2,574,951	2,732,996
Chaplin	1,593,072	1,593,072	1,593,072	1,806,077	1,767,196	1,727,101	2,108,499	2,037,877	1,999,170
Cheshire	7,227,192	7,227,192	7,227,192	7,535,093	7,609,207	7,645,537	10,783,989	11,011,229	10,958,651
Chester	581,186	581,186	581,186	612,427	606,872	600,960	790,530	786,932	781,295
Clinton	5,649,032	5,649,032	5,649,032	5,786,680	5,760,071	5,733,861	6,350,170	6,319,559	6,302,983
Colchester	8,771,715	9,735,473	10,776,802	8,983,557	9,909,005	10,908,433	9,752,878	10,684,648	11,700,810
Colebrook	210,184	264,190	334,447	227,964	279,281	346,066	375,833	427,578	494,705
Columbia	1,917,898	2,002,169	2,084,588	1,960,227	2,036,925	2,111,344	2,202,898	2,282,997	2,360,930
Cornwall	11,381	29,158	53,060	26,355	41,321	61,869	200,202	215,039	234,725
Coventry	7,088,752	7,418,261	7,555,191	7,253,343	7,556,452	7,660,356	7,888,273	8,216,956	8,336,030
Cromwell	2,905,842	3,082,593	3,279,267	3,073,819	3,210,525	3,377,093	3,678,392	3,830,308	4,006,060
Danbury	13,645,882	14,163,948	14,680,143	16,069,475	16,145,154	16,205,142	21,508,521	21,771,426	21,735,104
Darien	99,386	383,567	764,422	132,419	431,438	798,947	506,069	851,796	1,215,699
Deep River	1,439,435	1,491,343	1,538,963	1,482,422	1,527,252	1,566,607	1,660,630	1,707,172	1,747,333
Derby	4,657,203	5,111,367	5,605,589	5,306,718	5,642,324	6,014,284	6,987,851	7,336,442	7,710,596
Durham	2,969,977	3,076,404	3,170,307	3,028,494	3,126,933	3,208,652	3,239,824	3,343,806	3,424,669
Eastford	914,053	914,053	914,053	938,294	935,059	930,225	1,117,336	1,108,864	1,106,120
East Granby	516,399	516,399	516,399	988,065	871,208	771,248	1,942,011	1,770,450	1,643,163
East Haddam	2,703,833	2,879,521	3,071,627	2,773,656	2,938,056	3,116,130	3,236,120	3,427,665	3,613,378
East Hampton	5,827,719	5,827,719	5,872,695	6,014,436	5,980,174	5,986,744	6,677,953	6,659,495	6,674,692
East Hartford	23,994,316	26,592,773	29,393,843	24,779,486	27,234,623	29,887,895	26,943,827	29,416,610	32,159,901
East Haven	13,740,209	15,141,895	16,608,631	14,248,012	15,578,451	16,943,283	15,642,105	17,004,022	18,411,482
East Lyme	5,465,312	5,948,554	6,511,064	6,198,989	6,548,310	6,972,716	8,218,756	8,559,289	8,938,722
Easton	109,426	195,781	311,759	125,358	208,427	321,496	323,306	406,841	519,848
East Windsor	3,791,597	3,954,201	4,104,163	3,942,554	4,088,560	4,205,270	4,423,737	4,582,628	4,705,044
Ellington	7,162,282	7,504,941	7,747,697	7,286,676	7,604,690	7,824,481	7,921,369	8,271,244	8,509,891
Enfield	22,516,404	22,516,404	22,516,404	23,338,624	23,263,997	23,171,192	27,193,301	27,280,607	27,180,120
Essex	128,319	173,772	234,441	160,290	198,364	253,366	393,277	432,125	487,198
Fairfield	938,171	1,394,857	2,004,468	1,934,357	2,187,399	2,613,652	5,624,486	5,815,585	6,239,904
Farmington	190,826	478,538	865,558	1,669,406	1,676,587	1,730,106	4,591,861	4,591,875	4,548,924
Franklin	686,484	686,484	686,484	718,033	711,971	705,520	878,365	858,162	852,761
Glastonbury	2,641,874	3,171,726	3,854,491	2,763,414	3,269,198	3,928,713	3,406,583	3,937,363	4,603,437
Goshen	95,927	119,506	150,695	113,956	137,683	164,084	314,360	345,511	370,976
Granby	3,030,426	3,342,940	3,718,482	3,089,910	3,394,238	3,757,971	3,425,632	3,740,649	4,109,261
Greenwich	310,025	940,357	1,785,663	850,573	1,416,081	2,150,807	3,403,225	4,098,486	4,829,601

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	PILOT: State Owned Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Griswold	46,418	45,692	43,896	0	0	0	315,325	264,702	202,595
Groton (Town of)	1,031,214	712,815	684,802	24,866	22,960	22,922	3,061,629	2,502,779	1,926,470
Guilford	19,892	19,165	18,412	12,713	12,070	12,051	89,454	71,902	54,857
Haddam	105,830	101,153	97,177	0	0	0	93,964	75,661	55,682
Hamden	796,419	773,191	742,804	1,703,200	1,734,004	1,731,172	2,393,093	1,956,273	1,505,807
Hampton	60,230	45,997	44,190	0	0	0	56,146	39,634	29,344
Hartford	6,546,930	5,697,605	6,906,085	17,944,176	17,946,093	17,916,792	19,282,733	14,843,404	11,824,519
Hartland	153,868	159,049	152,799	0	0	0	108,240	89,963	65,225
Harwinton	9,414	9,205	8,843	0	0	0	39,868	31,662	24,374
Hebron	6,181	6,620	6,360	0	0	0	74,310	59,960	46,156
Kent	103,315	78,828	75,730	0	0	0	73,458	47,179	34,322
Killingly	185,453	230,122	221,078	0	0	0	538,090	456,127	345,278
Killingworth	144,055	146,285	140,537	0	0	0	120,276	97,667	71,479
Lebanon	28,150	16,349	15,705	0	0	0	97,469	73,270	55,985
Ledyard	12,200	11,727	11,266	0	0	0	689,050	614,488	280,562
Lisbon	5,341	5,011	4,814	0	0	0	82,454	67,335	51,834
Litchfield	113,530	101,720	97,722	0	0	0	115,420	85,990	63,618
Lyme	25,951	23,203	22,291	263	243	243	18,652	13,509	9,812
Madison	827,682	839,398	806,409	0	0	0	517,578	426,357	306,959
Manchester	366,858	424,756	408,063	1,072,635	1,086,408	1,084,634	1,524,352	1,246,106	959,169
Mansfield	4,778,666	4,926,405	4,862,875	0	0	0	2,950,637	2,476,652	1,857,884
Marlborough	19,536	20,146	19,354	2,859	2,748	2,744	53,991	42,946	32,547
Meriden	512,614	556,875	534,989	1,090,180	1,153,959	1,152,075	2,311,378	1,889,473	1,454,389
Middlebury	7,122	7,114	6,835	43,282	42,292	42,223	39,776	31,188	23,996
Middlefield	9,013	8,854	8,506	0	0	0	44,990	37,004	28,487
Middletown	2,501,869	2,716,244	3,184,947	4,441,255	4,279,463	4,272,476	3,193,696	2,610,739	2,009,570
Milford	475,304	458,247	440,237	470,199	443,394	442,670	1,016,794	831,195	639,798
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,427	82,254	63,317
Montville	1,243,405	1,268,732	1,218,870	0	0	0	567,920	528,895	466,569
Morris	1,102	1,032	991	0	0	0	21,401	16,893	13,006
Naugatuck	17,447	16,820	16,160	0	0	0	538,277	450,173	346,087
New Britain	3,449,874	3,595,898	3,454,577	3,766,643	3,728,985	3,722,897	5,857,625	4,788,412	3,685,795
New Canaan	10,282	10,410	10,001	0	0	0	13,499	10,653	8,204
New Fairfield	18,142	19,196	18,441	62,000	0	0	89,911	57,618	43,865
New Hartford	11,179	12,347	11,863	0	0	0	59,982	47,486	36,555
New Haven	3,710,453	3,595,450	3,454,147	27,300,628	28,353,166	28,306,873	17,732,807	14,626,665	11,225,477
Newington	786,532	774,482	744,045	477,032	459,440	458,690	854,960	685,994	508,304
New London	199,443	234,188	224,984	6,051,828	6,000,215	5,990,419	3,981,844	3,255,024	2,505,497
New Milford	26,701	26,349	25,313	216,864	239,741	239,349	250,126	209,727	160,691
Newtown	1,733,689	1,762,259	1,693,002	0	0	0	589,230	527,234	435,047
Norfolk	36,825	33,273	31,966	46,308	44,767	44,694	45,918	35,918	26,791
North Branford	0	67	65	1,035	1,008	974	137,571	113,946	87,705
North Canaan	24,234	24,214	23,262	0	0	0	64,531	50,640	38,367
North Haven	236,020	239,255	229,852	0	0	0	403,664	329,982	253,997
North Stonington	27,011	26,585	25,541	0	0	0	326,707	266,910	204,776
Norwalk	477,233	439,391	422,124	1,556,150	1,587,841	1,743,958	2,181,323	1,783,158	1,372,555
Norwich	1,031,056	555,689	533,850	1,123,680	766,814	765,562	2,498,114	2,042,124	1,571,889
Old Lyme	43,359	44,895	43,130	24,620	24,291	24,251	47,771	39,336	29,136
Old Saybrook	45,933	34,054	32,716	0	0	0	54,501	39,786	29,764
Orange	12,447	12,966	12,456	801	817	815	43,485	32,921	25,343
Oxford	194,435	254,201	244,211	0	0	0	184,158	175,095	128,349
Plainfield	54,568	54,612	52,466	0	0	0	490,335	418,055	320,410
Plainville	476	458	441	0	0	0	221,722	192,644	148,288
Plymouth	4,622	4,689	4,505	0	0	0	210,192	178,175	137,151
Pomfret	36,883	37,550	36,074	0	0	0	51,212	40,159	29,962
Portland	44,894	45,645	43,851	0	0	0	106,471	87,425	66,140
Preston	555,869	405,067	260,530	0	0	0	957,284	782,547	602,352

N/E = Not Eligible  
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**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Town Aid Road Fund Grant			Local Capital Improvement (LoCIP) Program			Miscellaneous Grants (See Explanation on Page 3.)		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Griswold	106,031	106,031	106,031	96,916	96,845	96,845	17,334	17,334	17,334
Groton (Town of)	256,118	256,118	256,118	254,233	251,489	251,489	337,401	537,407	537,424
Guilford	211,307	211,307	211,307	139,249	139,178	139,178	134,466	136,831	138,859
Haddam	136,859	136,859	136,859	71,021	71,194	71,194	14,141	14,141	14,141
Hamden	398,147	398,147	398,147	406,889	403,221	403,221	280,219	283,963	287,178
Hampton	101,697	101,697	101,697	29,766	29,783	29,783	325	325	325
Hartford	858,747	858,747	858,747	2,116,786	2,112,011	2,112,011	3,179,473	3,130,763	2,997,595
Hartland	76,516	76,516	76,516	20,566	20,133	20,133	717	717	717
Harwinton	124,905	124,905	124,905	52,154	52,295	52,295	1,199	1,199	1,199
Hebron	131,941	131,941	131,941	67,889	68,546	68,546	40,925	40,933	40,956
Kent	141,640	141,640	141,640	44,844	44,374	44,374	842	842	842
Killingly	212,553	212,553	212,553	150,864	146,323	146,323	1,721	1,721	1,721
Killingworth	135,638	135,638	135,638	55,276	55,038	55,038	17,913	17,913	17,913
Lebanon	163,514	163,514	163,514	73,823	73,328	73,328	2,507	2,507	2,507
Ledyard	173,115	173,115	173,115	118,357	116,751	116,751	33,729	33,730	33,735
Lisbon	95,668	95,668	95,668	33,393	33,070	33,070	1,913	1,913	1,913
Litchfield	196,217	196,217	196,217	90,293	90,472	90,472	3,905	3,905	3,905
Lyme	96,384	96,384	96,384	26,488	26,334	26,334	6,780	6,780	6,780
Madison	179,267	179,267	179,267	109,862	110,502	110,502	107,520	107,525	107,539
Manchester	388,354	388,354	388,354	412,106	415,497	415,497	246,474	252,068	256,862
Mansfield	215,218	215,218	215,218	191,086	193,966	193,966	190,083	195,032	199,262
Marlborough	117,826	117,826	117,826	51,232	52,001	52,001	2,534	2,534	2,534
Meriden	418,826	418,826	418,826	532,117	524,461	524,461	544,503	510,524	435,692
Middlebury	120,739	120,739	120,739	52,635	52,133	52,133	3,154	3,154	3,154
Middlefield	107,804	107,804	107,804	33,555	33,668	33,668	3,673	3,673	3,673
Middletown	364,279	364,279	364,279	314,548	323,193	323,193	250,601	250,607	250,625
Milford	365,174	365,174	365,174	379,562	377,095	377,095	436,160	445,531	453,554
Monroe	206,826	206,826	206,826	139,501	139,986	139,986	17,918	17,918	17,918
Montville	183,306	183,306	183,306	134,595	134,310	134,310	33,994	33,996	34,000
Morris	91,999	91,999	91,999	22,937	22,550	22,550	6,350	6,350	6,350
Naugatuck	261,173	261,173	261,173	247,118	247,313	247,313	207,303	212,297	216,571
New Britain	498,693	498,693	498,693	987,239	971,544	971,544	921,865	881,886	801,944
New Canaan	189,411	189,411	189,411	116,087	115,767	115,767	230,223	236,267	241,431
New Fairfield	163,040	163,040	163,040	80,227	82,021	82,021	23,013	23,013	23,013
New Hartford	145,086	145,086	145,086	62,795	65,179	65,179	2,130	2,130	2,130
New Haven	809,581	809,581	809,581	1,786,362	1,848,528	1,848,528	5,854,123	5,861,393	5,780,233
Newington	251,024	251,024	251,024	212,567	211,460	211,460	28,490	28,494	28,502
New London	223,639	223,639	223,639	281,691	316,620	316,620	706,459	666,463	586,476
New Milford	306,694	306,694	306,694	195,644	196,233	196,233	189,289	193,677	197,430
Newtown	265,641	265,641	265,641	194,188	196,390	196,390	158,786	162,499	165,675
Norfolk	130,249	130,249	130,249	36,108	36,037	36,037	188	188	188
North Branford	167,390	167,390	167,390	95,703	97,142	97,142	4,048	4,048	4,048
North Canaan	104,094	104,094	104,094	32,449	32,519	32,519	181	181	181
North Haven	213,487	213,487	213,487	152,581	151,972	151,972	163,537	167,456	170,807
North Stonington	139,292	139,292	139,292	51,532	51,269	51,269	3,642	3,642	3,642
Norwalk	543,671	543,671	543,671	580,395	616,304	616,304	1,175,123	1,135,142	1,055,193
Norwich	290,844	290,844	290,844	312,393	302,953	302,953	265,004	225,031	145,103
Old Lyme	126,769	126,769	126,769	49,310	49,062	49,062	49,214	49,217	49,223
Old Saybrook	140,080	140,080	140,080	69,651	70,993	70,993	73,604	73,612	73,636
Orange	156,187	156,187	156,187	97,301	97,397	97,397	27,691	27,693	27,697
Oxford	143,066	143,066	143,066	85,796	85,284	85,284	8,887	8,887	8,887
Plainfield	172,944	172,944	172,944	140,295	148,547	148,547	52,767	52,780	52,815
Plainville	182,148	182,148	182,148	130,533	128,920	128,920	167,263	171,255	174,672
Plymouth	155,743	155,743	155,743	104,628	103,655	103,655	3,454	3,454	3,454
Pomfret	129,908	129,908	129,908	46,739	47,252	47,252	447	447	447
Portland	136,827	136,827	136,827	68,185	67,351	67,351	28,858	28,858	28,858
Preston	113,158	113,158	113,158	50,799	48,258	48,258	1,159	1,159	1,159

N/E = Not Eligible  
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**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Public School Pupil Transportation			Non-Public School Pupil Transportation			Adult Education		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Griswold	375,347	452,611	476,437	23,494	28,530	30,091	50,250	49,896	52,363
Groton (Town of)	623,944	559,553	589,010	57,465	51,885	54,725	112,964	112,167	117,714
Guilford	106,387	101,091	106,413	0	0	0	3,057	3,035	3,185
Haddam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamden	1,009,948	1,065,909	1,122,022	210,108	223,316	235,537	183,981	182,683	191,716
Hampton	44,555	48,987	51,566	0	0	0	1,050	1,043	1,094
Hartford	1,910,626	2,236,936	2,354,694	27,904	32,901	34,701	2,873,857	3,239,714	3,399,919
Hartland	57,313	57,356	60,375	0	0	0	1,537	1,526	1,602
Harwinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	169,767	85,786	90,302	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	31,790	26,049	27,421	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killingly	341,620	361,560	380,594	19,934	21,246	22,409	80,248	79,681	83,622
Killingworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	212,605	256,959	270,486	0	0	0	4,413	4,382	4,599
Ledyard	405,637	371,182	390,722	0	0	0	17,171	17,050	17,893
Lisbon	152,428	165,648	174,369	0	0	0	11,356	11,276	11,834
Litchfield	78,330	84,637	89,092	343	374	394	1,474	1,464	1,536
Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	24,162	36,261	38,170	2,051	3,304	3,485	1,611	1,599	1,678
Manchester	666,250	689,542	725,841	141,210	147,187	155,242	110,536	109,756	115,184
Mansfield	276,961	303,922	319,921	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marlborough	89,312	49,406	52,007	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meriden	789,630	808,176	850,721	277,561	286,088	301,744	923,756	917,237	962,595
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middletown	658,850	746,374	785,665	109,406	124,815	131,646	930,242	923,677	969,353
Milford	291,374	315,197	331,790	61,716	67,217	70,895	34,305	34,063	35,747
Monroe	152,056	173,402	182,530	13,995	16,036	16,914	10,935	10,858	11,395
Montville	380,740	388,988	409,465	14,718	15,142	15,971	22,486	22,327	23,432
Morris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naugatuck	508,180	506,899	533,583	61,401	61,679	65,055	218,603	217,060	227,794
New Britain	1,951,219	2,012,504	2,118,447	578,822	601,217	634,119	777,283	771,798	809,964
New Canaan	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	13	13	14
New Fairfield	61,625	66,290	69,780	0	0	0	3,312	3,289	3,452
New Hartford	93,675	101,586	106,934	0	0	0	2,301	2,285	2,398
New Haven	3,428,350	3,767,419	3,965,748	472,658	523,071	551,697	2,334,528	2,318,054	2,432,683
Newington	266,699	251,139	264,359	13,103	12,426	13,106	16,517	16,401	17,212
New London	371,953	404,998	426,318	83,030	91,037	96,020	991,802	984,803	1,033,502
New Milford	359,906	389,888	410,412	1,959	2,138	2,255	62,402	61,962	65,026
Newtown	197,079	191,481	201,561	21,817	21,269	22,433	3,779	3,752	3,938
Norfolk	10,924	13,443	14,150	0	0	0	306	304	319
North Branford	290,869	312,714	329,176	0	0	0	7,841	7,786	8,171
North Canaan	80,424	104,082	109,562	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Haven	109,621	103,720	109,180	0	0	0	11,147	11,069	11,616
North Stonington	166,477	150,852	158,793	0	0	0	7,778	7,723	8,104
Norwalk	213,459	223,305	235,060	23,528	24,788	26,144	50,985	50,626	53,129
Norwich	990,184	1,139,268	1,199,242	70,772	81,985	86,472	443,604	440,473	462,255
Old Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old Saybrook	9,362	12,330	12,979	140	194	205	6,267	6,223	6,531
Orange	18,322	21,720	22,863	62	74	78	0	0	0
Oxford	131,798	136,538	143,726	0	0	0	827	821	862
Plainfield	580,237	665,045	700,055	87,671	101,194	106,732	74,856	74,328	78,003
Plainville	352,599	307,887	324,095	0	0	0	167,019	165,840	174,041
Plymouth	349,086	307,035	323,198	0	0	0	3,079	3,057	3,208
Pomfret	84,039	107,017	112,651	0	0	0	3,261	3,238	3,399
Portland	143,319	153,109	161,169	0	0	0	15,283	15,176	15,926
Preston	254,450	255,309	268,749	2,838	2,868	3,025	18,181	18,053	18,946

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Education Cost Sharing Grant			Total Mashantucket Pequot/Mohegan + ECS ( <i>NOT A GRANT-For Illustration Purposes Only</i> )			TOTAL Statutory Formula Grants		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Griswold	9,056,270	9,056,270	9,056,270	9,371,595	9,320,972	9,258,865	10,087,385	10,117,910	10,081,861
Groton (Town of)	21,907,084	21,907,084	21,907,084	24,968,713	24,409,863	23,833,554	27,666,919	26,914,257	26,347,758
Guilford	2,672,410	2,672,410	2,672,410	2,761,864	2,744,312	2,727,267	3,388,934	3,366,989	3,356,672
Haddam	267,015	370,661	507,778	360,979	446,322	563,460	688,830	769,669	882,831
Hamden	12,638,264	14,662,269	17,164,678	15,031,357	16,618,542	18,670,485	20,020,268	21,682,975	23,782,281
Hampton	1,118,826	1,174,427	1,197,799	1,174,972	1,214,061	1,227,143	1,412,594	1,441,893	1,455,798
Hartford	157,788,982	160,702,065	162,125,085	177,071,715	175,545,469	173,949,604	212,530,214	210,800,239	210,530,148
Hartland	1,167,531	1,167,531	1,167,531	1,275,771	1,257,494	1,232,756	1,586,288	1,572,791	1,544,898
Harwinton	2,273,453	2,273,453	2,273,453	2,313,321	2,305,115	2,297,827	2,500,994	2,492,719	2,485,069
Hebron	5,065,169	5,105,115	5,162,664	5,139,479	5,165,075	5,208,820	5,556,182	5,498,901	5,546,925
Kent	74,879	92,441	115,644	148,337	139,620	149,966	470,768	431,353	439,973
Killingly	12,829,533	12,924,650	13,069,876	13,367,623	13,380,777	13,415,154	14,360,015	14,433,983	14,483,453
Killingworth	1,836,872	1,978,333	2,141,990	1,957,148	2,076,000	2,213,469	2,310,030	2,430,874	2,562,595
Lebanon	4,422,541	4,422,541	4,445,709	4,520,010	4,495,811	4,501,694	5,005,023	5,012,849	5,031,833
Ledyard	10,040,387	10,040,387	10,066,174	10,729,437	10,654,875	10,346,736	11,489,646	11,378,429	11,090,217
Lisbon	3,297,401	3,297,401	3,297,401	3,379,855	3,364,736	3,349,235	3,679,954	3,677,322	3,670,903
Litchfield	668,819	869,548	1,133,516	784,239	955,538	1,197,134	1,268,332	1,434,327	1,676,472
Lyme	26,538	51,184	84,290	45,190	64,693	94,102	201,056	217,637	246,134
Madison	587,990	746,119	955,451	1,105,568	1,172,476	1,262,410	2,357,723	2,450,332	2,509,461
Manchester	22,647,198	23,925,784	25,150,956	24,171,550	25,171,890	26,110,125	27,575,973	28,685,459	29,659,802
Mansfield	7,947,813	8,372,334	8,471,516	10,898,450	10,848,986	10,329,400	16,550,464	16,683,529	16,120,642
Marlborough	2,610,366	2,610,366	2,610,366	2,664,357	2,653,312	2,642,913	2,947,656	2,897,973	2,889,379
Meriden	37,526,731	40,457,821	43,055,099	39,838,109	42,347,294	44,509,488	44,927,296	47,523,441	49,690,591
Middlebury	210,673	283,169	379,461	250,449	314,357	403,457	477,381	539,789	628,542
Middlefield	1,367,057	1,484,835	1,621,400	1,412,047	1,521,839	1,649,887	1,566,092	1,675,838	1,803,538
Middletown	9,728,942	10,684,082	11,805,873	12,922,638	13,294,821	13,815,443	22,493,687	23,023,472	24,097,627
Milford	9,357,455	9,357,455	9,357,455	10,374,249	10,188,650	9,997,253	12,888,043	12,694,567	12,514,414
Monroe	5,411,708	5,411,708	5,411,708	5,514,135	5,493,962	5,475,025	6,055,366	6,058,988	6,050,594
Montville	9,855,754	10,301,508	10,528,733	10,423,674	10,830,403	10,995,302	12,436,918	12,877,204	13,014,657
Morris	563,868	583,656	602,994	585,269	600,549	616,000	707,657	722,480	737,891
Naugatuck	24,369,872	24,369,872	24,369,872	24,908,149	24,820,045	24,715,959	26,429,373	26,343,286	26,283,608
New Britain	49,281,254	53,929,166	58,441,326	55,138,879	58,717,578	62,127,121	68,070,518	71,780,102	75,139,307
New Canaan	67,217	349,541	728,643	80,716	360,194	736,847	627,716	913,062	1,294,471
New Fairfield	3,827,214	3,827,214	3,827,214	3,917,125	3,884,832	3,871,079	4,328,484	4,241,680	4,230,826
New Hartford	2,394,611	2,517,507	2,643,260	2,454,593	2,564,993	2,679,815	2,771,760	2,893,606	3,013,404
New Haven	117,878,616	120,560,079	121,986,425	135,611,423	135,186,744	133,211,902	181,308,106	182,263,406	180,361,393
Newington	7,380,051	8,029,965	8,793,695	8,235,011	8,715,959	9,301,999	10,286,976	10,720,826	11,290,397
New London	19,018,332	19,018,332	19,243,321	23,000,176	22,273,356	21,748,818	31,910,022	31,195,319	30,646,797
New Milford	9,674,492	10,085,892	10,489,884	9,924,618	10,295,619	10,650,575	11,284,076	11,712,300	12,093,287
Newtown	3,739,607	3,739,607	3,739,607	4,328,837	4,266,841	4,174,654	6,903,816	6,870,132	6,723,294
Norfolk	333,424	333,424	333,424	379,342	369,342	360,215	640,249	627,603	617,817
North Branford	6,697,070	6,697,070	6,697,070	6,834,641	6,811,016	6,784,775	7,401,527	7,401,172	7,391,741
North Canaan	1,736,163	1,736,163	1,736,163	1,800,694	1,786,803	1,774,530	2,042,076	2,051,894	2,044,149
North Haven	1,630,383	1,630,554	1,630,760	2,034,047	1,960,536	1,884,757	2,920,440	2,847,494	2,771,672
North Stonington	2,527,037	2,527,037	2,527,037	2,853,744	2,793,947	2,731,813	3,249,476	3,173,310	3,118,454
Norwalk	8,129,564	8,230,610	8,327,986	10,310,887	10,013,768	9,700,541	14,931,432	14,634,837	14,396,123
Norwich	25,229,624	25,229,624	25,321,119	27,727,738	27,271,748	26,893,008	32,255,274	31,074,805	30,679,289
Old Lyme	145,721	244,082	375,983	193,492	283,418	405,119	486,764	577,652	697,553
Old Saybrook	215,324	297,676	407,589	269,825	337,462	437,353	614,862	674,949	774,493
Orange	306,315	443,546	626,865	349,800	476,467	652,208	662,612	793,321	969,702
Oxford	3,704,301	3,704,301	3,704,301	3,888,459	3,879,396	3,832,650	4,453,268	4,508,192	4,458,686
Plainfield	12,862,910	12,862,910	12,916,591	13,353,245	13,280,965	13,237,001	14,516,583	14,550,415	14,548,563
Plainville	7,228,526	7,753,179	8,299,462	7,450,248	7,945,823	8,447,750	8,450,285	8,902,331	9,432,066
Plymouth	7,969,825	8,030,073	8,123,018	8,180,017	8,208,248	8,260,169	8,800,629	8,785,882	8,853,931
Pomfret	2,252,203	2,360,643	2,443,610	2,303,415	2,400,802	2,473,572	2,604,694	2,726,214	2,803,304
Portland	2,878,787	3,045,730	3,222,077	2,985,258	3,133,155	3,288,217	3,422,625	3,580,121	3,742,199
Preston	2,485,920	2,489,231	2,519,070	3,443,204	3,271,778	3,121,422	4,439,657	4,115,649	3,835,247

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	PILOT: State Owned Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Prospect	1,766	1,807	1,736	0	0	0	93,693	78,879	60,719
Putnam	58,634	60,212	57,846	314,064	356,297	355,715	333,227	289,147	220,930
Redding	83,241	85,711	82,343	0	0	0	57,206	48,010	34,788
Ridgefield	202,904	150,572	144,654	0	0	0	143,524	90,465	65,828
Rocky Hill	559,462	579,795	557,009	0	0	0	718,332	587,212	451,996
Roxbury	4,862	4,821	4,630	0	0	0	11,055	8,761	6,747
Salem	35,396	34,409	33,058	0	0	0	56,824	45,934	34,487
Salisbury	8,310	8,224	7,900	0	0	0	13,852	10,874	8,374
Scotland	12,731	16,091	15,459	0	0	0	30,171	25,296	19,064
Seymour	9,558	11,157	10,720	0	0	0	175,693	141,465	108,893
Sharon	16,187	16,782	16,123	213,340	200,734	200,406	81,613	63,666	48,516
Shelton	14,445	14,216	13,657	0	0	0	235,909	191,185	146,879
Sherman	48	36	35	7,557	3,540	3,534	14,730	10,706	8,243
Simsbury	63,771	65,276	62,711	0	0	0	106,425	84,654	63,510
Somers	1,943,281	1,949,870	1,873,240	0	0	0	216,064	269,786	301,342
Southbury	427,079	421,184	404,631	0	0	0	313,660	247,230	179,653
Southington	39,574	38,210	36,708	221,940	210,855	210,511	416,505	329,175	252,343
South Windsor	11,303	11,435	10,985	0	0	0	138,417	109,950	84,636
Sprague	4,392	4,476	4,300	0	0	0	71,482	56,026	43,128
Stafford	27,507	26,519	25,477	234,648	221,271	220,910	303,972	248,202	190,309
Stamford	1,485,861	1,566,430	1,504,867	2,331,780	2,244,503	2,240,839	2,360,775	1,929,854	1,485,471
Sterling	3,889	3,749	3,601	0	0	0	74,421	60,144	46,298
Stonington	20,192	20,554	19,747	0	0	0	99,004	82,359	62,875
Stratford	415,494	413,593	397,339	0	0	0	706,313	567,711	426,528
Suffield	2,641,711	3,072,351	2,951,607	0	0	0	651,853	620,377	570,044
Thomaston	61,205	66,262	63,658	0	0	0	123,312	100,466	75,702
Thompson	4,200	4,377	4,205	0	0	0	216,690	176,837	136,121
Tolland	61,258	62,846	60,375	0	0	0	139,450	112,422	84,947
Torrington	241,179	254,165	244,175	519,430	238,848	238,458	871,652	665,144	505,481
Trumbull	52,612	55,339	53,165	0	0	0	152,689	116,590	88,344
Union	42,922	32,937	31,643	0	0	0	57,264	46,811	36,032
Vernon	343,583	381,143	366,163	382,488	391,218	390,580	735,298	639,514	482,494
Voluntown	71,844	75,282	72,324	0	0	0	235,815	192,771	148,382
Wallingford	57,778	58,175	55,888	528,640	524,880	524,023	559,415	463,088	354,815
Warren	13,634	13,144	12,627	0	0	0	10,883	9,079	6,992
Washington	20,511	18,531	17,803	0	0	0	18,828	14,234	10,488
Waterbury	2,468,257	2,568,299	2,467,364	5,627,992	5,754,176	5,744,779	7,784,732	6,363,756	4,898,389
Waterford	292,352	304,509	292,541	25,968	24,487	24,447	220,687	185,097	134,769
Watertown	20,595	21,900	21,044	0	0	0	249,811	204,851	157,128
Westbrook	46,999	47,470	45,604	0	0	0	49,471	39,665	29,332
West Hartford	302,345	315,155	302,769	1,327,086	1,140,807	1,138,944	838,389	636,327	481,467
West Haven	9,947	9,590	9,213	819,613	772,889	771,627	1,437,834	1,141,261	878,220
Weston	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,643	9,196	7,082
Westport	542,746	319,994	307,418	0	0	0	325,545	158,423	113,853
Wethersfield	471,840	296,957	285,287	0	0	0	558,538	456,586	351,449
Willington	39,473	43,376	41,671	0	0	0	111,352	96,663	73,308
Wilton	39,055	40,514	38,922	0	0	0	33,720	27,611	20,229
Winchester	121,104	118,084	113,443	103,686	97,775	97,616	289,757	239,428	181,278
Windham	1,776,328	1,986,875	2,320,477	897,702	852,350	850,958	1,965,812	1,606,985	1,236,948
Windsor	85,466	77,245	74,209	0	0	0	265,702	213,838	162,645
Windsor Locks	2,782,920	2,822,425	2,707,712	0	0	0	1,134,472	927,393	713,844
Wolcott	4,470	4,582	4,402	0	0	0	168,538	137,957	106,193
Woodbridge	19,878	20,301	19,503	3,226	3,042	3,037	22,763	18,731	13,904
Woodbury	214	216	207	0	0	0	42,854	35,405	27,256
Woodstock	10,906	10,906	10,906	0	0	0	69,693	56,662	43,618

Boroughs

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available



**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Town Aid Road			Local Capital Improvement			Miscellaneous Grants		
	Fund Grant			(LoCIP) Program			(See Explanation on Page 3.)		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Prospect	132,057	132,057	132,057	64,708	65,167	65,167	16,243	16,243	16,243
Putnam	135,456	135,456	135,456	84,465	83,036	83,036	603	603	603
Redding	148,116	148,116	148,116	70,541	69,983	69,983	2,972	2,972	2,972
Ridgefield	215,076	215,076	215,076	153,466	153,956	153,956	19,483	19,483	19,483
Rocky Hill	190,094	190,094	190,094	102,513	104,146	104,146	21,609	21,610	21,613
Roxbury	166,364	166,364	166,364	36,927	36,795	36,795	172	172	172
Salem	103,467	103,467	103,467	33,244	33,291	33,291	2,041	2,041	2,041
Salisbury	152,714	152,714	152,714	47,038	46,947	46,947	2,115	2,115	2,115
Scotland	81,418	81,418	81,418	21,304	21,327	21,327	82	82	82
Seymour	167,163	167,163	167,163	109,562	111,935	111,935	3,238	3,238	3,238
Sharon	176,599	176,599	176,599	52,049	51,899	51,899	310	310	310
Shelton	306,646	306,646	306,646	275,079	275,605	275,605	47,884	47,887	47,895
Sherman	107,706	107,706	107,706	25,870	25,925	25,925	5,820	5,820	5,820
Simsbury	213,711	213,711	213,711	157,118	156,676	156,676	23,019	23,019	23,019
Somers	148,679	148,679	148,679	83,278	83,238	83,238	872	872	872
Southbury	211,429	211,429	211,429	119,918	119,204	119,204	5,798	5,798	5,798
Southington	312,814	312,814	312,814	274,261	275,517	275,517	232,535	238,086	242,837
South Windsor	219,447	219,447	219,447	157,888	158,579	158,579	28,303	28,306	28,314
Sprague	82,993	82,993	82,993	26,866	27,881	27,881	705	705	705
Stafford	218,276	218,276	218,276	115,205	116,003	116,003	23,573	23,576	23,582
Stamford	735,836	735,836	735,836	784,989	771,943	771,943	2,991,545	2,984,603	2,923,712
Sterling	101,869	101,869	101,869	38,820	39,474	39,474	123	123	123
Stonington	168,260	168,260	168,260	112,302	111,767	111,767	104,570	104,572	104,577
Stratford	372,530	372,530	372,530	398,452	401,140	401,140	194,635	194,645	194,671
Suffield	149,566	149,566	149,566	73,263	74,397	74,397	19,656	19,656	19,656
Thomaston	126,148	126,148	126,148	53,771	53,861	53,861	15,131	15,131	15,131
Thompson	143,801	143,801	143,801	99,378	96,764	96,764	3,025	3,025	3,025
Tolland	183,316	183,316	183,316	108,953	110,565	110,565	34,329	34,332	34,339
Torrington	291,818	291,818	291,818	268,888	267,628	267,628	167,949	171,529	174,603
Trumbull	280,686	280,686	280,686	249,153	249,577	249,577	50,731	50,735	50,746
Union	65,288	65,288	65,288	14,802	15,132	15,132	520	520	520
Vernon	255,637	255,637	255,637	235,263	234,367	234,367	33,844	33,847	33,856
Voluntown	90,246	90,246	90,246	26,074	25,857	25,857	1,827	1,827	1,827
Wallingford	330,693	330,693	330,693	296,587	291,563	291,563	312,844	320,762	327,538
Warren	97,896	97,896	97,896	22,216	22,350	22,350	455	455	455
Washington	176,019	176,019	176,019	57,428	56,923	56,923	4,067	4,067	4,067
Waterbury	705,093	705,093	705,093	1,208,737	1,163,820	1,163,820	1,332,969	1,261,000	1,105,086
Waterford	189,776	189,776	189,776	113,373	114,175	114,175	47,468	47,468	47,468
Watertown	215,028	215,028	215,028	164,412	165,833	165,833	4,900	4,900	4,900
Westbrook	116,294	116,294	116,294	39,527	39,700	39,700	111,912	111,912	111,912
West Hartford	412,909	412,909	412,909	427,607	442,359	442,359	177,748	177,756	177,776
West Haven	387,637	387,637	387,637	591,031	583,470	583,470	395,622	404,777	412,617
Weston	137,900	137,900	137,900	63,839	63,865	63,865	17,280	17,280	17,280
Westport	225,717	225,717	225,717	143,031	143,889	143,889	181,924	181,926	181,935
Wethersfield	240,956	240,956	240,956	187,542	187,385	187,385	25,495	25,498	25,506
Willington	142,050	142,050	142,050	65,796	63,550	63,550	14,462	14,462	14,462
Wilton	181,697	181,697	181,697	114,368	113,235	113,235	28,387	28,387	28,387
Winchester	172,867	172,867	172,867	97,807	95,631	95,631	32,239	32,241	32,244
Windham	209,314	209,314	209,314	212,714	209,089	209,089	658,409	661,350	654,702
Windsor	249,663	249,663	249,663	188,400	189,076	189,076	35,775	35,777	35,783
Windsor Locks	153,288	153,288	153,288	82,355	80,759	80,759	20,393	20,393	20,393
Wolcott	171,129	171,129	171,129	113,403	118,530	118,530	4,802	4,802	4,802
Woodbridge	134,862	134,862	134,862	65,156	66,269	66,269	20,173	20,173	20,173
Woodbury	159,839	159,839	159,839	76,469	76,256	76,256	2,483	2,483	2,483
Woodstock	191,560	191,560	191,560	84,477	84,180	84,180	2,289	2,289	2,289

Boroughs

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Public School Pupil Transportation			Non-Public School Pupil Transportation			Adult Education		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Prospect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	282,824	174,039	183,201	13,665	8,468	8,931	54,758	54,371	57,060
Redding	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	41	41	43
Ridgefield	4,449	4,353	4,583	0	0	0	307	305	320
Rocky Hill	103,384	133,969	141,022	0	0	0	9,283	9,218	9,674
Roxbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	129,396	132,692	139,677	0	0	0	3,560	3,535	3,710
Salisbury	3,085	3,443	3,624	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	46,680	59,175	62,290	0	0	0	1,283	1,274	1,337
Seymour	197,638	206,719	217,601	0	0	0	38,801	38,527	40,433
Sharon	1,474	3,508	3,693	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelton	235,109	235,566	247,967	36,790	37,118	39,149	31,358	31,137	32,676
Sherman	3,411	3,946	4,154	0	0	0	141	140	147
Simsbury	54,100	61,963	65,225	5,239	5,596	5,902	2,805	2,785	2,923
Somers	162,746	176,048	185,316	0	0	0	6,872	6,823	7,160
Southbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southington	300,802	312,603	329,059	35,632	37,291	39,332	13,914	13,816	14,499
South Windsor	215,360	258,177	271,768	0	0	0	6,978	6,928	7,271
Sprague	109,774	136,075	143,238	9,486	11,842	12,490	11,204	11,125	11,675
Stafford	473,013	403,930	425,194	27,713	23,816	25,120	16,135	16,021	16,814
Stamford	280,093	169,536	178,460	71,715	43,714	46,107	202,705	201,275	211,228
Sterling	118,747	138,421	145,708	0	0	0	9,511	9,443	9,910
Stonington	117,189	102,897	108,313	6,994	6,183	6,522	17,609	17,484	18,349
Stratford	673,904	695,885	732,518	98,210	102,123	107,711	74,171	73,647	77,289
Suffield	97,638	106,417	112,019	0	0	0	3,378	3,355	3,520
Thomaston	130,229	127,676	134,397	6,097	5,978	6,305	30,890	30,672	32,189
Thompson	172,687	228,051	240,056	12,429	16,529	17,434	42,533	42,233	44,322
Tolland	273,951	291,633	306,985	0	0	0	6,516	6,470	6,790
Torrington	759,471	859,006	904,226	73,272	83,457	88,025	56,159	55,762	58,520
Trumbull	82,520	92,434	97,300	10,801	12,334	13,009	24,453	24,280	25,481
Union	43,920	60,594	63,784	0	0	0	1,193	1,185	1,243
Vernon	389,643	389,836	410,358	12,275	12,368	13,045	119,703	118,858	124,736
Voluntown	136,427	135,641	142,781	0	0	0	6,767	6,719	7,051
Wallingford	570,661	434,724	457,609	22,589	17,329	18,277	213,994	212,484	222,992
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterbury	1,856,119	1,905,480	2,005,790	381,125	394,022	415,585	1,994,762	1,980,685	2,078,631
Waterford	6,358	7,664	8,068	0	0	0	2,060	2,045	2,147
Watertown	257,322	269,425	283,608	17,279	18,220	19,217	5,196	5,159	5,414
Westbrook	12,950	17,578	18,504	0	0	0	455	451	474
West Hartford	254,377	243,760	256,593	69,731	67,291	70,974	71,912	71,404	74,935
West Haven	975,265	999,854	1,052,489	55,750	57,567	60,718	99,365	98,664	103,543
Weston	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	377	374	392
Westport	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,789	1,777	1,865
Wethersfield	146,631	164,836	173,514	15,470	17,506	18,464	16,975	16,856	17,689
Willington	118,267	118,153	124,373	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilton	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	469	465	488
Winchester	270,491	273,129	287,507	24,809	25,228	26,609	9,332	9,266	9,724
Windham	563,306	633,278	666,616	31,553	35,723	37,678	187,915	186,588	195,815
Windsor	319,915	372,503	392,113	43,380	50,899	53,685	41,617	41,323	43,366
Windsor Locks	124,481	110,981	116,824	0	0	0	17,114	16,993	17,833
Wolcott	259,074	286,288	301,359	0	0	0	4,516	4,484	4,706
Woodbridge	983	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodstock	136,714	151,877	159,873	0	0	0	7,083	7,033	7,380

Boroughs

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Municipalities	Education Cost Sharing Grant			Total Mashantucket Pequot/Mohegan + ECS (NOT A GRANT-For Illustration Purposes Only)			TOTAL Statutory Formula Grants		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Prospect	4,041,279	4,041,279	4,041,279	4,134,972	4,120,158	4,101,998	4,349,746	4,335,432	4,317,201
Putnam	6,665,231	6,665,231	6,665,231	6,998,458	6,954,378	6,886,161	7,942,927	7,826,860	7,768,008
Redding	76,897	194,883	353,486	134,103	242,893	388,274	439,997	550,716	692,730
Ridgefield	231,380	571,530	1,028,776	374,904	661,995	1,094,604	970,589	1,205,740	1,632,676
Rocky Hill	2,099,653	2,174,902	2,254,186	2,817,985	2,762,114	2,706,182	3,804,330	3,800,946	3,729,740
Roxbury	27,168	54,114	90,316	38,223	62,875	97,063	246,547	271,027	305,025
Salem	2,468,243	2,577,694	2,650,454	2,525,067	2,623,628	2,684,941	2,832,171	2,933,064	3,000,184
Salisbury	40,286	74,721	120,974	54,138	85,595	129,348	267,400	299,038	342,648
Scotland	1,222,536	1,222,536	1,222,536	1,252,707	1,247,832	1,241,600	1,416,204	1,427,198	1,423,512
Seymour	7,005,901	7,618,641	8,277,147	7,181,594	7,760,106	8,386,040	7,707,555	8,298,845	8,937,130
Sharon	43,990	64,687	92,420	125,603	128,353	140,936	585,562	578,185	589,966
Shelton	4,347,600	4,348,129	4,348,483	4,583,509	4,539,314	4,495,362	5,530,820	5,487,489	5,458,957
Sherman	13,287	60,035	122,948	28,017	70,741	131,191	178,570	217,854	278,512
Simsbury	1,853,512	1,905,855	1,953,585	1,959,937	1,990,509	2,017,095	2,479,699	2,519,535	2,547,262
Somers	4,211,437	4,279,966	4,329,879	4,427,501	4,549,752	4,631,221	6,773,228	6,915,282	6,929,725
Southbury	678,283	860,326	1,100,259	991,943	1,107,556	1,279,912	1,756,166	1,865,171	2,020,974
Southington	14,871,043	15,337,703	15,573,075	15,287,548	15,666,878	15,825,418	16,719,020	17,106,069	17,286,695
South Windsor	7,638,079	8,385,889	9,277,728	7,776,496	8,495,839	9,362,364	8,415,775	9,178,711	10,058,727
Sprague	2,229,291	2,237,119	2,263,000	2,300,773	2,293,145	2,306,128	2,546,193	2,568,242	2,589,411
Stafford	8,208,503	8,208,503	8,208,503	8,512,475	8,456,705	8,398,812	9,648,544	9,506,118	9,470,187
Stamford	4,447,749	4,878,204	5,438,179	6,808,524	6,808,058	6,923,650	15,693,047	15,525,898	15,536,642
Sterling	2,484,982	2,484,982	2,501,266	2,559,403	2,545,126	2,547,564	2,832,361	2,838,205	2,848,250
Stonington	1,801,112	1,801,112	1,801,112	1,900,116	1,883,471	1,863,987	2,447,231	2,415,188	2,401,521
Stratford	9,415,699	11,368,912	13,865,078	10,122,012	11,936,623	14,291,606	12,349,408	14,190,186	16,574,805
Suffield	3,089,258	3,302,041	3,545,597	3,741,111	3,922,418	4,115,641	6,726,323	7,348,160	7,426,406
Thomaston	4,054,719	4,286,858	4,500,796	4,178,031	4,387,324	4,576,498	4,601,503	4,813,052	5,008,186
Thompson	6,309,903	6,309,903	6,309,903	6,526,593	6,486,740	6,446,024	7,004,646	7,021,520	6,995,630
Tolland	7,360,460	7,733,266	8,083,154	7,499,910	7,845,688	8,168,101	8,168,232	8,534,850	8,870,471
Torrington	17,563,940	18,474,879	19,016,860	18,435,592	19,140,023	19,522,341	20,813,757	21,362,235	21,789,795
Trumbull	1,879,438	1,989,700	2,123,502	2,032,127	2,106,290	2,211,846	2,783,082	2,871,676	2,981,810
Union	196,880	196,880	196,880	254,144	243,691	232,912	422,788	419,347	410,522
Vernon	14,684,548	14,775,578	14,944,773	15,419,846	15,415,092	15,427,267	17,192,282	17,232,366	17,256,009
Voluntown	2,162,706	2,226,291	2,251,693	2,398,521	2,419,062	2,400,075	2,731,705	2,754,634	2,740,160
Wallingford	17,515,608	17,820,051	18,022,231	18,075,023	18,283,139	18,377,046	20,408,810	20,473,749	20,605,629
Warren	47,740	55,616	66,027	58,623	64,695	73,019	192,823	198,540	206,347
Washington	73,428	110,012	159,104	92,256	124,246	169,592	350,281	379,787	424,405
Waterbury	79,671,148	85,228,659	88,975,193	87,455,880	91,592,415	93,873,582	103,030,934	107,324,991	109,559,730
Waterford	124,762	343,389	637,242	345,449	528,486	772,011	1,022,803	1,218,610	1,450,633
Watertown	9,619,084	9,675,398	9,787,379	9,868,895	9,880,249	9,944,507	10,553,627	10,580,715	10,659,551
Westbrook	141,380	196,457	269,639	190,851	236,122	298,971	518,987	569,527	631,458
West Hartford	4,239,847	6,509,866	8,752,718	5,078,236	7,146,193	9,234,185	8,121,950	10,017,633	12,111,444
West Haven	33,675,820	33,930,756	34,332,201	35,113,654	35,072,017	35,210,421	38,447,885	38,386,465	38,591,736
Weston	98,599	264,984	488,564	110,242	274,180	495,646	330,621	494,599	716,083
Westport	140,924	495,226	969,987	466,469	653,649	1,083,840	1,562,660	1,527,952	1,945,665
Wethersfield	2,172,848	2,681,808	3,345,749	2,731,386	3,138,394	3,697,198	3,836,295	4,088,388	4,645,999
Willington	3,100,705	3,100,705	3,100,705	3,212,057	3,197,368	3,174,013	3,592,104	3,578,958	3,560,119
Wilton	47,674	346,157	747,375	81,394	373,768	767,604	446,353	739,066	1,131,333
Winchester	6,536,849	6,536,849	6,536,849	6,826,606	6,776,277	6,718,127	7,658,942	7,600,498	7,553,769
Windham	19,268,354	19,908,719	20,144,259	21,234,166	21,515,704	21,381,207	25,771,405	26,290,271	26,525,856
Windsor	7,117,868	7,636,638	8,235,495	7,383,570	7,850,476	8,398,140	8,347,785	8,866,962	9,436,035
Windsor Locks	1,538,599	2,099,393	2,836,886	2,673,071	3,026,786	3,550,730	5,853,621	6,231,624	6,647,539
Wolcott	9,622,185	10,047,543	10,250,732	9,790,723	10,185,500	10,356,925	10,348,117	10,775,315	10,961,853
Woodbridge	194,751	302,243	446,254	217,514	320,974	460,158	461,791	566,621	705,002
Woodbury	425,631	572,784	767,340	468,485	608,189	794,596	707,490	846,984	1,033,382
Woodstock	3,771,504	3,954,120	4,117,043	3,841,197	4,010,782	4,160,661	4,274,225	4,458,627	4,616,849

Boroughs

N/E = Not Eligible  
N/A = Not Available

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	PILOT: State Owned Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Bantam	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Danielson	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Fenwick	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton (City of)	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton Long Point	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Jewett City	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Litchfield	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Newtown	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Stonington	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Woodmont	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0	N/E	N/E	N/E
Regional School Districts									
District No. 1	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 4	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 5	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 6	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 7	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 8	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 9	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 10	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 11	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 12	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 13	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 14	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 15	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 16	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 17	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 18	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 19	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
CREC	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Education Connection	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
EASTCONN	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Grantee subtotals:	66,120,728	65,745,205	65,766,633	96,931,273	96,944,631	96,945,027	135,000,000	110,000,000	85,000,000

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Town Aid Road Fund Grant			Local Capital Improvement (LoCIP) Program			Miscellaneous Grants (See Explanation on Page 3.)		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Bantam	0	0	0	374	348	348	72	72	72
Danielson	0	0	0	4,806	4,653	4,653	122	122	122
Fenwick	2,870	2,870	2,870	308	302	302	0	0	0
Groton (City of)	71,346	71,346	71,346	21,368	21,537	21,537	3,386	3,386	3,386
Groton Long Point	0	0	0	3,607	3,644	3,644	1,292	1,292	1,292
Jewett City	44,763	44,763	44,763	2,550	3,020	3,020	154	154	154
Litchfield	0	0	0	964	914	914	19	19	19
Newtown	0	0	0	570	519	519	0	0	0
Stonington	12,485	12,485	12,485	1,619	1,427	1,427	2,076	2,076	2,076
Woodmont	13,342	13,342	13,342	303	296	296	0	0	0
Regional School Districts									
District No. 1	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 4	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 5	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 6	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 7	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 8	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 9	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 10	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 11	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	52,020	52,020	52,020
District No. 12	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 13	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 14	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 15	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	26,166	26,170	26,182
District No. 16	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 17	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 18	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
District No. 19	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
CREC	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
Education Connection	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
EASTCONN	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	0	0	0
Grantee subtotals:	34,856,862	34,856,862	34,856,862	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,846,044	30,706,901	29,662,317

**February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

Municipalities	Public School Pupil Transportation			Non-Public School Pupil Transportation			Adult Education		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Bantam	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Danielson	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Fenwick	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton (City of)	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton Long Point	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Jewett City	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Litchfield	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Newtown	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Stonington	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Woodmont	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Regional School Districts									
District No. 1	4,483	9,263	9,751	0	0	0	9,576	9,508	9,978
District No. 4	40,438	40,678	42,819	0	0	0	10,868	10,791	11,325
District No. 5	106,342	104,769	110,284	0	0	0	6,416	6,371	6,686
District No. 6	55,360	69,346	72,997	0	0	0	446	443	465
District No. 7	184,175	212,740	223,939	0	0	0	5,075	5,039	5,288
District No. 8	27,620	244,483	257,353	0	0	0	6,397	6,352	6,666
District No. 9	14,167	14,813	15,593	0	0	0	0	0	0
District No. 10	318,035	355,565	374,283	0	0	0	983	976	1,024
District No. 11	70,162	73,711	77,591	0	0	0	0	0	0
District No. 12	78,137	68,380	71,980	4,858	4,511	4,757	293	291	306
District No. 13	297,650	323,674	340,713	0	0	0	13,545	13,449	14,114
District No. 14	131,237	139,508	146,852	0	0	0	3,466	3,442	3,612
District No. 15	226,813	262,321	276,130	0	0	0	679	674	707
District No. 16	415,113	408,745	430,262	30,807	30,549	32,221	2,612	2,594	2,722
District No. 17	266,737	302,329	318,244	0	0	0	8,062	8,005	8,401
District No. 18	103,223	70,597	74,313	0	0	0	1,710	1,698	1,782
District No. 19	226,804	302,851	318,794	0	0	0	23,002	22,840	23,970
CREC	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,859	225,258	236,397
Education Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,076	109,300	114,705
EASTCONN	0	0	0	0	0	0	115,974	115,155	120,850
Grantee subtotals:	45,200,000	47,500,000	50,000,000	4,775,000	5,025,000	5,300,000	17,024,000	17,290,000	18,145,000

February 2001 Estimates of Statutory Formula Grants for Fiscal Years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Municipalities	Education Cost Sharing Grant			Total Mashantucket Pequot/Mohegan + ECS (NOT A GRANT-For Illustration Purposes Only)			TOTAL Statutory Formula Grants		
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Bantam	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	374	348	348
Danielson	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	4,878	4,725	4,725
Fenwick	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	3,300	3,294	3,294
Groton (City of)	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	92,714	92,883	92,883
Groton Long Point	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	6,993	7,030	7,030
Jewett City	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	48,605	49,075	49,075
Litchfield	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	1,118	1,068	1,068
Newtown	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	589	538	538
Stonington	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	14,104	13,912	13,912
Woodmont	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	15,721	15,714	15,714
Regional School Districts									
District No. 1	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	14,059	19,729	19,729
District No. 4	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	51,306	54,144	54,144
District No. 5	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	112,757	116,970	116,970
District No. 6	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	55,806	73,462	73,462
District No. 7	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	189,250	229,227	229,227
District No. 8	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	34,017	264,019	264,019
District No. 9	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	14,167	15,593	15,593
District No. 10	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	319,018	375,307	375,307
District No. 11	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	122,182	129,611	129,611
District No. 12	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	83,289	77,043	77,043
District No. 13	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	311,195	354,827	354,827
District No. 14	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	134,703	150,464	150,464
District No. 15	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	253,657	303,019	303,019
District No. 16	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	448,532	465,205	465,205
District No. 17	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	274,799	326,645	326,645
District No. 18	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	104,933	76,095	76,095
District No. 19	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	249,806	342,764	342,764
CREC	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	226,859	236,397	236,397
Education Connection	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	110,076	114,705	114,705
EASTCONN	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	115,974	120,850	120,850
Grantee subtotals:	1,388,000,000	1,453,000,000	1,511,500,000	1,523,000,000	1,563,000,000	1,596,500,000	1,848,753,907	1,891,255,466	1,927,175,839

Programs for which grantee-specific  
data are not available:

Reimbursement: Exempt Machinery, Equipment & Commercial Vehicles	76,144,546	73,700,000	73,500,000
Excess Costs-Students	57,000,000	59,500,000	62,000,000
Excess Costs-Equity	11,500,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
School Based Child Health	8,600,000	8,600,000	8,600,000
Student Achievement	1,500,000	0	0
Extended School Hours	3,187,882	0	0
School Readiness	38,661,335	2,806,047	2,806,535
OPEN Choice	6,575,000	7,100,000	8,740,000
Priority School Districts	20,057,500	83,076,444	83,092,509
Transitional School Districts	2,500,000	0	0
Early Reading Success	22,049,370	2,205,544	2,206,461
School Library Books	3,147,000	0	0
Magnet Schools	31,683,600	33,341,170	45,188,220
School Accountability	2,700,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL:	2,134,060,140	2,167,334,671	2,219,059,564

# AGENCY INDEX

	Budget Summary	Proposed Appropriations	Capital Program
<b>A</b>			
Administrative Services, Department of .....	B-31	C-4	D-9
African-American Affairs Commission .....	B-6	C-1	
Agricultural Experiment Station .....	B-82	C-8	
Agriculture, Department of .....	B-71	C-7, 21	D-11
Attorney General, Office of the .....	B-37	C-5	
Auditors of Public Accounts .....	B-2	C-1	
<b>B</b>			
Banking, Department of .....	B-52	C-22	
<b>C</b>			
Charter Oak State College .....	B-124	C-13	
Child Advocate, Office of the .....	B-68	C-7	
Children and Families, Department of .....	B-136	C-15	D-20
Children's Trust Fund, Council to Administer .....	B-139	C-15	
Children, Commission on .....	B-4	C-1	
Claims Commissioner, Office of the .....	B-38	C-5	
Community - Technical Colleges .....	B-127	C-14	D-17
Comptroller Miscellaneous - Fringe Benefits .....	B-152		
Comptroller Miscellaneous - Other Than Fringe Benefits .....	B-150		
Connecticut Historical Commission .....	B-77	C-8	D-13
Connecticut Innovations, Inc .....			D-13
Connecticut Public Broadcasting .....			D-21
Connecticut State University .....	B-129	C-14	D-18
Consumer Counsel, Office of .....	B-55	C-22	
Consumer Protection, Department of .....	B-59	C-6	
Correction, Department of .....	B-131	C-14	D-20
County Sheriffs .....	B-140	C-15	
Criminal Justice Commission .....	B-42	C-5	
Criminal Justice, Division of .....	B-39	C-5	
<b>D</b>			
Deaf and Hearing Impaired, Commission on the .....	B-113	C-12	
Debt Service-State Treasurer .....	B-147	C-16, 19, 21	
<b>E</b>			
Economic and Community Development, Department of .....	B-79	C-8	D-13
Education and Services for the Blind, Board of .....	B-111	C-12	
Education, Department of .....	B-107	C-11	D-16
Elections Enforcement Commission .....	B-11	C-2	
Environmental Protection, Department of .....	B-73	C-7	D-11
Environmental Quality, Council on .....	B-76	C-7	
Ethics Commission .....	B-12	C-2	



# AGENCY INDEX

	Budget Summary	Proposed Appropriations	Capital Program
<b>F</b>			
Fire Prevention and Control, Commission on .....	B-51	C-6	
Firearms Permit Examiners, Board of .....	B-46	C-5	
Freedom of Information Commission .....	B-13	C-2	
<b>G</b>			
Gaming Policy Board .....	B-24	C-3	
Governor's Office .....	B-7	C-2	
<b>H</b>			
Health Care Access, Office of .....	B-87	C-9	
Higher Education, Department of .....	B-118	C-13	
Human Rights and Opportunities, Commission on .....	B-65	C-6	
<b>I</b>			
Information Technology, Department of .....	B-33	C-4	
Insurance, Department of .....	B-53	C-22	
<b>J</b>			
Judicial Department .....	B-141	C-15, 23	D-21
Judicial Selection Commission .....	B-14	C-2	
<b>L</b>			
Labor, Department of .....	B-61	C-6	
Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission .....	B-5	C-1	
Legislative Management, Office of .....	B-1	C-1	
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	B-10	C-2	
<b>M</b>			
Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief .....	B-89	C-9	
Mental Health and Addiction Services, Department of .....	B-93	C-9	D-14
Mental Retardation, Department of .....	B-91	C-9	D-14
Military Department .....	B-49	C-6	D-10
Miscellaneous Appropriations Administered by the Comptroller .....		C-16, 18, 20	
Miscellaneous Appropriations to the Governor .....	B-146	C-16	
Motor Vehicles, Department of .....	B-47	C-19	
<b>P</b>			
Pardons, Board of .....	B-133	C-14	
Parole, Board of .....	B-134	C-14	
Police Officer Standards and Training Council .....	B-45	C-5	D-10
Policy and Management, Office of .....	B-25	C-3	D-9
Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities, Office of .....	B-66	C-6	
Psychiatric Security Review Board .....	B-97	C-10	
Public Defender Services Commission .....	B-144	C-16	
Public Health, Department of .....	B-84	C-8	D14
Public Safety, Department of .....	B-43	C-5	D-10
Public Utility Control, Department of .....	B-57	C-22	
Public Works, Department of .....	B-35	C-4	D-9

# AGENCY INDEX

	Budget Summary	Proposed Appropriations	Capital Program
<b>R</b>			
Reserve for Salary Adjustments .....	B-148	C-16, 19	
Revenue Services, Department of .....	B-19	C-3	
<b>S</b>			
Secretary of the State .....	B-8	C-2	
Social Services, Department of .....	B-102	C-10	D-16
Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund .....	B-106	C-21	
Special Revenue, Division of .....	B-21	C-3	
State Comptroller .....	B-18	C-3	D-9
State Insurance and Risk Management Board .....	B-23	C-3, 19	
State Library .....	B-115	C-13	D-16
State Marshal Commission.....	B-143	C-16	
State Properties Review Board .....	B-15	C-2	
State Treasurer .....	B-16	C-3	
Status of Women, Commission on the .....	B-3	C-1	
<b>T</b>			
Teachers' Retirement Board .....	B-126	C-13	
Transportation, Department of .....	B-99	C-10, 19	D-14
<b>U</b>			
University of Connecticut .....	B-120	C-13	D-17
University of Connecticut Health Center .....	B-122	C-13	D-17
<b>V</b>			
Veterans' Affairs, Department of .....	B-28	C-4, 21	D-9
Victim Advocate, Office of .....	B-64	C-6	
<b>W</b>			
Workers' Compensation Claims - DAS .....	B-149	C-16, 20	
Workers' Compensation Commission .....	B-70	C-23	
Workforce Competitiveness, Office of .....	B-29	C-4	